







REPORT ON
THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE
MARQUESS OF DOWNSHIRE
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BERKS

VOLUME FOUR

PAPERS OF
WILLIAM TRUMBULL THE ELDER
January 1613—August 1614

EDITED BY A. B. HINDS, M.A.



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This Report has been edited by Mr. A. B. HINDS, who has also prepared the introduction. The text is partly based on transcripts made by the late Mr. E. K. PURNELL (see below, p. xxiii, and Vol. II, pp. xxiii and xxiv).

For reasons of economy it was decided that the Index should be on a smaller scale than those of the earlier volumes, and the material provided by Mr. Hinds has been to some extent recast by the Secretary to the Commission, who wishes to take full responsibility for any alteration in its proportion.

The reference number suggested for this Report is 75.

INTRODUCTION.

THE third volume of the correspondence of the elder Trumbull contains papers for the whole of the year 1613 and of eight months of 1614. Various circumstances combine to account for the increase of material as compared with its predecessors. The marriage of the Elector Palatine to the Princess Elizabeth at the beginning of 1613 brought new and somewhat voluble correspondents in the Palatine ministers Dathenes and André Paull as well as the two Buwinckhausen of Wurtemberg. Early in 1614 the revolt of Condé gave Trumbull two more letter writers in the duke of Bouillon and the Dutch statesman François Aerssen, lately recalled from the French embassy. He acted as intermediary between them to preserve their letters from the inquisitive attentions of the French government and also received letters from both directed to himself. With Archbishop Abbot Trumbull exchanged some very lengthy letters, dealing chiefly with the English seminaries in Flanders and the Catholic refugees there, with their literary and other activities. The collection known as "Winwood's Memorials" contains many letters from this collection which it has not been necessary hitherto to print in these Reports for that reason. This series ends somewhat abruptly in March 1614 and from that date the letters of Beaulieu and Carleton, usually somewhat lengthy, are given very fully.

On the more shady side there are three letters from one James Carre, who seems to have been employed as a spy upon the refugees and even to watch the earl of Arundel. Something of the same character attaches to the letters of Nicholas de Rebbe, a canon of Lille, and of one Peter Gail who was connected with him. These are filled with cipher symbols and allusions to which there is no key. Their precise meaning is therefore obscure, though it would seem that Rebbe was one of those Catholic ecclesiastics who professed an inclination to discard Romanism in the expectation of receiving a comfortable benefice in England. There were a number of these gentry in the early years of James's reign, and they usually turned out unsatisfactorily, as Archbishop Abbot admits in one of his letters here (p. 331). Rebbe, however, has a good character from Casaubon, who vouches for his learning and probity (p. 130). Gail seems to have information about some plot of the Jesuits against the king, which he wished to disclose. Such informers also were not uncommon at the time, without having anything of substance to reveal.

As a set off to the additional material described above one of Trumbull's old and most regular correspondents practically drops

out. This is John de Villiers Hotman who acted as agent for France with the Princes Possessioners at Düsseldorf. He was recalled in June 1614 because of complaints by the prince of Neuburg that he showed too much partiality to Brandenburg. This action of the French government was supposed to be rather a sop to check Neuburg's opportunity than a sign of displeasure with Hotman's conduct, though the duke of Bouillon thought differently (p. 426).

One letter deserves special mention, though it is a very short one. It is from little Prince Charles, aged 13, in his own hand, to Lord Haddington asking him to speak to the king to send him some money to give to his servants for their New Year's gifts, no doubt those of his newly constituted household. It would be interesting to know how Trumbull obtained possession of this letter (p. 277).

I.

The chief event at the beginning of 1613 was the marriage of the Elector Palatine to the Princess Elizabeth. The alliance was regarded as a triumph for the Protestant cause and there was some fear of the reactions which it might cause among their opponents. In January Dathenes wrote that he wished it were well over, so much he feared the designs of desperate men (p. 28). In England special precautions were considered necessary. Lists were made of all recusants and they were disarmed. The importation of pocket pistols was forbidden by proclamation* and the local militia in England and Wales was overhauled and ordered to hold themselves in readiness for instant service. In London strong watch was kept every night and the city was regularly patrolled (pp. 23, 31, 39). In the event all went off smoothly and the young couple proceeded by easy stages to their dominions in perfect safety. Safe conducts had been obtained from the principal potentates on their route. As an additional precaution James asked the Dutch to provide an escort of horse, an action deprecated by Dickenson, who thought that the electors of Cologne and Treves, who had given safe conducts, would take it ill. At Mainz the Palatine and his bride actually stayed as guests of the elector (p. 122).

Early in the new year an infant was born. On learning that it was a boy the princess, in her own tongue, directed that the guns should be fired (p. 283). Two months later the child was christened with great ceremony, which is described in detail in a paper forwarded by Waldegrave, the Palatine's agent in England (pp. 336-8).

The general harmony was unfortunately marred by quarrels between the Scots and the English in the princess's suite. The most notorious of these was between Sir Andrew Keith, her master

* The use by Antony Edmondes of the word "dagger" (p. 23) for these weapons is apparently a mistake. There seems to be no authority for this extension of the usual word "dag."

of the Horse, and one Bushel, an esquire of Lord Harrington. It was of sufficient consequence for the Elector to refer it to his father-in-law for settlement, and mortification over this is said to have caused Harrington's death, which occurred soon after (p. 186). It so happened that James took the side of Bushel, for when Sir James Sandilands, at his command, gave him a version of the affair favourable to Sir Andrew, the king called him a liar to his face (p. 205).

The Scots seem to have been a difficult lot for they quarrelled with the Germans as well as the English. The Elector's service naturally suffered from the constant bickering, but by August 1614 all the Scots had left Heidelberg and returned home (p. 445).

The strained relations between Catholic and Protestant in Germany were brought into relief at the diet held at Ratisbon in the autumn of 1613. Efforts were made there to induce the Protestants to grant contributions to the emperor to enable him to resist the threatened attack on Transylvania by the Turks. But the Evangelical princes believed this to be no more than a pretext and that the money, once granted, would be used against themselves. They therefore refused to make any contribution before they received satisfactory assurances that their grievances would be redressed. Owing to this the diet broke up with nothing settled.

The Protestants of the empire felt strong enough to defend their interests if their Union held together. They might also look for help from outside. France, the Dutch and England were all interested in defending their cause. It is true that under the regency, with so many signs of a pro-Spanish bias, France had become an uncertain quantity. The Palatine ambassadors, on their way home from England, received a very unsatisfactory answer to their suggestion that France should join the Union. But when they complained about this they received an assurance that when their exigencies should require it France would afford the princes of the Union all the assistance that they could desire (p. 77).

Spain remained the chief bugbear of all the Protestant powers, represented in the Netherlands by the archdukes who ruled there. Archduke Albert himself was believed to be on the side of peace, and Winwood went so far as to say that the repose of the Low Countries depended on his life; "so long as he shall live our truce shall hold" (p. 45). Unfortunately his health was very precarious and at the turn of the year his life was despaired of.

But while the evil intentions of Spain were not in doubt, in the minds of the Protestants, her power to carry them into effect seemed problematical. Digby, who was on the spot, believed that, for the moment, they were in no case to enter a war (p. 218), and Aerssen considered that a reflection upon Dutch naval power would act as a deterrent (p. 473). In April he expressed the opinion that if the archduke did not make a stir, he did not see any one capable of making a great upheaval in Germany (p. 380).

In Venice wagers were laid by the merchants that in the event of war between the Spaniard and the States General the former would not have a foot of land or a scrap of wall in all the Low Countries by 1620 (p. 480).

The danger that Spain might bring troops from Italy to reinforce her armies in the empire was believed to be discounted by Savoy's attack on the Monferrat and the resulting quarrel between him and the governor of Milan. Reviewing the situation in June 1614 Sir Henry Peyton believed that all would be safe for the year and that by the next the gathering storm would either be dissolved or so palpable that all their confederates would be invited to join hands for the repelling of it (p. 438).

Events were to prove this an over optimistic forecast. A variety of circumstances combined to worsen the situation. In France the revolt of Condé early in 1614 threatened to distract and weaken that country. In England the sudden dissolution of parliament in June deprived the king of his expected supplies and left him unable, for lack of means, to render effective assistance to his friends. But the worst blow was the defection of the prince of Neuburg. As early as January 1613 he had rendered himself suspect by his "long fiddling with the contrary party." In Paris it was common talk that he intended "to render himself a papist" (p. 27). By the autumn of that year he had arranged to contract a marriage with the Bavarian princess Magdalen, sister of the reigning duke and of the elector of Cologne. No one could doubt the significance of such an alliance. Archbishop Klesl declared that the lady was of such a character that she would convert her husband in six months (p. 228). The date was very punctually observed, for in May the prince declared himself a Catholic and joined the league.

This blow is said to have hastened the death of the old duke who exclaimed to the bearer of the news "*vous m'apportez mon tombeau*" (p. 422). Thereafter events moved rapidly. As a measure of precaution the Dutch occupied Juliers in Brandenburg's name. On the other side the Marquis Spinola, acting in the emperor's name, occupied Aix la Chapelle, reduced Mulheim to subjection and threatened Wesel. A clash seemed inevitable, as Prince Maurice had also taken the field with the Dutch forces. But neither side seemed anxious to engage; each waited for the other to begin. At a conference between the leaders the Spaniards took credit to themselves for their forbearance in passing Juliers with a powerful army, without touching it. To this the Dutch general Marchet replied dryly that he was not there to decry their army, but he thought that if Spinola did not attack Juliers it was because he was doubtful of the issue, with Prince Maurice at hand (p. 510).

All that James could contribute to this medley was an ineffective mediation. At the end of March he wrote letters to the emperor, Archduke Albert and the elector of Cologne deprecating the action contemplated against Aix which would upset the arrangements

made by the administrator there. He told them he could not be indifferent in a matter that concerned a House with which he was so nearly allied. The letter to the Archduke Albert and the dry and discouraging reply from the elector of Cologne, of which copies are printed here (pp. 352, 392), are not to be found among the state papers at the Public Record Office.

II.

The tranquillity of France suffered greatly from the unruliness of her princes and great lords. In March 1613 this came to a head with the departure from Court of the prince of Condé on the ground that the princes of the blood had not sufficient voice in the government of the country. This caused the ministers some anxiety as they feared that if any eruption should occur the blame would light wholly on them (p. 87). After a short time Condé was induced to return, but early in 1614 he broke away again, issuing a manifesto denouncing the proceedings of the government, especially in the matter of the Spanish marriages. Upon this occasion the duke of Bouillon who was wont to be used by the queen as an instrument of reconciliation, made himself an absolute partisan by backing the prince. This defection was the more redoubtable because Bouillon was a Protestant who had great influence with the party and the government feared nothing so much as an association between the princes and those of the religion, whose body was more powerful than all of them together (p. 293). In this division Guise and Epernon opposed all concessions to Condé. The countess of Soissons declared that it was but a renewal of the old quarrel between Guise and Bourbon (p. 383), but the chief aim of the old leaguers was directed against Bouillon and the Huguenots, whom they considered to be the chief obstacle to the Spanish marriages (p. 414).

In the end, in spite of this opposition, a settlement was reached with Condé through the mediation of Mayenne and Bouillon. Soon after this the queen decided to take the young king on a tour of the provinces, travelling to Orleans, Tours, Poitiers and Nantes. This proved a politic move, as the loyalty it called forth strengthened the royal authority and weakened Condé's credit (p. 498). At the same time the queen succeeded in bringing the Huguenots to heel by firm handling and also by a distribution of pensions among some of the leading men of the party (p. 293).

Although Condé sent a gentleman to England and Edmondes returned home to ask his master to intervene in the dispute with the princes, James took little part in this affair. But he could not deny himself the satisfaction of intervening in theological differences. In March 1614 he sent over one Home, a Scottish minister, to compose a difference between Tylenus and Du Moulin. The mission aroused suspicion and Home was arrested at Orleans and had his papers taken from him. These were soon after returned to him and he was allowed to proceed to the national synod of the churches of France then being held at Tonneins.

There he propounded a scheme for the union of all the churches which had separated from Rome. In it the hand of his royal master may probably be discerned. The most prominent role is assigned to the king of Great Britain (p. 387).

Relations between the French and English Courts continued on a friendly footing. The chief business of the Ambassador Edmondes throughout the period was the negotiation of a marriage between Prince Charles and Madame Christine, second daughter of King Henri IV. As the parties were aged thirteen and ten respectively the matter, obviously, was not pressing. Edmondes began operations early in 1613 and seemed very sanguine of success. Then suddenly there came a lull and the ambassador received no answer for more than two months to a memorial which he presented. Sinister influences were suspected from the side of Spain. However the negotiations were resumed somewhat later and by the end of the year, according to Beaulieu, every article had been so beaten to and fro that he did not see what more could be said. The inclinations on both sides seemed to be favourable (p. 275). Early in the new year, at the earnest entreaty of the queen, Edmondes crossed to England to deal about the marriage (p. 287). Arrived there he encountered unexpected opposition in the Council. Some were for Germany, some for Spain and some for Savoy, but the chief reason for the annoyance of the ministers was that the treaty had been so far advanced without their privity (pp. 318-9). The king himself was favourable, but it was not until August that Edmondes was sent back with full powers to conclude the treaty. He rejoiced Beaulieu by telling him that he had the king's assurance, if the match were arranged, that he should have the post of secretary to the young princess (p. 478).

III.

From the time of the truce in 1609 the Dutch republic had been growing steadily in power and consequence. The condition of their army and finances gave them an assured state for defence (p. 19). Alone among the powers they were able to keep a considerable army on foot which they were resolved not to reduce (p. 251). That Spain had reason to respect the strength of their fleet has been stated above. Among the seven Provinces Holland enjoyed an enormous preponderance and Barneveldt, her grand Pensionary ruled with almost arbitrary powers, acting sometimes, it is said, without even consulting the other Provinces.

Although Spain continued to be the principal enemy, a disturbing diversion threatened to develop from a quarrel with Denmark over the tolls at the Sound. The king of Denmark had raised them in order to pay for his war with Sweden and he refused to listen to Dutch representations against them. Thereupon the Dutch made common cause with Lubeck and the other Hanse Towns. An alliance was concluded which was afterwards joined by Brunswick, Magdeburg and Bremen, an indication, as Sir John

Throckmorton remarks, of " how this commonwealth doth begin to grow into estimation " (p. 200).

Denmark on his side looked to the House of Austria for help and sent a special embassy to Madrid. This caused some stir, but the ambassadors met with somewhat scurvy treatment on their way out and it was evident that not much could be expected from that quarter. The breach in the Protestant front was nevertheless deplorable and disinterested parties exerted themselves to put an end to the dispute. In this James took an honourable part. At the request of the Dutch the French queen wrote to King Christian asking him to reduce his new impositions, but she told them at the same time that she would not undertake any action against Denmark unless the king of Great Britain would concur with her therein (p. 152). Eventually the Danish king gave way though the quarrel threatened to flare up again over measures of reprisal which he took against Lubeck, with whom the Dutch were in alliance (p. 174). A proposal made by the Dutch to the duke of Mecklenburg to cut a canal from the Baltic to the Elbe would have settled the matter very much to the prejudice of Denmark (p. 169).

The growing power and independence of the Dutch was not looked on with entire favour in England which began to see a possible rival in the former protégé. The Hollanders were thought to show scant consideration to the country to which they owed so much. The terms of the treaty with Lubeck were kept secret and Winwood was refused a copy, though he learned that they contained an article to secure freedom of navigation in the narrow seas between France and England. This he considered prejudicial to the mastery claimed by Great Britain in those waters (p. 82). The treaty with Brunswick, Magdeburg and Bremen had also been concluded without any reference to England.

On the revolt of the princes in France the Dutch printed and circulated copies of the queen's letter in answer to the prince but they did their best to suppress Condé's manifesto. At the same time they sent assurances to the queen of their readiness to assist her, not only against the princes but against all others who should take their part with them against her. As English sympathies were rather with the princes this caused some stir. The king sent for the Dutch ambassador Caron and told him tartly that he had thought the States would have communicated with him before taking action, when they could have interposed jointly to compose the differences and for their own future good. As they had chosen to act alone in a matter which concerned them both, with their friends and adherents, he would leave them alone to reap the good or evil that might befall (p. 362).

The king had had an earlier occasion to express his resentment. The English had driven off the Dutch from the Greenland fisheries which they claimed as their own preserve. Caron came to remonstrate about this action and threatened to meet force with force. James gave him a very sharp reply and wound up

by calling the Dutch bloodsuckers (p. 229). Seven months later the question still rankled with others in addition. This led the king to express himself very strongly to Caron about the course pursued by the States, intimating that he looked for satisfaction, otherwise he would make his dislikes publicly known (p. 398).

A further indication of the intention of the Dutch to free themselves from the last vestiges of English control was a proposal to redeem the cautionary towns, held as a pledge for the repayment of the money advanced in the cause of Dutch liberation. According to Throckmorton this originated entirely with Barneveldt and he had taken no one into his confidence (p. 238).

When the crisis arose over Juliers the Dutch found themselves alone to face the forces of the House of Austria. The princes of the Union had boasted of an army of 50,000 foot and 5,000 horse which they would have in readiness (p. 506); but when the need came not a man appeared. In the opinion of Aerssen, who had recently been ambassador there, France was neither able nor willing to intervene. Although James was in a position to act beneficially, he was too wedded to his pacific principles to act effectively (p. 509). In the event both France and England did actually intervene by their ministers Reffuge and Wotton in order to mediate a settlement between the opposing parties, but the action was not appreciated by the Dutch who cried out against England for forcing on them a composition against their advantage and good (p. 485). They accused Wotton of inducing them to hold their hand and thus afford an opportunity to Spinola to take full advantage of their inactivity. They declared that this had enabled him to overrun a great part of the duchies leading in the end to the fall of Wesel into his hands. Abbot paints a picture of the casual way in which the crisis was met in England. When Brandenburg wrote imploring help to stop Spinola, James was far away in the country, hunting, and paid little attention, while Wotton, who was employed on the business, never sent a line about what he had done (p. 514).

IV.

Salisbury had been many months dead but the king seemed in no hurry to appoint a new secretary or treasurer. In the meantime the business of the state was mainly in the hands of Rochester. He owed his position solely to the favour of the king with whom, says Edmondes, he had such great power of prevailing as never any man had the like (p. 385). He showed himself diligent in business though he was slow in its discharge (p. 470). He made all the state despatches and seemed to enjoy the work so that it was considered unlikely that a secretary would be appointed until he had tired of his job. He actually carried on until March 1614. By that time he was so oppressed with affairs that he decided the time had come for the appointment of a secretary, though even when that had been made he still kept the seals.

In the full sunshine of the royal favour Rochester seemed to have forgotten his old friend Overbury, who languished in the Tower with little sympathy, it would appear, from anyone. On the other hand it is stated that after making a vain appeal to the king on Overbury's behalf, he withdrew from the Court in chagrin at the refusal (p. 170). In September Overbury was found dead in his bed. Rochester took the news so heavily that he kept his chamber (p. 205); possibly he had some suspicion of how the victim had come by his end.

In spite of this cloud his own fortunes continued to flourish. In November he was created earl of Somerset and at the end of the year he married the divorced wife of the earl of Essex with great pomp and ceremony.

The appointment of Winwood as secretary of state came as a great surprise. He had been opposed by most of the lords and the question almost led to a breach between Somerset and Suffolk (p. 385). A strong party advocated the claims of Sir Thomas Lake, who had eventually to be satisfied with a privy councillorship. The appointment was the sole work of Somerset and he is said to have pressed it strongly for the good of the state and the service of the king (p. 363). There is a hint that the young countess of Essex had a hand in the business (p. 356).

The first task of the new secretary was in connection with the new parliament. The decision to summon it had been strongly opposed in some quarters, but once the matter was decided there were great hopes of a successful issue. Efforts were made by both sides to influence the elections. It would seem that the feeling in the constituencies favoured a liberal infusion of new blood. According to Throckmorton an infinite number of the old burgesses were cast off as well as very many knights of the shire, and very strange ones chosen in their places (p. 362). There is a copy here (not a very good one) of Winwood's speech at the opening, setting forth the need for a liberal vote of supplies (pp. 366-9). Lord Lisle thought the outcome uncertain, but he believed that every man, almost, would be very forward to supply the king's wants (p. 395). Protestants on the continent watched hopefully for results beneficial to their cause.

Unfortunately things took an ill turn and on 7 June the king abruptly dissolved parliament before it had passed a single act, causing dismay on all sides. Winwood gives four principal reasons for the fiasco; the refusal of the Lords to confer with the Commons about impositions; the speech of the bishop of Lincoln for which the Lower House could obtain no satisfaction; certain messages from the king which the House interpreted as an attempt to abridge their liberty and the suggestions of some to persuade the king that this perverse course would proceed *ad infinitum* (p. 428).

The dissolution left the king face to face with a most serious financial situation. To make good the supplies which parliament should have provided Archbishop Abbot suggested that the clergy

should make a voluntary contribution, the bishops leading off by giving their best plate or the equivalent in money. Plate was, at the moment, the greatest superfluity in the country and it was hoped that the example of the clergy would be followed by the lords and others of the laity. Abbot plumed himself highly on this idea of his which he claimed had suddenly made a great change in the situation, affording great comfort to the king and stopping the mouths of the malicious, including some ambassadors, who infinitely rejoiced at the distraction between the king and people (p. 429). "There hath not been anything in our age," he wrote later, "that came more fitly to help at a pinch" (p. 458). Throckmorton, equally sanguine, expressed the belief that although parliament had granted no subsidies, the king was likely to receive as much in another kind through the entire affection of his true hearted subjects (p. 434). A few weeks later Abbot was entirely disillusioned. "I see no great hope that much money is like to be given" he wrote, "the very foundations of the earth are out of course" (p. 514). About the same time Edmondes, disappointed of the secretaryship, returned to his post at Paris, glad to be back in his own house and away from "the misery and confusion reigning in the Court of England" (p. 478).

V.

The measures taken by the archduke to revive the cloth industry in Flanders, chiefly by the exclusion of English cloth, naturally caused a corresponding reaction on this side. The government seemed in no hurry to take up the question, but on 3 January, 1613, members of the Merchant Adventurers Company were summoned before the Council and questioned about the matter. After consultation it was decided to appoint commissioners to examine the treaties to see if the archduke could justify his action. In the opinion of the merchants this would only cause delay and they deplored the timidity shown. They themselves favoured a policy of reprisal and they were considering the opening of a new trade route to Italy via Calais. This would strike a severe blow at Antwerp whose principal trade was with Italy (p. 6). At a further conference with the merchants on 1 March the question of reprisals was definitely considered. To bar similar products from the other side was not considered sufficient. The manufactures of Flanders consisted of small stuff, such as lawns, cambrics, laces, ribbons and the like, which would not counterbalance the value of the English cloth and which, being small, could easily be smuggled (p. 50). It was considered that the only effective means to induce the archduke to change his policy would be the exclusion of all the manufactures from those parts. Accordingly a decree to this effect was published soon after not only banishing all commodities made in the archduke's dominions but also those which took passage through them. It may be noted that during these discussions it was suggested that all strangers should be called upon to declare under what

prince they were since in England they were unable to distinguish between the States' subjects and those of the archduke (p. 13).

This action of the government brought over a Flemish merchant, named van Someren or de Somere, with a proposal to resume the ancient intercourse by the establishment of a staple at Antwerp. Van Someren was a Protestant, who had studied at Cambridge and travelled in all the best countries of Europe (p. 186). The merchants were perfectly ready to consider his proposal and the arguments in its favour are set forth in a letter of Trumbull to the king (p. 121). But they insisted that an essential preliminary was the revocation of the decree banishing their cloth (p. 142). They also asked for the free exercise of their religion at the English House, which they agreed should be kept perfectly private (pp. 310, 339).

But there were matters of state to consider as well as of trade, as the king had already told the merchants. By suggesting a staple at Antwerp it was suspected that the Flemings were not so much concerned about the trade with England as to make that country an instrument for opening the Schelde or at least to weaken the Dutch by diverting the trade to their former enemies (p. 158). Like the merchants the Council were not disposed to enter upon any treaty before the archduke withdrew his embargo upon English cloth, and they saw no sign that this would be done (p. 157). In replying to Trumbull, Northampton, who had the case in hand, put the matter thus : You know how inconvenient it were to sail the ship of the Commonwealth by the merchants' compass, howsoever Antwerp might be more rich and easy for us than the places we now frequent ; but things prove otherwise and the archduke will bring us in the end to move the king to exclude his lawns and cameriks (p. 144).

In spite of discouragement Van Someren persisted with his plan and was over in England again early in 1614. After some difficulty the merchants obtained permission to treat with him and there seemed good hope of a successful issue (p. 310). But the government had another plan which it proceeded to put into execution. This was to form a new company, which was to dye cloth in England and have the monopoly of exporting it to the continent. As this meant the virtual supersession of the old company the scheme found little favour in their eyes. But the government showed great determination in launching it. Commissioners were appointed and all manner of influence was exerted to induce men to join the new company. In February the king wrote to the lord mayor requiring the names of those who would join together with the sums which they would adventure (p. 321). Free entry was offered to all foreigners, gentry, tradesmen, mariners and all others, regardless of rank, to enjoy all the privileges of the old Adventurers (p. 343). It was announced on the Exchange that those who had not subscribed to the new company by the end of March would be for ever excluded from exporting any cloth to foreign parts (p. 339). In July the Council

were directed to send for the Merchant Adventurers and inform them of the resolution for the dyeing and dressing of all broad cloths before exportation, directing them either to join the new company or else to desist from exporting whites, and further to require them to take over certain white cloths bought by the new company (p. 456).

In spite of the pressure used to launch this reckless venture it met with a poor response from the trading community. Very few persons of means and rank came forward to sign the new design. Although there were adventurers and undertakers for a million not above 150,000*l.* was subscribed in March, of which 60,000*l.* was found by Alderman Cokaine, the prime mover in the business. The old Adventurers were inclined to believe that the whole project would end in smoke, for lack of adequate support. In this expectation they were deceived ; but the plan also depended for its success on its being accepted abroad and in August the merchants were probably not ill pleased to learn that 100 cloths sent by the new company to Middelburgh had been seized by the bailly of the town (p. 508).*

Middelburgh was at this time the recognised English staple in the Low Countries. The Merchant Adventurers were not satisfied with their position there and contemplated a remove to Antwerp or Amsterdam. They are said to have secured powerful friends to forward their design. A decision to move to Amsterdam seems to have been taken in March 1613, though many intended still to keep their packhouses at Middelburgh, to furnish the Spanish Netherlands with cloth, to give some satisfaction to the town and to prevent interlopers from slipping into their places (p. 73). This intention was thwarted, as in May the king intervened. The question was discussed before him and the Council, the merchants being present. The king told them that there were two important considerations, reasons of state, which only belonged to him and the lords to speak of ; and reasons of trade, which he had come to hear debated. It was there decided that the merchants should not leave ; the grievances they complained of were to be redressed and the town was to afford them every assistance and satisfaction. The arrangement is said to have pleased both the merchants and the town authorities (p. 105). The importance of Middelburgh from the state point of view was its proximity to the cautionary town of Flushing and the desirability of keeping the people there well disposed to the English occupation. To draw the English away would have suited the archdukes for more reasons than one and soon after this date they are said to have offered a staple at Bruges where the construction of a canal that was projected threatened the utter ruin of the province of Zeeland (p. 174).

One John Woodall gives a very favourable account of the settlements in Bermuda and Virginia. At the island where 5,000*l.* had been invested in the plantations, those who ventured

* Concerning the new company see Scott ; *Joint Stock Companies*, Vol. 1, pages 143-4, 168.

their money had received 4,000*l.* back and the entire stock untouched. 100 were settled there, 60 more were on the way and 200 were to follow. It had yielded 3,000*l.* and more in ambergris. In Virginia the settlers were well furnished with cows, goats, hens, swine etc. but they were only 400 strong, though there was hope of sending more in the spring (pp. 215-6). Other reports of Virginia are not nearly so optimistic. Beaulieu expresses the opinion that if the Spaniards sent an expedition against it the case was hopeless, because of the small number of the settlers and their disorderly carriage (p. 8). The venture lacked effective support from home. Those concerned had grown weary of the frequent calls upon them and were unwilling to contribute any more unless they saw hope of present return. The plantation is sick of consumption and may die, wrote Calvert (pp. 124, 266, 268).

Both Bermuda and Virginia were claimed as being possessions of the Spanish crown, a subject upon which Digby had a heated altercation with Arosteguy, the Spanish secretary of state (p. 248). A Spanish attack on either or both was therefore highly probable and it was reported that an expedition was actually fitting out for the purpose. Digby himself believed that an expedition might eventually be sent when conditions were more favourable for the Spaniards, but he did not think them capable of equipping one at the moment. He wrote that in the summer of 1612 a ship had been sent out to report on the best way of attacking Bermuda. They returned saying that they could not find the island. It was concluded that they had been afraid to go near it because of the English, and the captain and most of the crew were put under arrest (p. 112). With regard to Virginia the Spaniards had some hope that the venture would fade away of itself without calling for any exertion on their part, seeing that it was only upheld by lotteries and such like uncertain shifts.

VI.

Although Trumbull had been at Brussels for some years his position could not be considered as assured as he might be replaced at any moment by an ambassador of superior rank, or even by another minister in the same position as his own. At the end of 1613 Samuel Calvert wrote to inform him that his recall was imminent and that the patent for Francis Crane as his successor was already in preparation (p. 266). The intimation proved to be somewhat premature and John Sanford hinted to his friend that Calvert himself had an eye on the appointment (p. 274). The statement made so positively by Calvert seems to have originated from a misunderstanding and though Crane continued to press his claims for some time longer they do not seem to have been seriously considered when it became clear that Trumbull was quite ready to stay on. If he was to be replaced it would only be by an ambassador, a rank to which Crane had no pretension (p. 346).

The misapprehension seems to have arisen from Trumbull's application for one of the clerkships of the Council. The opportunity arose from the intention of his old chief Edmondes to resign the one he held. Trumbull may have regarded it as something to fall back upon in case of his recall. But there was no reason why the appointment should involve his return to England. Since the death of Salisbury the clerks had been freed from the subjection in which he held them (p. 254) and Trumbull had been informed that the king proposed to reserve those places for his servants abroad (p. 125).

Edmondes did not propose to relinquish the post for nothing, pretending that he wanted the money to complete the purchase of Bourton in Gloucestershire. He at first asked for 300*l.* but as others were bidding for the place, including Devic and one Lecche, secretary to the earl of Pembroke, he raised the price to 400*l.* Eventually he seems to have accepted the 300*l.* and wrote to Lake asking that Trumbull might have the appointment.

In the meantime Trumbull's friends in England had been active in his behalf and it was suggested that he should come over to solicit his own cause. This was vetoed at the time because Winwood, then minister at the Hague, was in England and it was considered that the king's service would suffer if both his ministers in the Low Countries were absent simultaneously (p. 232).

The appointment was made early in the new year and the talk about Crane arose because Somerset supposed that Trumbull wished to give up his post in order to take up his new duties. When he learned that Trumbull was quite ready to stay on and that there were already more than enough clerks to discharge the necessary duties, he gave up the idea of disturbing him. In April Winwood wrote to Trumbull that the king did not mean to recall him until it was more certain what would become of the archduke, and if he died, as expected, the king would wish to see on whom those countries were conferred before making a change (p. 387).

Trumbull had, in fact, discharged his duties in a very capable manner and both the king and Rochester had expressed their appreciation. The king had spoken most graciously of his merits and of his good manner of relating and managing his business (p. 106). It was also represented that the archduke would take it ill if anyone else were appointed as agent (p. 342).

Trumbull's services were appreciated by others than those at home. Prince Maurice of Nassau is said to have valued the advices he sent above all others that reached him from those parts (p. 496). The Palatine and his ministers at Heidelberg assured de la Voye that they were better served by Trumbull about the affairs of France than by what they received from France itself (p. 344). Aerssen expresses his appreciation of the good offices rendered by him to those who protested against the precipitation of the Spanish marriages (p. 400).

Except for a brief journey to greet the Prince Palatine on his way homewards from England Trumbull seems to have remained

at his post during the whole of this period. His wife left him for a few weeks in 1613, sailing for England at the end of August and rejoining him in mid October. She seems to have spent most of her time away in the country.

Like most of the ministers abroad Trumbull suffered from the penury of the exchequer. In October 1613 Winwood complained that he had not received one penny of his treatment since the preceding April (p. 224). In August 1614 Trumbull's ordinary entertainment was eight months in arrear and for the five years of his service at Brussels he had received no assistance for his extraordinary disbursements. Brussels was an expensive place to live in and the merchants from whom he was wont to have assistance had lost their trade (pp. 510-1). His expenses for postage and carriage of letters were more than usually heavy because Brussels was an important centre for correspondence. Trumbull had been asking for these extraordinaries for many months, assisted by his friends in England. Rochester gave the matter his sympathetic attention, but a letter relating both to the clerkship and the extraordinaries is worthy of special remark. In it the favourite reminds Trumbull that there were many applicants for the royal favour and it was impossible to satisfy them all. Persons of Trumbull's caste could only expect to be remembered for places corresponding to their degree. Many who had long laboured would be glad to arrive at such security [as his]. He was advised not to ask for too much lest he should end by getting nothing (p. 195). When one remembers that Trumbull was merely asking for out-of-pocket expenses and an insignificant sinecure office for which he had to pay 300*l.* one is lost in admiration at this homily from an upstart Scot whose only claim for all that had been lavished upon him was that he happened to please the king's fancy.

VII.

The most self revealing of Trumbull's correspondents recorded here is Archbishop Abbot. His letters deal largely with the seminaries in Flanders and the activities, literary and otherwise, of the Catholic refugees. His attitude is that of a thoroughgoing partisan. He is ready to believe them guilty of lewd conduct. He laments the tenderness shown to the Jesuits, as even when taken they were so remissly dealt with as rather invited them to come over than detained them from doing so. He is not over scrupulous in his own dealings with them, as when he suggests that Trumbull should give out secretly that one Priestman, who had been in his service and gone abroad, had been sent by the archbishop as a spy or intelligencer for the state. In this way he hoped to blast the young man's reputation, so that none would trust him (p. 114). Again, on learning that Trumbull employed his man Balam in conveying letters and books between certain parties, he thought it would afford an excellent opportunity for cunningly opening their letters and discovering their purposes

(p. 472). He had little sympathy to spare for four English nuns who had died at Gravelines and thought it good to encourage a foolish report that they had been poisoned by beer sent from England.

He shows a sanguine disposition in his expectation of raising a large sum of money from the clergy's grant of plate and his rather naive delight at having originated the idea. He is equally optimistic about Ireland where he thought there was little to fear in spite of the attempts to excite rebellion, as those who had rebelled paid dear for it. This differs widely from the position described in Winwood's speech to parliament and the opinion set forth in a letter to Trumbull that "it never did stand in more desperate terms" (p. 387).

Some of the correspondence is about books. It deals largely with controversial ones, but not entirely. Abbot claims to have a library at Lambeth not much inferior to that of any other private man in Europe. For this he was indebted to his predecessor (Bancroft), but he was continually adding to it himself (p. 513). He seems to have been chiefly interested in historical works.

On 6 August, 1614, when Abbot was in his study dictating a letter to his secretary, a man rushed in by a back way brandishing a knife. Fortunately he was overpowered before he could do any harm. There is one record here of Abbot's appearance in the Council. This was on 3 January, 1613, when the merchants were sent for about the exclusion of English cloth from Flanders. Abbot seized the opportunity to attack the seminaries abroad, though it was hardly relevant to the matter in hand. It had been contended, he said, that the archduke would not dare to proceed in the matter of the cloth. Events showed that he had dared and his encouragement of the seminaries in his dominions showed that one who dared do matters of such importance against their state would also dare to proceed in what he termed the lesser business of the cloth (p. 12).

VIII.

The little town of Spa had become a favourite resort for English people of rank and fashion. For some Trumbull believed it to be a cloak for religious purposes (p. 379), but many no doubt went for pleasure and to take the waters. Trumbull himself seems to have been among the last for there is a course of treatment prescribed for his own benefit by a Dr. Hamans (p. 105). Among the distinguished visitors at Spa at this period were the earl of Southampton, Lord Chandos, Lord Darcy, Lady Lumley, Lord Lisle and his sister, heroine of Jonson's famous epitaph, who appears here in the unromantic guise of "the old countess of Pembroke." Most of these visitors depended upon Trumbull's good offices for services both great and small. Collectors of the day were interested in the dispersal of the belongings of the duke of Aerschot, who died childless in 1612. From among these treasures Lords Chandos and Darcy desired tapestries. Rochester

was interested in jewels, crystals etc. but really wanted nothing but cups of curious workmanship. Abbot was ready to buy some historical MSS, but for the most part the catalogue did not interest him. Lisle was not looking for pictures, medals or tapestries, but would buy a suite of good pieces. Besides these commissions Trumbull was procuring cherry trees for the earl of Southampton. They were purchased for him by Sir Thomas Leedes, who considered Louvain a much better nursery for them than Malines or Brussels (p. 251). In 1612 Trumbull had sent trees to Highgate for Lady Arundel* and in the following year the earl asked for some more to fill up the gaps. For Lord Darcy Trumbull was asked to replace an umbrella lost by his sister on her way from Calais to Spa. As he says she felt the need of it daily and the time was Midsummer, it seems likely that it was more of the nature of a sunshade.

A forlorn visitor to Flanders at this time was William Seymour, who had incurred the royal displeasure by his marriage with Lady Arabella Stuart. Owing to information received about him the lady had cut off his supplies amounting to 400*l.* a year, thereby reducing him to great straits. To escape arrest for debt he was obliged to leave Paris, where he had been staying. To avoid causing embarrassment to Trumbull he would not stay in Brussels, but he wrote to him from Bruges asking for advice and assistance (p. 140). Trumbull seems to have given him some help, with which he may have returned to Paris, where he fell sick of small-pox. When last heard of he is in hiding at Dunkirk.

Among those who desired Trumbull's help in buying tapestries was Sir Thomas Lake. If no suitable ones were to be had he was prepared to have some made to order of the prescribed dimensions. Trumbull consulted his friend Lyonell Wake who replied that no tapestries were made of the depth required by Lake. They would have to be bespoken and would take six months to make. Two months later Lake promised to let Trumbull hear shortly about the hangings, but there is no further mention of them in the correspondence.

IX.

Some items of literary and artistic interest may be mentioned in conclusion. For the greater part of the year 1612 young Walter Raleigh had been travelling in France with Ben Jonson, to whose charge his father had committed him. In March 1613 Jonson proceeded via Sedan to Brussels bearing a letter of introduction to Trumbull from his old colleague Beaulieu. The dramatist is presented as one of rare knowledge and understanding, which make his conversation to be honoured and beloved in all companies, especially as he does not use his gifts, as other overflowing wits commonly do, to the prejudice of other men's honour. All this is in a letter which Jonson himself may have seen. On a

* Vol. III of this Report, page 394.

slip apart Beaulieu wrote in somewhat different vein : “ At Mr. Jonson’s entreaty I did accompany him with a letter of recommendation to you, which I suppose he was desirous to have to prevent the rumour of some cross business wherein he hath been interested here. What is good in him I was content to relate, and indeed he hath many worthy parts ; for the rest you shall soon make discovery thereof ” (p. 59). There is nothing further about the pair except that they begged hard for and received an advance of 10*l.* from John Brownlowe at Antwerp. Rather more than a year later young Raleigh was sent back to England under guard by Sir John Throckmorton, by the royal command, because of a quarrel with the heir of the Knollys family.

There is only one letter here from Dr. Thomas Lodge, of Rosalynde fame, written in his usual Polonius-like admonitory vein (p. 215). A holograph letter of Isaac Casaubon deals with a slander on his father’s memory published by a Cretan Jesuit (p. 129). John Sanford, Trumbull’s old companion at Paris, had entered the service of Archbishop Abbot since his return from Spain. His letters have become much more staid, possibly as the result of this connection.

There is little about the art of painting in these pages. Nothing in the duke of Aerschot’s collection seems to have aroused the interest of English collectors. There is a record of an offer of 12*l.* by the earl of Arundel for a picture, without further particulars. Trumbull himself was buying pictures for his house, on the decoration and furnishing of which he seems to have been spending freely, in spite of the arrears of his pay (p. 508). In May 1613 he refers to the interest excited at Brussels by a miniature portrait of Abraham Savery, a professor of physic, by Nicholas Hilliard “ things of that nature being here in great estimation ” (p. 109). Anthony Edmondes tells Trumbull that a French gentleman known to him had been taken to the Court at Whitehall and also at St. James and shown the rarest pieces and pictures “ that this kingdom hath not the like ” (p. 357).

Trumbull was undoubtedly interested in music, but it was hardly on that account that he had to remonstrate with the archduke for harbouring Dr. John Bull, the organist and composer, who had left the king’s service without leave and been received into that of the Court of Brussels. According to Abbot, Bull was as famous for marring of virginity as for fingering of organs and virginals, and he relates a lurid story of his conduct (pp. 270–1). The matter was not pressed, as not being of sufficient consequence and Bull remained undisturbed in his new service. A more pleasing reference to music is a request from Sir Edward Cecil for any lute strings from Rome, as a sample, with the promise “ when you come to Utrecht you shall enjoy our music ” (p. 250).

The drama in the form of comedies and masques was a favourite recreation upon great occasions. Thus they figure at the celebrations of the marriages of the Elector Palatine to the Princess Elizabeth, of Somerset to Lady Frances Howard and of Neuburg

to the Bavarian princess. When the Palatine visited Cambridge the University entertained him with plays, which he liked well enough except that they were two or three hours apiece too long (p. 67). After the Somerset wedding only Gray's Inn, at Bacon's charge, gave the masque intended, the other Inns having already expended more than they could afford (p. 267). In the summer of 1614, as the emperor was growing so lethargic about public affairs and ever more melancholy and more sick, the empress sent to Italy for the late duke of Mantua's comedians to cheer him (p. 430). They seem to have given more pleasure to his younger brother Leopold. He took such delight in their comedies that in the end he was told it was the emperor's will that he should abstain from them. This was supposed to be out of umbrage or possibly to prevent this young and innocent priest learning what is unseemly from the players (p. 507).

As a final item two references to the king's touchiness are worth recording. Cambridge offended him by disputing on the question whether the succession or election of kings were better (p. 67). In a letter to Trumbull of 29 July Winwood advised him not to write of any disgraceful or contemptible speeches used against the king, as the knowledge of such reports were grievous to his spirit, though it was necessary for his service that they should be known in private (p. 476).

As is the case with the previous volumes the text is based on transcripts made by the late Mr. E. K. Purnell; but there are considerable gaps in them, notably the whole of Vol. V of the Miscellaneous series and all Carleton's letters. The text throughout has been carefully collated with the originals. In the preceding vol. of this report at page 58, a letter from Trumbull to Salisbury is printed with the date 1611, April 17. This is the date given in the letter book from which it is taken. Actually it is a draft for a letter of 14 November, 1610, the original of which is in *State Papers Flanders*, Vol. IX, fol. 432. I am indebted to my colleague Dr. W. A. Shaw for drawing my attention to this.

It should be explained that the index has been made on a different system from that used for the preceding volumes. This involved the omission, among other things, of most of the references to states, such as France, Spain etc. which would otherwise have become long strings of figures. The index sent in has since been modified on somewhat different lines but it should be understood that the omission referred to has not been made good.

WIMBLEDON, July 1940.

CORRIGENDA.

- Page 46, line 25, *for* Sorboune *read* Sorbonne.
,, 104, „ 3, *for* with *read* will.
,, 110, „ 1, *for* Henrie *read* Henri.
,, 128, „ 39, *for* Davis *read* the Speaker.
,, 149, „ 15, *for* Fero. *read* Ferd.
,, 164, „ 22, *for* h *read* has.
,, 333, „ 7 from foot, *for* Adventures *read* Adventurers.
,, 400, „ 13, *for* Mantuoa *read* Mantoua.
,, 427, „ 18, *for* ant *read* aut.
,, 441, „ 13, *for* July 20 *read* July 10.
,, 553, col. 1, delete last two lines.
,, 567, „ 1, line 30, *for* Liége *read* Lille.
,, 570, „ 2, „ 9, *for* 180 *read* 108.

MANUSCRIPTS
OF THE
MARQUESS OF DOWNSHIRE
PRESERVED AT
EASTHAMPSTEAD PARK, BERKSHIRE.

VOL. IV.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612[-3] [*endorsement*], Jan. 1. The Hague.—The prince of Neuberg sends ambassadrs. to England* who are now on the way to counterbalance the late embassy of Brandenburg. In their passage they had audience of the States, and complained much of the proceedings of Brandenburg who, as they say, does not observe the treaty of Dortmund. On the 20th will be an Assembly at Erfurt by order of the emperor, where either personally or by their deputies are to appear all the pretenders who hold themselves interested in the Cleves and Juliers succession. Amongst other commissioners the Ct. of Hohenzollern shall bear the sway, who will be sensible of the affront he received at Dusseldorf by the Princes Possedents who by violence thrust him out of the town.

We speak much here of an ambassador who some say from your parts, others from Spain, is sent to Denmark and thence to Poland.†

When we were at Antwerp at the conclusion of the treaty Spinola promised to intercede for the prince of Portugal‡ that he should have an annual and honourable treatment of the K. of Spain, and the Secretary Huygens at his return from Brussels confidently said that he should have 500 ducats the month and 12,000 to pay his debts; and now *nascitur ridiculus mus*. Valchenburgh has brought *sur bon compte* 5,000 fl.

Two noble Englishmen whom you know, Sir Ed. Horwood and Sir Ed. Conway, he in this town, the other in the Brill, have been in danger this Xmas to have been slain by a madman who broke forth from his keeper. Both are now, as we hope, past all danger.

2 pp. *Holograph.* XLVII, 48.

* They were John Zeschlin, his chancellor and Dietrich de Syburg. Their letters of credence, signed by Wolfgang William are dated at Dusseldorf on 7/17 Dec., 1612. *S.P. Germany, States*, Vol. xii, fol. 64.

† M. de Foyen, sent from Spain to Denmark in Oct. 1612. See the preceding Vol. of these papers, page 382.

‡ Emanuel, son of Antonio, prior of Crato, pretender to the throne of Portugal. He was married to Emilia, daughter of William, prince of Orange.

1612[–3], [Jan. 1 or 2.]—The Princess Elizabeth's marriage contract was performed on Sunday last, St. John's Day, in the banqueting house at Whitehall at 11 in the forenoon. Sir Tho. Lake read it in French by him translated out of the very words we have in the book of Common Prayer. The Archbishop of Canterbury gave the benediction in English. The king was present but with much pain and labour by reason of his sore toe. The queen was not well and kept her bed. Prince Charles was by. The marriage will be on Shrove Sunday. There will be a mask of eight Lords and eight Ladies, and two masks from the Inns of Court. The lady Elizabeth will land at Flushing; the duke of Lenox, three earls and ten barons shall attend her to Heidelberg, but she shall be received at Bonhara* by the Palatine, which is the place appointed by the treaty of agreement. Five royal ships of the best in the navy are making ready to conduct her to Flushing; and my Lord Admiral will attend her in person.

The Palatine made his new year's gifts yesterday. To the king fair high cups of agate; to the queen a very rich jewel; to Prince Charles a very rich jewel; to the Lady Elizabeth, which she wears, two most rich pendant diamonds and two oriental pearls. To Lo. Harington a jewel; to his Lady, the governess, a rich cupboard of gilt plate curiously wrought. I am afraid to speak of its value. To Mrs. Dudley a diamond and pearl chain worth 1,000 marks. To four gentlewoman attendants each a jewell worth 150*l.* at least. To all her officers and gentlemen waiters gold chains worth 100*l.* Amongst the under officers and servants 1,000 French *cr.* were distributed. Lady Dromondet† of the queen's bedchamber had a fair jewel, and to all other of the bedchamber good jewels. So had all the Maids of Honour. When the bounty should have stretched itself amongst all the officers of the King's house, H.M. countermanded it and expressly stayed it till the going away.

Here was great expectations these fore part of the holidays that H.M. would have made principal secretaries, but we are all deceived and men know not what to think of it. It is hoped that against the marriage, on 14 Feb., we shall have officers made in those places that are void.

His Majesty goes on the day after Twelfth Day to Newmarket, and the Palatine with him, to stay for 18 days.

On the 21st the Palatine was elected Knight of the Order, H.M. giving him very fair Georges and garters that were Prince Henry's. Count Maurice was also chosen. Garter King of Arms‡ shall have commission to Winwood and him to take his oath, and Garter will be sent over with the garter very shortly.

2 pp. Copy. xxxix, 33.

* Bacharach, on the Rhine between Boppard and Bingen. The terms of the treaty are printed in Dumont: *Corps Diplomatique*, Vol. v, pt. ii, page 640.

† Jean, daughter of Patrick, lord Drummond.

‡ William Segar.

J[OHN] S[ANFORD] to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612[-3], Jan. 2. Madrid.—I think Mr. Colford came to negotiate his business here *malis auspiciis* for his excuse since his coming (as Mistress Terrell was wont to say) is gone to perdition. His and his party's jarring have been the marring of a good matter. When my ld. first entered upon the business, it was thought fit both by him and Father Creswell, who then was conceived to have had power from them to advise and negotiate, as put in trust by them, that Mr. Cawley alone should pretend in his own name, and that the whole business should go forward upon that foot. Which course these men distasting, as though Mr. Cawley should alone thereby raise himself an estate to their detriments, have laboured to impeach. Our letters from time to time tended only to this, to persuade agreement and that they should accommodate themselves to this proceeding, the rather because my ld. could not, out of the nature of his place, warrantably deal for Mr. Colford, being declared an *entretenido* of the kings of Spain and his moneys, the nuns of Brussels. Mr. Colford came hither full of those ill surmises which he had conceived at home against Mr. Cawley, out of which he propounded unreasonable demands and which for such were censured by my ld. and Fa. Creswell; yet Mr. Cawley, to quiet him, did yield to some things which justly he could not claim. Whereupon, two agreements having been made between them, he fell off again. The fleet being now come home, according to the king's honourable promise to my ld., Mr. Cawley was first named in the *tanteo* [valuation] for 100,000 ducats, which were brought into the Hazienda, and they called upon to clear their papers and to receive their moneys. Mr. Colford's papers could not then be allowed, for the reasons named in my last to you. Since when another thing is fallen out, for whereas the safest way (as matters stand) would have been for Mr. Colford to have acknowledged that what he hath negotiated in his own name, he did it in the quality of Mr. Cawley's factor, he hath in certain petitions given to some principal officers by the address, as it seemeth of Miguel Angelo, professed himself to be Mr. Cawley's *Compañero*. It seemeth that an inkling hereof is come to the "Consell" of the Hazienda, for when I told Mr. Colford, that I was then writing out a note of the *cargazon* of the fleet to send to you, he told me that he thought that they should have none of this fleet. I asked him, why? He told me that their matters were so wonderfully embroiled that he conceived little hope of it; whereupon he showed me an *auto* which the consell of Hazienda had decreed upon their business two days before, to the effect that if Mr. Cawley did prove himself to be the *Proprietarie dueño* of that debt, that then he should have present payment. But if any part of it were sold or stood in any other nature, *el pago se hara en otra forma* [the payment will be made in another form]. I asked him what he thought that form might be. He told me he thought it to be the *decret*. Then will it come to that which they have always harped upon and have seemed to desire. But in the mean time Mr. Colford hath deprived himself and Mr. Wake

(whose fortune I am sorry to see so embarked in his that they cannot be disengaged) of a rich hope. I write you what I hear and conceive of the business, being sorry that I cannot send you better news for an *aguinaldo* of the new year.

[*On an attached slip.*] The fittest expedient for present remedy of matters, as Mr. Colford doth now see and acknowledge, is to entitle Mr. Cawley to the whole business, whereunto my lord doth persuade, and Mr. Cawley is very willing to condescend so that it may be done *salva conscientia*. My ld. putteth me in some comfort, if Mr. Wake can free his papers from Mr. Colford, that something may be done for him. *Hic omnem moveat lapidem.*

$1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. *Holograph.* xxxvi, 51.

M. DATHENES to WM. TRUMBULL.

1613, Jan. 3. Announcing the *fiançailles*. The nuptials are being prepared. M. de Blarir, the bearer, will give him the news.

$\frac{1}{2}$ sheet. *French.* xxi, 133.

SIR JOHN DIGBY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612[–13], Jan. 4, o.s. Madrid.—I have yours of Nov. 12 and Dec. 1. A servant of Don Alonso de Velasco, Ambr. in England, lately come, advertiseth that match for the late prince with a daughter of the d. of Savoy was concluded, and that to that effect a banker* came thence to England to be respondent for the portion. It is taken very ill here that the duke should proceed so far without their privity. But they take it worse that he hath informed that this match was concluded without any advantage to the Catholic cause more than her private use of her religion, and that the d. professed that notwithstanding the pope's letters did dehort him from it, yet he had consulted with the divines and canonists of his own country who had resolved him that the match was neither against the laws divine nor human. He would therefore expose himself to all events, though not ignorant that the pope might hereafter seek to offend him for it. I conceive that this will much irritate this state against the duke, who have long been hollow-hearted towards him.

I learn on very good part that the duke of Saxe hath of late much sought to join with the K. of Spain and the emperor, and there were hopes of his becoming a Catholic. I think things are very far from this, but it is very like that he will adhere to them for their aid in his pretence of Juliers. I wish there might not be too strict conditions used with him, lest he should be forced to cast himself upon them, whereof in the like cases there hath been very many precedents as you very well know.

This king's going to Portugal is newly revived, probably as a pretext for getting the 300,000 crowns which the Portuguese have provided, but only in case he undertakes this journey. I learn there is no intent of his going especially as it is a set resolution here to perform the agreement with France in carrying the Infanta next year *a la raya* [to the frontier] and receiving there of Madame.

* Giovanni Battista Gabaleone.

There have been of late many extraordinaries dispatched from Flanders, one of whom lost the king's packet. I see not many signs of any novelty, but their unusual posting may stir us up to more vigilance.

Since our prince's death was made known here the grandes and foreign ambassadors have given me *pésame* [condolences], except the archduke's ambr.,* I know not why, for I first gave him *bienvenida* at his coming to this town.

Colford and Calley have agreed, but there is a new difficulty, for the state made with Calley the royal agreement only through my importunity. Colford employed here one Angelo to solicit his business, and now styles himself "*Companero de Calley*," and they thought Calley had negotiated another's business with his own, and thereupon order is come for Calley to make it appear that the debt appertains to him. Thus you see the inconvenience that men bring themselves into when they think themselves too wise to be directed . . . the ambition of being known here for *hombre de negocios*, hath made him wrong himself. I will do all I can for him but I wish Mr. Wake's papers were apart in my hands ; he should not suffer for other men's follies ; but let him not move until we see how Colford's papers will be cleared. If they had had their papers ready, they had infallibly received 100,000 crowns among them this fleet. It may be Colford, for his own clearing, will be apt to make sinister relation.

3½ pp. The last paragraph holograph. xxii, 116.

JOHN KENDRICK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612[-3], Jan. 4. London.—Now at the long last his Maj. beginneth to take the banishment of our cloth out of those parts to heart, and yesterday the lords of his Privy Council met about the business and called before them the Governor of our Company† and divers merchants trading that way, first to know how far the archduke had proceeded in that matter and then upon what ground ; whereof, when we had so fully satisfied them as we could, they promised to taken an especial care whereby the king's reputation might be preserved and we relieved in the wrong that was done us. But first they thought fit to have all the treaties with the archduke's predecessors and our king sought up and perused, thereby to see whether the duke be grounded in that he hath done, and accordingly to provide a remedy for it. Those that have the charge to peruse these treaties are Sir Julius Caesar, Sir Christopher Parkins and Sir Roger (*sic*) Dunn, who, I fear, will make longer work of it than were fit in a matter of this importance, the same having already been too long neglected, and I fear unless you from thence now and then put a spur unto it, there will be no resolution taken in haste, for I see we have lost our old courage and magnanimity and are indeed afraid of our own shadows.

* The count of Furstenberg.

† Sir Thomas Lowe, governor of the Merchants Adventurers Company.

Presently upon my coming into England I sent Mr. Russell's letter to Dr. Larode to Oxford, but never yet received any answer which makes me presume that in regard the said doctor hath been lately taxed deeply before the king that being a Papist in opinion and heart, he is unwilling to motion the said Mr. Russell's demand before the town Seniors in his house, or to make any reply to his letter lest by some of his enemies he may be taxed for it ; else I do assure myself I should have heard from him long before this time.

We are here in hand to erect a new "conduet" for Italy by the way of Calais and to have all goods destinated for this place to come thither and the like for such commodities as are sent from hence, which I make no question but will go forward, the same being already undertaken to be done as good cheap and in as short time as through the duke's country ; and for the better continuance thereof there are already divers privileges obtained of sundry princes through whose countries this conduct is to pass, which will give a great blow to the Italian trade driven at Antwerp (being now the principal trade that they have) and will also much abate the archduke's tolls and cause no doubt at the court there a great complaint, principally by the town of Antwerp (who are like to receive the greatest prejudice thereby) and then by 3 sorts of factors (which have all their benefit out of it) and lastly by waggoners, innkeepers, labourers, shippers and such like folk, who all were good gainers by it, so that what with this diversion of trade out of those parts, our settling ourselves now altogether at Middelburgh and others that may follow a little time, I doubt not will show the archduke his folly and how much he and his must depend upon us more than we need to do upon him ; wherein, his own experience having a little informed him, we shall have him thereby . . . hold far better correspondency with us than he hath done of late.

2½ pp. Holograph. Misc. iv, 3.

JACQUES DE NIXON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Jan. 14. Liège.—Compliments. Expecting the entry of the bishop* on the 27th, with great pomp. Hopes to see Trumbull and his wife then, if his affairs permit.

1 p. French. Misc. iv, 13.

JOHN PACKER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612[-13], Jan. 5. Whitehall.—Explains delay in answering a letter, which had not reached him till after the prince's death when for five or six days the king set his hand to nothing. The first time after this when Sir T. Lake was with the king, this reply for him to sign was accidentally overlooked. The next day the king went to Royston, and would do no business on the day after his arrival there. Lake left the letter with John Murray who procured it the same night at Tibbalds. Mr. Newport was

* Ferdinand of Bavaria, archbishop of Cologne and bishop of Liège.

going away and would not wait for it, but said he would be back again for it before Christmas. He was told it could be delivered to any friend if he had no reason for coming to London himself. Packer suggested offering some gratuity to Lake, though he would probably do it gratis.

1 p. Misc. iv, 6.

FROM VIENNA.

1613, Jan. 16, n.s.—A man from the emperor's ambr. at Constantinople* brings news about Transylvania which will disturb the Hungarians and the princes of the empire as well. The Grand Signor seems to intend to conquer that province which would mean the loss of all that the empr. holds in Upper Hungary. This will be one of the chief points to be dealt with at the diet of Pressbourg and then at Ratisbon, for which patents have been sent to all Germany. The Austrian diet moves slowly, as they have not yet made up their minds about the emperor's proposal. Perhaps the return of Bishop Glezel will set them going, as he has great judgment and knows how to forward his master's designs. The count of Zollern left for Erford yesterday. The Archduke Ferdinand will be here next Friday.

THE POPE'S reply to the BISHOP OF BAMBERG,† the emperor's ambassador.

Valde gavisi sumus de electione filii nostri in Christo, charissimi in Regem Romanorum et Imperatorem : multo magis quod ad humilitatem nostram et hanc Sedem Apost. mittere voluerit ad praestanda obsequia, quae huic sedi sanctae debentur, maxime vero quod te miserit ; cuius laus est ubique in sacerdotio ; tibique (tacto pectore) offerrimus ex corde omnia nostra disponas tanquam de propriis et quocunque value . . [torn] bimus ut habeas . . [rest torn].

1 p. French and Latin. Misc. v, 9.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Jan. 7. Paris.—I have yours of 25th Dec. No news has come to the deputies of the Religion here concerning the resolution taken at Rochelle by the deputies of Xaintonge, Aulnis, Angoulmois etc. reassembled there, upon the queen's denial of their last demands and the retracted promise concerning the provincial councils. But by some forerunner advertisements from others in those parts we learn that by the persuasion of those of Rochelle, the deputies have contented themselves with the queen's former offers, and that they have sent to Rohan at St. Jean d'Angely to entreat his consent to that resolution. But until the truth be certainly known we waver between hope and fear.

* Andrea Negroni, a Genoese. See von Hammer : *Gesch. des Osmanischen Reichs*, Vol. ii, page 748.

† John Gottfried von Aschhausen, bishop of Bamberg and Wurtzburg.

The Chevalier de Guise hath compounded for killing de Luz, and received pardon. De Luz is little lamented, but he had a great spirit and judgment in the state, being already past fifty, but false and treacherous in all the parties and factions where he found himself.

De Bethune, colonel in Holland, was killed near Paris in a private quarrel with one Meslé of his regiment, who challenged him for giving to another a place promised to him. He is exceeding much lamented. Such monstrous and horrible accidents this unfortunate country doth nowadays bring forth as that many men do apprehend some heavy judgment of God's wrath against it.

The Sorbonne have been in hand to censure Becanus' book,* but have been warned by the Chancellor not to divulge that censure.

It is said that the K. of Spain hath sent a fleet against Virginia, employing his India ships. They were directed to open their letters only at their arrival at the Terceras. If true, I give up all hope of that plantation considering the small number and disorderly carriage of the English in those parts, as almost all the reports do affirm.

2 pp. v, 53.

J. THORYS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Jan. 7. Dorset House [London].—Though I think you have all killed yourselves with making good cheer this Christmas, for I hear no more of any of the acquaintance I have in Brussels, than if the town were blown up, which I hope is not like to be by the grace of God. The rain falls here liberally and the wind blows furiously. The wall of Romney Marsh is broken and the sea entered so as the like was never seen yet. Dover Cliff, at least a piece of it, is fallen down and hath slain some men and their wives lying a bed. At Great Chart the thunder at the sermon time threw down a piece of the church and with the very fire hurt thirty persons and slew one. In Buckinghamshire and almost everywhere hurt hath been done by wind, thunder and lightning. Mr. Edward Sackville and my ld. Bruce should have gone to fight on Calais sands, but my ld. Bruce was stayed at Dover. Mr. Sackville and his second, Sir Henry Cumpton escaped over at Newhaven. My ld. Evers was yesterday married to my Lady Hunsdon. Sir John Portman is dead, the great landed baronet. The king goeth presently to Newmarket. The mask is now taken but only one, consisting of eight lords and eight young ladies, all noblemen and noblemen's daughters. The Count Palatin perpetually courts his royal mistress. He hath given her very fair jewels and all her maids, and the king and queen, all brought out of Germany ; and so farewell to you in the Low Countries.

I pray you send this letter to Mr. Charles de la Faille by my man German, to read it, that he may see I complain of not hearing

* *Controverse d'Angleterre* by Martin Becan, a native of Brabant, written as an answer to *Tortura Torti*.

from him, though I have made love to him with three letters one after another every week. You will commend me to your wife, lest you hear of it, for I mean to tell her that you forget not to do these requests out of neglect of the party that desires it, but of you to whom he ought to do it. All the nuns I think are gotten in the other world too, for I hear not any of my friends among them. And as for my nephew, by whose means I hoped still to hear from my mother, it is well I may imagine his wife may find him so good an husband as he cares for nobody else, for so in regard of her I may take many unkindnesses to my self, or else he should have no excuse. If you go that way let the good old gentlewoman know that I take care to hear from her as much as I can, but that lies not in me, but only in care, caring still, since I seldom hear of her, but for making her hear of me, as that lies in me as far as wind, weather and occasions give leave ; so I never fail almost every week. Farewell again and when you send to my Lady of Worcester, let me have the delivery of your letter according to my last request.

[*Postscript.*]—But that my nephew Thwayts had a copy of my poetry about the prince's death I would have sent one to you of purpose ; among others it was fortune to be one of the first as well as one of the worst. Mine was done before I slept, next day after he died. Mr. Verstegen is in Anvers ; if Mr. de Groote be gone from Brussels, his brother will convey the letter to him.

2 pp. Misc. iv, 2.

ANDRÉ PAULL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Jan. 8. [Heidelberg.]—I have your's of 2nd with two packets from England. De la Voye leaves for Brussels to-morrow on his way to Cologne and Maestricht, and I will write by him.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. French. Seals. xxxiv, 2.

JAMES CARRE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Jan. 9. Calais.—Since my departure from you I have had a sore journey, but I hope my innocence will calm their fury. I was at Dowey where I can hear of no book which is going forth, save only one of controversy which Dr. Weston* is aminded to demolish . . . The college is extreme poor, wrought by means of the Jesuits, insomuch as where they used to keep 100 persons they cannot keep 50 . . . A secret friend of mine told me of the death of a Jesuit priest at Arras in whose chamber was found the whole plat of the Jesuits' treason, the parties' names and their oft coming betwixt Spain and England. The plat was in hand before the death of the old queen . . . At Dunkirk one of our dissembled creators named Wilson has left all to the Jesuits. Four Jesuits here have taken a house and are about to buy Capt. Dexter's with half a score besides. Their principal is an Irishman who speaks very good English, and a dangerous man for our state of England.

* Edward Weston, of Lincoln College, Oxford. In this year he published a work entitled *Juris pontificii Sanctuarium*. Wood : *Athenae Oxoniensis* ed. Bliss, Vol. ii, 573, 574.

I wish he and his company were removed a little further. The Irish also plan to gain the Franciscans' house here. I brought a Scotts fellow with me from Florence, who hath traitorously revealed some secret to the Jesuits of St. Omer, especially that I made an "outcry" of them to the great dukes of Florence, with other things which are tedious, but I have well coloured it. Fisher and Hart, two dangerous Jesuits as I hear, are returned to England. I have received the 10*l.* at Callis but have lost very near 20*s.* My lord of Arundel has arrived here this night and is going on.

1*p.* *Signed with a cross and a heart.* Misc. v, 4.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [? LORD] DUDLEY.

1612[–13], Jan. 10 Brussels.—Writes at the request of Robert Malton, a poor Englishman here, with whom your brother John Dudley lodged. At his departure he was indebted to Malton for meat, drink, apparel and lodging and some money lent for the journey in 34*l.* as appears by an obligation signed by him. Malton has a wife and family and cannot afford the loss. Trumbull is sure that John Dudley wishes the debt to be paid. He himself lent him 7*l.* 10*s.* in the time of his great want and necessities, as a bill, in the hands of a friend in London, doth witness.

1½ *pp.* *Draft.* Min. II, 1.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612[3], Jan. 12. Vlushing.—I can only write in another's hand owing to a cold. Storms have kept back letters from England. Two days since passed by me the chancellor and secretary of the duke of Neuburg,* who go to excuse the duke this late difference between him and the elector of Brandebourg, and to entreat H.M. to interpose both with his authority and council for the maintenance of his pretensions to Cleves and Juliers and also to abide in alliance with him. The same words they used to the States here as they passed. The States' answer was brief, and gave them no great contentment: that whereas they came to excuse, they took it for a true argument that their master was faulty; that they were sufficiently informed of the truth about the late differences and that so long as the duke would abide by the amity with Brandebourg, he might be sure they would assist them both in their rightful pretensions. I think their answer in England will not much differ, for Newburg has been so long fiddling with the contrary party, Saxe and others of that faction, that he hath "run himself into suspect on our side." The ambassador's man whom you recommended me to pass for England goes to-day.

[*Postscript, holograph.*]—You say nothing of what I wrote touching Mr. Horner who hath been since here and is gone for England.

1½ *pp.* XXXIX, 32.

* Zeschlin and Syburg.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Jan. 22. Cologne.—I have yours of 7th. Dr. Bapst, sent by the *Princes Possedants* to those of the Union to tell them of Mulheim and request their support, is back at Dusseldorf with a satisfactory answer, and says that at Cassel they have their doubts of the Erfurt meeting, and should it take place, it is unlikely to produce much in view of the absence of Brandenburg. In spite of the adjournment, the train of the Neuburg Palatine is still going on. I think you will soon have at Brussels the Rhingrave Philip to challenge Espinoy, who he says has carried off his mistress the Countess of Berges. I don't think the Archduke will allow it. The report of levies in Alsace grows cold. The Archduke Ferdinand, having long had an ambassador at Venice, and being unable to get satisfaction, has sent troops into Venetian territory as far as Friol. Frankfort affairs are still unsettled for want of fulfilment of the promises made in the accord. The magistracy agreed to give the burgesses account of their administration, but require them first to take the oath of fidelity, which they refuse.

At Aix the magistracy has promised the emperor's commissioners to give half the sum required, 4,000 rix-dollars, conditionally on taxes being levied both on Catholics, who since the last reforms have been exempt from all contributions, and Protestants. As soon as they touch the money, the commissioners will go, having done nothing but incur expense.

I enclose a large packet from Monsr. Marcam.

2 pp. French. ix, 3.

KING JAMES I to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612–13, Jan. 13. Westminster.—We have recommended to the Archduke a cause of Sir Charles Morgan wherein he hath the Jesuits for adversaries concerning a piece of land belonging to his late wife and now to his daughter as her heir. In which suit he hath been long delayed from hearing, as he allegeth, by the means of the Jesuits. And because we wish the gentleman a speedy end of his cause, we think fit that besides our letters written to the Archduke you do move him in our name, and likewise such other of his ministers as may further it, and in all things concerning the same that you do him such favour as you may.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Sign Manual.* Min. II, 4.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [ROBERT ANSTRUTHER] in DENMARK.

1612–13, Jan. 13. Brussels.—Meeting this bearer on his return from Paris towards the place of your residence, and knowing your virtues by reputation, I take the opportunity to offer my service. If a settled correspondence with me during my abode here may be acceptable to you or for the good of our country, I beseech you to send me a cipher and an address to convey my letters to you from Hamburg. I will write every fourteen days and I hope you will send me news from Denmark and the countries adjoining, addressed to Monsieur Brown, merchant in the English House at

Midlebo' in Zeland, or to Lionel Wake, dwelling near the monastery of the Swart Sisters in Antwerp.

1 p. *Draft.* Min. II, 3.

H[UGH] PERRY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612[-13], Jan. 13. London.—Mr. Thomas Albery showed me your letter to him and solicited me to write you what I have understood here concerning the banishment of our cloths with the Archduke. On Sunday the 3rd the lords of the Council commanded our Governor to appear before them with Mr. Deputy Touerson and some Antwerp merchants, namely Mr. Halliday, Low, Kendrick, Andrewes and myself, to deliver our opinion and how far the Archduke had proceeded in banishment of our cloths. Which briefly our governor and deputy delivered, that it was absolute for coloured and in a manner also for whites, considering the nature of the passport granted and to whom. The Lord North Hampton desired to know the time when our cloths were free in paying only 1d., which the Company could not instantly resolve upon. The Lord Chancellor very worthily said and desired their Lordships all to have a care to the king's honour and not suffer himself to be abused by the Archduke, and first to see what law we had against him for this his proceeding; next whether it were not against the articles of the last peace, and lastly, if we could not relieve ourselves by neither, to seek some other means. Some said there of many work felts daily flocked thither, others of wool transported to Dunkirk which they said you should be advertised here of it, and get somebody here to inform you the names of the merchants or ships that brought over the wools. And for better remedying, straight order should be given to all officers upon great penalty to look better to this matter. The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury made a worthy speech to the purpose albeit not of this matter: that this last summer the matter was in hand but their honours thought the Archduke would not dare proceed therein; but now he said we saw the contrary, and further he that dare keep a college of younger sort of English Jesuitical fugitives at St. Omer, a second at Douay, a third at Mechlin, Louvain and Brussels and great sums daily given unto them for maintenance, of one Mr. Baker here in England which gave a great sum, with divers other men, and concluded that he that durst do such matters against our state, of such importance, would dare to proceed against us in this lesser business, for so he termed our banishment of cloth.

There is a petition by our Company lately exhibited to the lords that the stranger should pay the double imposition of 3d. per shilling as well as English. And it seemed the Archduke's subjects find themselves more aggrieved and got the States Ambassador together with the French and Spanish to complain to the lords and desire them not to proceed therein, which as the Lord North Hampton said they heard graciously, yet it seemed the Archduke proceed not so with us, which they ought to have in consideration.

There was a motion made that all strangers should declare themselves under what prince they were, for we know not here the States' subjects from the Archduke's, so in any controversies between the princes, the one might be known from the other.

To conclude many good motions were made. I pray God they may be continued and put in operation for our business. It was ordained that Sir Christ. Parkins or rather Sir Julius Caesar with Sir Da. Dun were to have the better searching of the old agreements and to deliver their opinions to the rest of the Council. I pray God some speedier course may be taken, as is verily thought will ere long, to the banishment of some or all trade with the Archduke. Saturday next, I hear from one deputy, is the first meeting of Sir Julius Caesar and the rest of the deputies for our Antwerp business. Mr. Touerson wishes me to ask you to find out whether there be any laws in the country to prohibit sale of our cloth in Brabant; for Flanders it is apparent; and to advise the lords of the Council. Except we have law it seemeth nothing will be done against the Archduke's proceedings.

$\frac{2}{2}$ pp. *Holograph.* Misc. iv, 9.

WILLIAM WENTWORTH to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Jan. 13. Calais.—In reply to Trumbull's letter of 17th Dec. received the 9th inst. by James Carre he paid the latter 10*l.* and took in Trumbull's bill with interest for 10 months. Carre left Calais in the company of the earl of Arundell, but their bark was cast away in a storm by Dunkirk, all the company being saved. The earl is expected again at Calais to-morrow night with the rest of the gentlemen. Trumbull may send the money by the bearer, Henry Ballam, or await some other occasion, there being at the moment no trading at all for Antwerp.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph. Seal.* Misc. iv, 11.

EDWARD HEATH to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Jan. 13. London.—Requests Trumbull to forward to the writer's father an enclosure concerning Lady Arundell's affairs.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. iv, 12.

THOMAS ALBERY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612[–13], January 14. London.—Yours of Dec. 17 I received last Friday, but I have not been in London till this time. I spoke since my coming up to Mr. Kendrick, who told me he had certified you what he had heard at the Council table on Sunday last was 8 days, and because I would not seem to fail in my duty I showed so much of your letter to Mr. Perry as concerned that business with some journeys to him by reason of his other employments. I have also pressed him to write that you might be from them both certified what they heard. I hope the commissioners will make such an effect in the lords that something shall be really done for the good of the state. Amen. I dare not write what I

hope shortly to reveal to you by words. Only if you hear such news as shall give you satisfaction for the general obligation for his Maty., if I may crave it I humbly desire you do impart it to none in those parts before I may speak with your worship lest it be coldlier prosecuted than you think, for some there be that happily will, for their own respects, cross it. I dare not write, wherefore your wisdom may well conceive it. I protest I abuse you not. I wish you both the honour and the reward your worthy pains deserveth both for that and all other your travails employed for the State, which I no less desire to have accomplished than my own desired rest from all these troubles.

The business of Virginia is still prosecuted as per this printed paper you may well perceive. For Ireland I hope also the best. The queen is something ill disposed and at Whitehall. Our new prince's honours do daily increase for his virtues. I hear the nuptial rites for the Lady Elizabeth shall be on Shrove Monday. God give them much joy and honour with long life. The Palatine is generally well reported of for his virtuous carriage, and this day was at the French church at the sermon. The King's Maty. is at Thiboals. Here is a blundering of a Spanish Armado which some say is either destinated for these parts or Ireland. I yet hear of no new officers elected. But the L. Admiral had many masters of the Navy before his lp. last Tuesday, and some say the River of Chatham was sounded, but whether to bring out some ships for to attend the Palatine at his departure (which is by some supposed to be speedily after the marriage) or no, I know not. I purpose to set forward for Brussels within these 14 days and what news I can hear I will make diligent enquiry for. Here is the copy of the project *ddd.* to his Maty. for the fishing with busses. You have before had the copy of their desired charter. It is now sauce after meat, but I humbly desire you to accept of it. I will bring my daughter with me though I fear she will be rather a discontentment to your good bedfellow than prove a profitable servant.

2½ pp. I, 103.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1612]-13, Jan. 14. Paris.—I have yours of 2nd by the ordinary and one of earlier date by Mr. Paston who was 12 or 13 days on the way. He brought the silk stockings. He lodges in the same lane as Sir George Shirley. I did not expect you to answer Devic's complaint; as he has made demonstration of love and respect towards you I know you will be as forward to resume your former intelligence. He doth not at this time stand in small stead in England, being the only man to whom my lo. Ambr. hath committed since his return the managing of his private and most important business, both of his house and of his fortune.

To satisfy Mr. Thorny's desire concerning my la. Gardener: she hath hitherto lived in Touraine and Poitou, but passed within this sennight this way to go back to England, upon promise of

better usage from her husband. She did not visit Lady Edmondes, being ashamed, it seemeth, of her resolution.

Concerning the patent granted here to certain makers of pipes and gutters about a year ago, it is forbidden to any other to make or bring any other of that work into France for 15 years without their permission. The parties are now in England, and left no copy of the patent here. They promised to return last Easter, but being detained about the setting up of their frames will not be here till next Easter.

The deputies assembled at Rochelle have accepted the queen's offers and sent two deputies, and M. de Rohan another, to signify their acceptance. They will press for the use of provincial councils. The Chevalier de Guise has his pardon for killing de Luz, but he has not to present it to the Parlement or any other court for verification, in which case he would have been prisoner till verification. D'Ancre hath been so affrighted with the execution done upon de Luz that he hath wrought the company, which Sully had, to be set up again, for his protection. There hath been a quarrel between the Marquis of Nesle and the Count of Brenne, who sought occasion to meet in the field. One of them was detained in the town but it is thought that ere long they will cut one another's throats. Such is now the breaking out of their rage upon the remissions used by the state in the execution of the edict against those great ones which have so lately infringed it.

As to the treaty of marriage between Prince Charles and Madame Chrestienne which my lord had charge from the king to prosecute, he has had long conferences with de Villeroy on the question of religion for herself and those who go with her, and the renunciation of any rights she may have in this state, besides her dowry, 700,000 *cr.* being offered, as was for Prince Henry and my lo. hopes to raise it to 800,000. They will not send her till she be *nubilis*, at 12 years old. In the meantime it is proposed that the marriage be performed here by a procurator (unto which office Condé offers himself), which, it is said, will be sufficient without reiteration afterwards in England. We hope for a conclusion ere long. Keep these particulars to yourself.

[Postscript.]—Mr. Paston and Mr. Allen send salutations to you and Mrs. Trumbull.

4 pp. v, 54.

JOACHIM ERNEST, MARQUIS OF BRANDENBURG TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Jan. 24. Anspach.—The Sieur de la Voye was authorised to act in his behalf in a case against Bernard de Wassembourg for the restitution of 2,000 Philip "dalers," and Auditor General Puteanus has required de la Voye to find a surety sufficient for the final judgment of the case. He asks Trumbull to lend the surety, in his name.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. French. Seal. Misc. IV, 14.

DANIEL BUWINCKHAUSEN DE WALMERODE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Jan. 14. [Stuttgart.]—We hope that the affairs of Aix, Mulheim, Cleves and Juliers will be referred to the Imperial diet, for which a day has not yet been appointed. Our adversaries, the Jebusites, have ordered prayers for the success of a great affair. The Bishop of Bamberg, the emperor's ambr. to the pope, does his duty finely for the dignity of the empire in leaving to the cardinals precedence over him, a thing which the old emperors would never have conceded to the popes.

The King of Poland is said to have been driven out of Muscovy with heavy loss, and himself only just escaped. The Turk threatens war and we hear of a scheme against Malta, although the truce with Persia is still uncertain. The duke of Mantua is dead,* and is succeeded by his brother, Cardinal Gonzaga, who has given up his *chapeau*.

[Postscript.]—The Princes of the Union will meet at Rotenburg on March 14–24. Archduke Maximilian, brother of Leopold, will be coadjutor to the Teutonic Order, of his Uncle Maximilian, and his other brother Charles, bishop of Brixen. There is said to be a peasant rebellion against the House of Austria, against which Archduke Maximilian demands help from his brother Archduke Albert of horse and foot, which will give the Swiss something to think of.

$1\frac{3}{4}$ pp. French. *Holograph.* XII, 15.

JOHN THORYS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Jan. 15. Sir W. Eston's lady has again sent to me for news of her husband. His Maj. went to Newmarket last Monday. My lady of Bedford continues very dangerously ill.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. Misc. v, 8.

FROM VIENNA.

1613, Jan. 25, n.s. The ambassadors of the “ Possedents ” have received an answer with which they have left, very ill pleased. It is a decree, confirming an earlier one, enjoining them to cease exacting the imposts newly made on the Rhine and to withdraw the ships of war for enforcing them ; to demolish the fortifications of Mulheim, and to make it plain, within 4 weeks, that they have obeyed, under the penalties contained in the earlier decree, which includes the inhabitants of the place, the directors of the fortifications and others mentioned by name. Since Friday we have the Archduke Ferdinand with his wife, children and brother, Max. Ernest. The emperor took them to Nersdorf yesterday, for hunting ; they are expected back to-morrow to stay two or three weeks.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. French. Misc. v, 12.

* Francesco Gonzaga IV, succeeded by his brother Ferdinand.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612[-3], Jan. 16. [Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, page 423.]

3 pp. xv, 22.

JOHN CHANDLER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Saturday, Jan. 26 [n.s.]. Antwerp.—The enclosed came by ordinary post last evening, bound up in Wake's letters. The papers you desire out of the Town House can only be had by undergoing the old formalities, and the extraordinary charge of passing them in authentic manner. The others, remaining in the clockmaker's hands may be had. Within a month or two they will be had at a better rate than 16 guldenes. It is said that the Council of England are taking a course for the rectifying of trade into these parts and that the deputy of the Company of Merchant Adventurers together with Kendrick and Perry have been sundry times with the lords of the Council about that business. The E. of Northumberland hath been lately examined eight several times by some of the Council upon the accusation of the Archbp. of Canterbury, but cleared himself. The last storm hath wrecked a tall ship laden at Hamburg, mostly with silk for London valued at 40,000*l.* Many of the Merchant Adventurers will lose thereby.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. *Holograph.* xix, 19.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612[-13], Jan. 16. o.s. Dusseldorf.—I have yours of Dec. 27th and 4th present. I sent your letter to Sir St[ephen] Lesieur by his friend Bilderbeke. He promised me very good correspondence but hitherto he has only bestowed 8 or 10 lines on me from Coleine.

That our Palatine would gladly keep himself in good terms on all sides, I have long observed. That he will turn his coat, I do not believe. He is an *opiniastre* Lutheran. That without turning it he can get a daughter of Bavaria is not to be thought. He is gone to Erford, so the El. of Coleine will not have him at Liège.

Our friend* made three journeys; of the two I wrote you before, in the second whereof he spent so few days that I do not see how he could go so far as Marymont. His third journey is (I confess) subject to suspicion, neither am I drawn by words, unless I find them accompanied by likelihood.

The emperor's commissioners have left Aquisgrane, where they have wrought no wonders, and will, we say, visit the El. of Coleine, and from him come to your quarters.

1 p. xxii, 45.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Jan. 27. Düsseldorp.—The Brandenburger and all the Union are up in arms at the emperor's having added to the

* Sir Griffin Markham.

Erfurt Commission the duke of Bavaria, who is suspect to them as head of the opposition. The Ct. of Zollern will hardly be more favourable to them. The landgraves are involved with Saxony, and pledged to the treaty of Juterbock, as are the Marquises of Anspach and Culmbach, though near relatives and of the same name as the El. of Brandenburg, their friendship with whom seems in no wise cooled since the failure to keep that treaty. Our Palatine has left Neuburg for the meeting from which he expects a favourable issue for himself. He is said to be the prime mover of this as well as of the nomination of Bavaria. In this last Aix commission he certainly showed himself strongly opposed to the Protestant party, to annoy Heidelberg and to gratify the emperor. It is said that the Aix commissioners will soon be at Brussels, being charged to confer with the El. of Cologne and your Archdukes before they return to Vienna to make report. At this, and at the breathing time which they have left to the people of Aix, the latter augur ill, and are again looking to their friends of whom the Administrator is chief, and they hope your king, because of the Elector, and the States will not abandon them.

Ketler from Prussia has sent the enclosed for the Ambassador.
1 p. *French.* xxvii, 126.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Jan. 28. Cologne.—The emperor's commissioners from Aix have been here, and will go on to Bruxelles to confer with the elector of Cologne, who has gone to Liège for his entry, at which they say will be present the dukes of Nevers and Vaudemont, each with 300 horse. The Imperial diet is not yet fixed, the emperor being unable to come to terms with his Austrians, who decline contributions without assurance as to religion, and till Dampier's troops are licensed.

1 p. *French.* ix, 5.

JOHN BROWNLOWE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Jan. 19. Antwerp.—Since my return I find that which I told you concerning Mr. Skynner's process to be true, and can only ascribe the event thereof to the negligence of Mauritius. I send you the black sentence against him, whereby you may notice what great reasons the D. hath to vaunt so much of the kind usage his Maty.'s subjects here have. If M. Timon can counsel you how to remedy his loss, I mean for the recovery of it, I should be glad to hear of it. If not, take his advice concerning the extremity of the penalty of quadruple which they pretend, with charge; for my "comere" will not be at rest till she be out of that fear. She is here advised to line the judge's pockets, but I have dissuaded her from that charge till I hear further from you. If you cannot prevail here, I pray you aggravate the matter by your next to his Maty., with no other than with just complaints of the wrongs his subjects here endure, whilst his Altesse bears him in hand that we have preference above his own subjects, yet coming

now to trial he sees through the hand upon his own, and suffers us wrongfully to be pilled, as the attestation of Ballincke can sufficiently inform you.

[*Postscript.*]—Tell Mr. Greene, within six days I will be with you and take order about his briefs with Advocate Sestich.

1 p. xi, 131.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612–13, Jan. 19. Vlushing.—I had yours of 13th on the 17th. I heard this morning that the long debated business of the augmentation of our quota will this day—the last of the Assembly of the States of this Province—be agreed. This difficulty being removed, which has much puzzled us in the settling of other business, we can now establish an assured state of war for the defence of the Provinces. We shall stand more roundly and soundly upon ourselves than hitherto. Whereas you write that all rigour and severity is used towards our merchants by those princes, I do not much wonder (considering the times and the manner of our government) at our long sufferings, for all things are carried so preposterously (especially they being businesses of that nature) as truly I may tell you that whereas in times past the government of our state hath been a terror to our adversaries, we are now become a scorn unto them, it remaineth (for I fear there is little other hope of human help remaining) that we fall to prayer . . . to awake his Majesty's heart out of this lethargy, wherein we have slept too long both for his honour and the safety of the state.

In requital of what you write that Ostend hath suffered by the late storms, you shall hear what happened near Canterbury, the Sunday after Christmas at a church called Great Chart. Service being done and the preacher going into the pulpit, there came a darkness in the church and the people could scarce see one the other, and a thing in the middle aisle of the church burned, as one might perceive it, but yet it was like unto a black cloud and smoked, and the preacher seeing the people dismayed came down out of the pulpit, and came near to the thing and desired the people to pray with him, and presently the thing rose up and gave 2 or 3 flashes of fire and killed one man dead and hurt 20 more, very sore, that they are not recovered as yet and it broke down the chancel stone wall and went out. This was written under the minister's hand to Sir Frances Barnham who sent it up to the Court from whence upon Saturday last I received it.*

We hold it here for certain that the K. of Poland in his war in Muscovy hath received an irrecoverable defeat, wherein I must tell you by the way that God hath wrought miraculously for the defence of the K. of Sweden. But that his soldiers had abandoned him or returned into Poland, have I not heard.

* According to Hasted, Adrian Saravia, the minister at Great Chart, died in 1612 and was succeeded on 5 Feb., 1612, by John Abbot. *Hist. of Kent*, Vol. vii, page 513. It seems likely that the latter date is old style, i.e. 1613, by the Gregorian Calendar. It is possible that Saravia died as a result of the incident recorded.

On Saturday Garter Herald passed with the garter for Count Maurice.

[*Postscript. Holograph.*]—Let me know of the manner of the death of Pater Neyen for we hear speak diversely as though his master had helped him thereunto by their ordinary means of poison.

2 pp. XXXIX, 34.

JAMES CARRE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Jan. 20. London.—On 12 Jan. I embarked with my lord of Arundel who, not imagining what I was, gave me leave with two other gentlemen who said they came from the Low Countries. But Neptune so raged that from 4 in the morning to the same at night there was no expectation of life left. But at length our bark was grounded near Dunkirk and we were all saved. The next day we took another English ship but were blown back to Dunkirk. The next day my lord and his company went post to Callis ; I stayed behind. His servants were very ill attired. One Mr. Cooke, who was in rags, my ld. had at his table and in his chamber, which was much admired amongst strangers. Two others, Hessels and Geisey, seemed to live only by gaming. The former I consider a dangerous fellow, although a Protestant. He has blazed abroad a libel on the life and death of the late ld. treasurer, of which I have made a copy.

There is nothing at Dunkirk but talking of wars ; much desired of them all, but the k. of Spain wants money. One Capt. Governoure, a Spaniard with an English wife, who speaks English very well, is a very dangerous man who knows the coast of England better than any there. The guardian of Dunkirk is now with the Spanish amb. in London, his secretary being sent away in all haste, which makes me think there is something in the wind, but the ambassador is both a beggar and a coward. There is nothing in that house which I shall not know in time. There was also there an Irish captain named Williams who went for a Spaniard, who is gone of a sudden to Ireland.

Here was a great terror among the Catholics from a report that the king was determined, in one night, to cut all the Papists' throats in England. There is great provision for the marriage and like to be a great triumph. Since I came to London I have only been to two houses, but could not tarry. At one I was accused of being no better than a pursuivant, because I was disobedient to the pope's command. I see my friends leave and revile me, and I dare not go among them either in Lorraine or Florence, so that I have none to build on but only you and those secret friends that I hope you will make for me, seeing I have lost my place, honour and maintenance for my king's sake.

I enclose a little book which I hope will be very grateful. I have spent all my money but 10s. and beseech you send me a letter of exchange for 10l. unto Mr. Monger. You may direct your letter to the postmaster. If you please, about the end of next month

or in March, it will be very well that I should go into Ireland, for I am afraid that there is some dealing there.

$1\frac{3}{4}$ pp. *Signed with a cross and heart.* Misc. v, 10.

Copy of verses on the death of Salisbury.

$1\frac{1}{4}$ pp. Misc. v, 11.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Jan. 21. Paris.—I have none of yours to answer, and have sat up all night about a dispatch to England. My. lo. will answer your letter next week, but you should give Mr. Greene no hope. Rochelle has sent deputies with a message which has much satisfied the q. who allows the Provincial Councils to be used with the like moderation as in the late king's time. De Rohan has also sent a deputy whose message hath given very good satisfaction here. Chastillon is also come and cleared himself with the Chancellor. De Nesle and Brennes have once or twice broken loose from their guards and gone to fight in the fields, but have been stayed and are kept under guard till some means be found for their reconciliation. De Vitry has also quarrelled with d'Andelot, uncle to Chastillon, and they went out to fight, but were also stayed. The queen has renewed the edict against duels. Notwithstanding this, De Luz challenged the Chevalier de Guise, to avenge his father, and was killed in single fight on horseback, and the Chevalier wounded. Their seconds also fought and wounded each other.

De Praslin's journey to England is stayed till after the Lady Elizabeth's marriage. He is to condole for the late prince's death and to congratulate for the marriage.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. v, 55.

ISAAC ALLEN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1613], Jan. 31 [N.S.]. Paris.—Sends enclosure to be forwarded. Had good news of "little Will" from Mr. Blanke. Just heard that the young Baron Lux is slain this very morning by the Chevalier de Guise. They fought on horse-back in their shirts. The Chevalier is hurt in four places.

1 p. Misc. iv, 20.

DANIEL BUWINCKHAUSEN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Jan. 21–31. Since my last of 14/24, we have news of the betrothal in England on Dec. 27 and the marriage will be on Feb. 14. Public prayers for its success are offered in the Heidelberg churches, for the king, queen etc. The emperor has represented to us our danger in Transylvania, but we are informed there is nothing to be feared from the Turk, although there is a treaty made with the Persian. From Poland we learn that the king and prince have been taken prisoner by the Muscovites.

I should like to know if there is any soreness between the king of France and the archduke because of Burnonville's embassy* and if de Preaux is back in Brussels.

From Cologne we hear that Spain has unexpectedly attacked the "isle" Virginia and killed all the English there. The respective ambassadors have been recalled from both countries. The emperor's commissioners have left Aix, having effected nothing, except that they have received 8000 thalers for their expenses. The diet is postponed until May.

Jan. 5/15. The elector of Brandenburg is still in Borussia and the Marquis Ernest with him, for some days. The rebels of Poland cause so much trouble that the elector cannot leave. Some think that, during the elector's absence, nothing much can be done at Erfurt or similar meetings, where the treaty of Juterbock will be discussed. The States are by no means displeased at the lack of alacrity shown about joining the reformed Union. They think that the proposals are only put forth casually and for form's sake.

Jan. 3/13. It would seem that the emperor, when he imagines that he will assert his authority by the means at his disposal, is rather putting it to the hazard and that his Aix commissioners will only incur expenses. As for Mulheim, his counsellors will wish that they had not interfered. Owing to Bradenburg's absence nothing is likely to be done at Erfurt. He and his prefer the intervention of the two kings and the friendly princes and states. The Landgrave Maurice does not know whether he will go. Only the Palatine W.W. is pleased about it and in good hope. He has gone there in person.

Jan. 11/21. The rivalry between the English and Scots continues and may be revived by the following incident. A Scot, Ramsay, going post, met on the way the earl Montgomery and refused to give way to him. They fell to blows and the earl was killed. Count Henry of Nassau embarked on his return to Holland on Dec. 10 with a present from the king of a diamond and some fine horses. Prince Maurice has the garter.

De apparatibus bellicis Sabaudi adversus Bernenses nil certi audimus quicquid novi ille in animo habeat aut moliatur hi ne latum quidem unquam cedere parati sunt, sed fortiter et animose provinciam Wasensem, partim armis partim optimo jure ipsis judicatam anno 1564 defendere ac tueri cum Dei Opt. Max. auxilio et confederatorum Evangelicorum.

The imperial diet will be postponed until May. The bishop of Bamberg, the emperor's ambassador at Rome, has agreed that the Cardinal bishop shall take precedence of him, but not the Cardinal deacons, quoting the example of Archbishop Matthew Lang in the time of Maximilian I, and that Frederick III even gave the right hand to the dean of the Cardinals. Since the death of the duke of Mantua the old difference between Mantua and Savoy is revived about the marquisate of Montferrat. Savoy

* See Vol. III, page 383.

claims it for his niece, daughter of the late duke, because the Emperor Charles V only accorded it to Mantua *in possessorii momentaneo.*

$4\frac{3}{4}$ pp. French. XII, 1.

ANT. EDMONDÉS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612[–13], Jan. 22. Whitehall.—Thanking Trumbull for entertaining him at Brussels. The king is at Newmarket. All are busied in preparing for the “greatly expected marriage.” A proclamation was made that day against the importation, making or wearing any pocket dagger or short pistols which of late have been in very great quantities brought over and made. Sends remembrances to Mrs. Trumbull, Mr. Withers, Mr. Russell and his wife, and asks Trumbull to express his acknowledgments to Sir John Throgmorton.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Trace of seal.* Misc. iv, 15.

ANDRE PAULL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Jan. 22, o.s. Heidelberg.—I have yours of the 9th. We are expecting the return of our prince with his bride. The affairs of the empire and of these parts are going neither well nor ill. Suspicion is rife with the greatest apprehension about what the outcome may be. We are daily expecting to hear from the emperor the date of the imperial diet. The end of this must be dangerous, the preparations being so evil. The commissioners for the Erfurt assembly have sent here their deputies and counsellors and it is said that the count of Sollern will soon join them with the emperor’s instructions. The duke of Neuburg has secured accommodation for 150 horse, as he intends to come in person. Neither he nor the commissioners know the wishes of Brandenburg. He is amusing himself in Prussia, having left the management of his affairs to his wife and we are very doubtful about any good results. We hear from Lorraine that the prince of Vaudemont means to visit his cousin, the archbishop of Cologne with 200 horse and to be present at his entry into Liège. We are suspicious about this, having heard that La Ramée and most of the crew who so distinguished themselves at Prague are with the bishop. At the emperor’s Court they are, as usual, much annoyed with the United Provinces. Clozel and his set say that the States have stirred up the Turk against Christendom by supplying him with munitions and merchandise. Austria, Silesia, Moravia and Bohemia are on bad terms with the emperor, chiefly about religion. As a consequence they make trouble about their contributions. This consoles us somewhat as it is a guarantee that their deeds will not correspond with their threats.

I enclose a packet with the evidence in the case of the poor widow of Frankental, which needs no further recommendation from me. I am sending you a letter from his Highness in her favour. No doubt justice will be done, but I ask you to pay some attention to its execution.

I beg you to let me have news of France, which is fresher and more authentic than ours. The Procureur Havet will tell you to whom to address the packet.

2 pp. French. Trace of seal. xxxiv, 3.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612, Jan. 23, o.s. Düsseldorf.—I have yours of 21st, n.s. By my last you find I suspect our friend's* third voyage, but you make me suspect the other two, specially the second, and I fear the letter he shewed me was a blind. Two days hence he goeth again (as he saith) to Brugghe. You shall do well to have an eye. Whatever you impart shall not pass further than my desk. I have dealt somewhat freely with him, but in general terms, and had not done it so soon, unless he had first confessed to me that you had written him of the suspicion of his prince's indirect courses. I will hereafter beware how far I trust.

The Erford assembly holdeth, and for aught I yet see our Palatine may be deceived in his hopes. Though they of Coleine have laboured hard we suppose nothing shall be done about Mulheim before the imperial diet. The like we suppose of Aquisgrane. What you write of Count Bucquoy I understood before from Markham, but he named not the Turk.

1 p. xxii, 46.

ABRAHAM WILLIAMS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Jan. 23, o.s. Hague.—The post two days since brought from England the enclosed, to which for better conveyance I add these few lines. I have been away at Cologne and Düsseldorf on my own business. "Mr. Garter" arrived here with the garter on Thursday and on Monday my ld. ambr. shall present it to H.E. in the Assembly of the States General. The States desire it may be done without any great ceremony with as little noise as may be. For my lord's particular there are still good hopes†. My opinion is, which my desires have framed, that this is the last work he shall do here.

2 p. xlvi, 32.

EDWARD EUSTACE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Jan. 24. Antwerp.—Mr. Stanihurst had promised to come that week and pay 19*l.* "I see never a word from him . . . If you may not obtain the license I shall be undone . . . Advertise me . . what hope there is of the license ; let the letter be directed to the gentleman in whose house you kept when you were here last."

½ p. Misc. iv, 16.

* Sir Griffin Markham.

† The reference is to Sir Raphe Winwood and his expectation of the secretaryship.

[J. DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Feb. 3. Düsseldorf. The absence of our princes seems to give us a respite from our earlier disputes. We are eagerly awaiting news of the diet of Erfurt. The Landgrave Maurice writes that he is going there to do what good he can, but without much hope because of Brandenburg's absence. We hear that Bavaria is satisfied with sending his amb. there. I believe that M. Buwinckhausen is passing your way en route for England.

$\frac{2}{3}$ p. French. xxvii, 107.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Feb. 3.* Cologne.—I have yours of Jan. 27. We expect an ambassador from the emperor, named Rudinger, with demands for money as made at Frankfort, Mayence, and elsewhere. From the first he asked for 120,000 *fl.*; but got nothing. Mayence instead of 36,000 *fl.* gave 18,000 to be spread over 5 years. You will now have at Brussels another Ambassador named Profkofski, a Bohemian Baron, sent to Spain to ask for money and assistance in men against the Turk. If you hear any other object of his mission, let me know. The elector of Brandenburg does his best to come to terms with Saxony, and has lately sent his brother John George to Dresden with some of his Council. The king of Denmark is also expected there, so that they hope here to draw Saxony from the party of the Union, for all are beginning to appreciate the common design of the pope and his league. The Abbot of Fulda having died suddenly the Chapter at once replaced him by their Probst, who was found dead two days later.

Salute Monr. de la Voye, and tell him his letter has gone on to Anspach.

2 pp. French. ix, 86.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612[-3], Jan. 26. Vlushing.—On Saturday last I had yours by Mr. Hicks and yesterday your other by Mr. Abbott, but I saw him not, being at Middelburg, and he was gone for England before I returned. As for your former in the behalf of Mr. Doctor Saverye, the case is so lamentable that no Christian will refuse to help him. I wrote to the governor of Sluse for him. He is going there.

Yesterday Count Maurice received the Garter at the hands of Winwood and of the Garter Herald in the presence of the States General and all their nobility and commanders. His Excellency gave a costly banquet to all the company.

I am infinitely beholding to you in that you trust me with so great a secret as that of the overture to that great business between us and France. By a good friend I am assured that that business is so far advanced as that he expecteth to have a

* Dated 3 Jan., 1613, but endorsed 3 Feb., 1613. It is clear from the first sentence that the latter is the correct date.

summary sent unto him of the articles. This party is my neighbour in this island. Now I will as freely tell you somewhat more of what I have heard from others, that that business may yet receive a fume and perhaps may take a turn into Germany, and as I cannot doubt but that you were well informed of the treaty that was there handled from our late most excellent prince, so there is now also continuation thereof in the self same place for the time present.

2 pp. *Holograph.* xxxix, 35.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Feb. 5. [Cologne.]—I thank you for yours of 21 Jan. and the good news from England. The Imperial diet is not yet announced, the emperor awaiting the Austrians' contributions, who require assurance about religion. They begin to speak of new levies at Vienna; it is thought to intimidate them. The Erfurt meeting was to begin on the 1st. The Landgrave Maurice has gone to do his best for the general good, but does not expect much in the absence of Brandenbourg, which may also keep away the princes of Saxony. The Newburg princes seem to have made a blunder in asking of the emperor *adjunctionem Ducis Bavariae pro commissario Caesareo* at that assembly. It was never meant that a Catholic should have part in that. Do you think that a Lutheran prince could become a Papist, as some believe. God forbid. *Haec tibi sub fide non dictum velim.* I expect Mr. de la Voye here to-day.

1½ p. *French.* viii, 104.

FROM VIENNA.

1613, Feb. 6. Archduke Ferdinand left yesterday for Gratz. He will return in two months to govern this province while the emperor is away at the Ratisbon diet. The Polish diet is appointed for the 21st. The king is going there after his repulse from Muscovy. His affairs there are desperate; his garrison at Moscoa has had to surrender to the Muscovites, who cut them to pieces; a breach of faith. The Cardinal of Mantua has sent here to be declared guardian of his niece, the widowed duchess, and of her possible offspring. He is expected to get it with the administration of the possessions of his late brother, in spite of the efforts of the Marquis de Lullin, ambassador of Savoy, to prevent it.

½ p. *French.* Misc. v, 35.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1612]–13, Jan. 28. Paris.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, page 426, where it is dated Jan. 26 in error.]

2 pp. v. 56.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612[–13], Jan. 28. Paris.—When the Brussels ordinary went last week I was busied with a dispatch for England and could not

answer your letter on the behalf of Mr. Greene, whom you are willing out of your good disposition to assist in regard he hath been depressed by Owen ; yet I do not think that he desireth that you should take so much care of him. I know not with what good means to propound such a request to them here, which they must find very strange. Advise him to seek his relief by other means.

I am sorry Sir Grifin Markham doth by his bad practises render himself so unworthy of the favour which his friends have procured him in the place where he liveth. I never promised much better fruits from his violent and superstitious spirit. It is greatly to be feared that the courses taken by the prince of Neuberg will be a means to embroil the affairs of Christendom. Nothing is more commonly spoken of here than his purpose to render himself a papist. Sir Griffin Markham, at his last departure hence, being much discontented with the answer of this state to his propositions, told some English priests here that he would persuade his master at his return to take the resolution now spoken of. I pray God our state does not also receive a rousing another way of the extraordinary fleet which is now preparing in Spain, which is said to be for the removing of our plantation from Virginia, the Spaniards thinking that they may now be the more bold to attempt that enterprise since we have lost our hopeful prince, which also, as we find, hath made the spirits of our papists at home much to be swelled of late, and yet we seem little sensible thereof, for whilst the great offices remain undisposed, no man heedeth the particular care of these things. I hoped before this time to have advertised you what I might expect would be done for me at home, but the king carries his resolution so close touching the bestowing of the vacant places as no man yet knoweth what is to be done. Those which are nearest the helm write to me that the great and several canvassings which are made hinder his Maty. from resolving, by which unhappiness the public in the meantime doth suffer. I can only say that his Maty. daily commends my services in the highest degree, and by reiterated promises engages himself to have a care to do for me, but his contentment with my services here will make him continue me longer here than will be for my good. I am now privately handling a great business between Monsr. de Villeroy and me for the making of a match between our Prince Charles and the second daughter of France, but the same is so newly begun that I cannot as yet advertise you what is like to be the success thereof. Beaulieu supplies you with news from hence.

2½ pp. Seal. xxiv, 108.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612-13, Jan. 28. Vlushing.—A merchant brought the enclosed yesterday, with message by word of mouth from M. Caron to address it to you.

The latest news from England is that Count Henry is expected there to be installed for Count Maurice with the Prince Palatine

the first week of February at Windsor. The king is expected from Newmarket next week, but I think he will be at London this day.

Many pocket pistols have been made and bought in London, and some brought from foreign parts. H.M. caused some to be examined that carried them about them, and they answered that being in debt they carried them to keep them from arrest. Proclamation is made to forbid any to carry or make them.

2 pp. *Holograph.* xxxix, 36.

JAMES CARRE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Jan. 29. London.—The rumour of a pretended massacre of the Catholics doth rather increase and makes a murmur among Protestants who have Catholic friends and also among strangers. This may be a means for some desperate plot. There is great searching in London to disarm the Catholics, both in town and country. The pursuivants rage, but only for their particular gains, both disloyally and treacherously. I have gotten new acquaintance among some Portugal merchants, which I hope will serve us to good purpose, for nothing shall pass which I shall not hear of.

Don Pietro de Zunigo is now to be married and they say he will be made Viceroy of Naples. There are like to be some doings in Ireland as I hear Tyrone is returned home. A report of gipsies taken about Coventry with letters from Sir Wm. Stanley, I hold for a fable.

I pray you furnish me with money to buy a horse and other things for my journey. I propose at the end of next month to travel into the North country, thence to Scotland and so into Ireland, to see if I can hear of any practising. I stand at the same stay which I did, but the secretary of the duke of Florence* offers me all service he can do. I beseech you have a care of me and you shall never find me unloyal to you.

1 p. *Signed with a heart.* Misc. v, 14.

[PIERRE] DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Jan. 29. [London.]—We have no letters from Heidelberg since the coming of one who saw you as he passed through Brussels. I wish the wedding was over, so much do I fear the evil designs of the desperate, especially as we hear from all parts of their practices. Let me know what your man has advanced for letters. His Highness desires to thank you for all the services you have rendered. The ceremony of "the Order" is to take place at Windsor on the 7th. Prince Henry is expected any day as his brother's ambassador, to receive it. The Neuburg ambrs. have been sent to Newmarket for their audience. It seems that by general muster and preparation of ships they propose to counteract the alarm caused by the naval force of Spain. They do well, but not enough to please the right minded. Schonberg

* Ottaviano Lotti.

requests you to have his coach sent to Cologne to his agent who will pay the charges. His Highness feasted the Privy Council yesterday to their great content.

$1\frac{1}{4}$ pp. French. *Holograph.* xxi, 136.

ANDREW MELVINE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Jan. 29. Sedan.—Your letters and silver with those of my uncle is delivered. Your son William is in good health. I pray you enquire of some noblemen that purpose to travel, not mentioning of what country men; I mean of any Briton going to Spa or Germany.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. *Endorsed* 1612. Misc. iv, 17.

[JOHN HUES] to WILLIAM TRUMBULL'S SECRETARY.

1612[-13], Jan. 29. Flushing.—Has arrived and received assistance from the governor on his way to England. Asks for letters of recommendation to be sent to London. The bearer is not paid, that he may be sure to deliver the letter, which is unsigned, for fear it may fall into wrong hands.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. French. Misc. iv, 18.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612[-3] [Endorsement], Jan. 29. The Hague.—I send you strange news such as never before was seen in this country. On the 25th Ct. Maurice received the Order of the Garter, with the garter, which Garter King of Arms brought over with a commission to me to deliver it, which I did in the Assembly of the States General, *a huis ouvert* where all the world was present, and namely the French ambr.* Such solemnities as this poor place could afford did accompany the action for we had drums and trumpets, volleys of small shot, and 24 pieces of great cannon besides field pieces were discharged. Uterboogher†, our great Rabbi, made a kind of sermon before all the assembly, and that night the Ct. Maurice made us all a princely feast. He hath most honourably rewarded "Garter," whom he lodged and treated during his abode here and presented him with a chain and a medal of 300*l.* st. His brother who belongeth to the Landgrave of Hessen, had a chain of 100*l.*, his son one of 40. His kinsman had one of the same price, and all his servants 100 gs. He was sent back with a man-of-war.

By ships that have come from Denmark to Amsterdam we are made believe that peace is concluded between Denmark and Sweden; yet we do not build much on that report. We hear that Prince Charles, young brother to the K. of Sweden is chosen by the Muscovite to be Grand Duke. I am glad I am at the end of my matter for such is the sharpness of the weather that I am not able to hold the pen longer in my hand.

* Eustache de Refuge.

† John Uttenbogaert, of Utrecht, the Court preacher.

Ct. Henry returns to England to be installed at Windsor for his brother.

$\frac{1}{2}$ pp. *Holograph. Trace of seal.* XLVII, 50.

[JOHN SANFORD] to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612[-3], Jan. 31. Madrid.—I have little to add about the Cawley business by reason of the indisposition of the *contador* who is the man that hath propounded the doubts upon which they do yet demur. The difficulties on Mr. Colford's part are not yet cleared. I suppose he expects some proofs from thence and out of England.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. XXXVI, 52.

SIR JOHN DIGBY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612[-13], Feb. 1. Madrid.—I hear by Mr. Calley that Roulans and himself are come to an agreement. If they had done so sooner, by this time a good part of their money had been in their purses. It will yet require some labour to bring the business again in tune but I am in good hope of the issue.

Here are many preparations of shipping and soldiers, as there are likewise in Naples and Sicily. The true reason is that Prince Filibert of Savoy, who resideth at St. Mary's Port by Seville, is this summer to put to sea towards the Levant against the Turk. This being his first voyage as supreme general of the galleys, it is requisite that he should go sufficiently accompanied, especially seeing that when he shall have gone in course some few months upon the Turk's coasts, he is to take in his two sisters and his young brother, the Cardinal, to be brought hither. The opinion of this king's inclination to match with one of them increaseth.

This king's journey to Portugal is absolutely dissolved. With regard to the duke of Saxe's desire of combining with the emperor and this king and the intents about Juliers I enclose the copy of a letter sent from the king to his ambassador in Germany.*

2 pp. XXII, 117.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1613], Feb. 11. Cologne.—I have yours of Jan. 28. At Vienna the Ambassrs. of the *Princes Possedants* have had an unfavourable answer, the emperor having again confirmed the previous mandates, and ordered them to abolish the licences on the Rhine in a week, to demolish Mulheim in a fortnight and *docere de paratione* in a month after the issue of this new decree. The English and French ambrs. have done their duty in speaking often to the emperor in favour of the building, but in vain. The wishes of the pope and the Ecclesiastical Electors have more weight with the emperor than Great Britain or France. I cannot wish to hope that the princes will obey, and fear that the prince of N. will not care to oppose the emperor, to avoid offending him. Such proceedings will throw back this building on which,

* Don Balthazar de Zuniga.

humanly speaking, depends the prosperity of the Protestants here, who know not with what wood to warm themselves and make arrows.

The Imperial diet will be on April 24, n.s. The emperor has sent a Councillor—Hagemuller—to some princes and electors to warn them of the danger impending from the Turk and the States of Holland, who have made alliance with the Turk. They also spread reports about the Ambassr. of Holland at Constantinople* prejudicial to Christianity. But if the “Papalars” say that we are worse than the Turks, we are entitled to make alliance with our betters.

The war preparations of Savoy against Berne are openly talked of. The latter call on their allies and Strasburg has voted them 30,000 fl.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ pp. French. Seal. viii, 105.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612[-3], Feb. 2. Vlushing.—The Count Palatine feasted the lords of the Council on Thursday night at Essex House. It was sumptuous and temperate. They sat not above one hour and half.

The marriage should be on 14th and it is resolved that before St. George's day the prince and lady Elizabeth will away.

Recusants are being disarmed all over the kingdom and certificates are to come of the names and numbers of all. Pocket pistols and transportation of all kinds of corn are forbidden. There is a new commission for the reformation of all deceits and abuses of the navy. In the city of London strong watch is kept every night and the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and their deputies go the round in turn. It is very straitly looked unto. Sir Will. St. John, for some contempt at the Council, is committed to the Fleet. The lady of Salisbury has a daughter.

I having lately written to a friend at Court of some preparations for a great fleet made in Spain, received for answer that the report of the Spanish preparations still goeth on, though not without some qualification, as that the fleet cannot be ready yet these 3 months, but my friend says that at last we begin to take a review of former apprehensions and later machinations. Spinola's passing and repassing into Germany is now thought upon, and many other things besides are called to mind.

It is believed that some round piece of business is on foot; but that which lessens my fear is that our State is awakened (and again says my author) for a good beginning, in all shires the Papists are to be disarmed very shortly.

I hear that Count Henry is landed and gone up to London.

I may think it superfluous to send you a copy of that which hath so long since been acted, especially it growing from the fountain of the Spanish Council which governeth your princes, but . . . I will freely bring it to your knowledge . . . what I may

* Cornelius Haga.

think to be worthy of your reading, at least if you have it already, to have your advice what you judge of that device, for I cannot yet think it to be other than a device, for nothing can be more strange that is it, if it should be in earnest. In perusing it you shall soon learn by his pen what a silly lion he is become. I pray your opinion thereof. If Mr. Hicks and his father-in-law return unsatisfied, I am sorry. To do them more good is not in my power. Part of my letter is in my man's hand because of the short warning Hicks and his father-in-law gave me of their coming to you.

2½ pp. Partly holograph. XXXIX, 38.

1613. Petition of the syndic of Asti to the duke of Savoy against an excommunication, and to cause the ecclesiastics to pay their share of the burden of taxation for military and political occurrences ; dated 9 Feb., 1613 ; with reply of the Patrimoniale declaring the excommunication null.*

1613, Feb. 12. Turin.—Order of the Chamber of Accounts of the duke of Savoy that Gio. Ant. Crosetto of Asti shall resume his functions, notwithstanding anything to the contrary.

4 pp. Italian. Misc. v, 33.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Feb. 4. Paris.—A broil has fallen out at Mompellier between the commanders in Chastillon's name and those of the town, who are said to have expelled the lieutenant and sergeant major for their too great intelligence with the constable. This day Chastillon went out to fight with Monsr. de Guitry, for breaking off marriage with his sister but still frequenting her. They were brought back. Now there is a continual concourse of the nobility to Chastillon's house to offer their service, as they use to do here towards their friends in any such occasions. Herewith I have written a long letter to Sir Griffin Markham, which you should read. I have been plain with him both about his master's dealing, who is now almost given over here for a Papist, Père Gontier having gone hence to pervert him, and about his own, who is held here to be the chief instrument of that prince's corruption. My lord hath taken a very great disgust of the man, both for his practising in that kind with the prince, and that stolen journey to Brussels wherewith he would not acquaint you. The feastings which I describe in mine to him are but outward shows, there being no more sound intelligence between the great houses than before.

Divers rich pieces of furniture and preparations have been made here for the Count Palatine's marriage and mostly sent over, with caskets of jewels to the value of 80,000 or 100,000 *cr.* to bestow on his mistress, and a coach, the richest and most glorious that of any man's memory was ever made or seen in this kingdom, that it hath been visited like a precious monument by all the

* There is a copy of this part of the MS. in *S.P. Savoy*, Vol. i, fol. 88.

Court and town, and the q. herself while it was in the workman's hands, being all embroidered upon velvet both within and without with gold and silver embroidery, . . . and all the furniture for the horses and the coachman alike, which being put upon the six white mares which Prince Henry bestowed upon the Count Palatine in England, . . . will make the most triumphant show that ever was seen in Rome. It hath cost above 12,000 cr.

[*Postscript.*]—This day being St. Valentine's day my good valentine and I are going to celebrate in good company the seventh year of our valentineship, wherein you may be assured that you and your sweet Debora's health will be solemnly remembered.

[*In the margin.*]—A greeting for St. Valentine's day for Trumbull and his wife, “not forgetting pretty Betty,” from Elizabeth Devick.

2 pp. v, 57.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612[–3], Feb. 4. Venice.—Acknowledges letter of 23 ult. Being invited to a carnival feast at Padua by the governors, I must this day make my appearance. I send a copy of a letter containing great news, and though in parts far remote, you will find the effect where you remain. The designs against our friends of the reformed religion are likely to be diverted and the house of Austria kept busy enough to save itself from this great storm. These Signori, with their accustomed providence, are arming 40 galleys besides their ordinary guard of the Gulf. If they fail of occasion to set them otherwise at work, they will happily employ them against the Uscocchi which molest these seas of late with more insolency than ever.

In the business of Mantua, where some act of violence was daily expected, in carrying away the duchess, it is arranged, while there is doubt of her being with child, that she shall remain at Goyto, a strong and pleasant place, with servants of her own choosing, with allowance of the duke of Savoy, but guarded by such as are appointed by the house of Gonzaga. Hereupon all strangers have left who were a charge of 1000 crowns a day to the Cardinal. I was to have made a journey by order from his Maj. to the late duke, if he had lived to this day.

2 pp. xv, 23.

[GEORGE MICHAEL] LINGELSHIEIM to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Feb. 4. Heidelberg.—I have yours of Jan. 23 and thank you for telling me how to seal my letters. Our Ecclesiastical Electors and other Papists want to hold an Assembly at Frankfurt which they call Bundstag, objecting to the word “league” from its resemblance to the German for a lie (*luge*). That assembly will be at the end of Feb. n.s. The emperor and empress were nearly suffocated in bed because the light was not properly extinguished on Christmas night, when the empress

was at her devotions cradling the child with the ox and the ass, all the stuff which was very valuable, being burnt. The elector of Brandenburg is still in Prussia, but reckons on being at the Assembly of United Princes at Rotembourg on March 14. But they say he is determined to send no one to Erfurt, and I cannot see any possible result there. Duke Wolf William of Neuburg is there with 120 horse, also the Landgraf Louis and the ct. of Zollern. Nothing more is heard of German levies, but many landsknechts are seen near Saverne, hoping to be employed by the Archduke Leopold. From Cracow we hear that the king of Poland has withdrawn from the frontiers of Muscovy, considering that enterprise hopeless. We hope soon to have our master with his mistress. The charms of the Loyolites have no power over the faithful.

1 p. French. Holograph. xxxiv, 4.

ANDRÉ PAULL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Feb. 5. Heidelberg.—We have no time to answer your last but hope to be talking with you soon. I am preparing to leave here at the end of next week. The object of my journey is about the affairs of the Administrator at Malines, to take some order to see that the sentence duly pronounced there is properly carried out.

½ p. French. xxxiv, 5.

M. DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Feb. 5. We are going to Windsor for the ceremonies of the Order and are expecting Prince Henry to represent his brother. The nuptials will begin on Thursday with fireworks, and the consummation on Sunday. Soon after some of our councillors will be passing your way, to wit Col. Helmstad and the Burgrave of Starchenburg, Col. Schonburg's brother, who will thank you on behalf of his Highness. The Spanish naval force seems to sleep. There was some alarm but his Majesty will see that there is no danger.

⅔ p. Holograph. French. xxi, 137.

JOHN MORE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612[–13], Feb. 5. London.—Your last letter was of Jan. 14. I have since my last account paid Munger by exchange 12*l.* and now he shows me a bill of exchange for 30*l.* more and tells me of another 30*l.* which you will shortly give me order to pay, all which I will discharge out of your entertainments for Oct., Nov. and Dec. But for the three months now running I can find no hope of payment within any reasonable time, whereby you will conceive in what case we are to receive those guests with which you threaten us, but of this we take less care because our pilots apprehend no storm. Yet is order sent into the country to disarm our papists, and to take general muster of our men and arms. This day is the king gone to Windsor to preside at the

installation of the Elector Palatine and Co. Maurice. The marriage day holdeth for Shrove Sunday, but the time of the departure is altered to Thursday in Easter week, when they will go together to Flushing and there part, his Highness to post home in diligence, and her Grace to pass through the States' Provinces with easy journeys. Sir Tho. Bodley died last week.

1 p. *Seal.* xxxii, 33.

B. B[UWINCKHAUSEN] DE WALLMEROODE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1613], Lundi midi, je pense que c'est Feb. 15. Margate.—I have just arrived having embarked last night at Dunkirk. I hope soon to be in London where the marriage makes a happy beginning. God has shewn his pleasure by this very beautiful weather. This goes to you by the Stuttgart ordinary.

½ p. *French. Holograph.* xii, 4.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612[-13], Feb. 6, o.s. Dusseldorf.—I have yours of Jan. 24 o.s. Our friend is returned. I cannot find that he hath been further than Brughe and Bredebent. I have two letters from our Palatine. By the second, from Erford, I find there wanted only the deputies of Brandenburg, and I suppose there will come none. We hear that the emperor hath been drawn to make another decree against Mulheim and the other points adjoined. The best is it is all one with the former for time and penalty, and therefore the cause not desperate as yet. The Marq. Ernest writes that he will hasten back hither, and that his brother the elector hath stayed on in Prussia by reason of the confederate Polonians (he must mean the malcontents) lodged on the frontiers to the number of 30,000. This is a weighty but not supposed to be the only cause. De Bure writes from Erford and salutes you.

1 p. xxii, 47.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612[-13], Feb. 8. Vlushing.—Her Grace's course is altered ; she will go to Margate or the Downs instead of Tilbury some day in Easter week. The commissioners to see the contract performed are the duke of Lenox, the earl of Arundell, myself, lords Souch and Harrington, and one or two more may be added. Their whole train shall not exceed 100. The countess of Arundell and my wife are named among the ladies to attend her Grace. This is from Lord Lisle's letter received this day.

Here have been with me these 3 or 4 days four of the masters of the king's ships royal to sound and try the passage of the Weelings for the bringing in of the ships into this place. They find it good and safe for their greatest ships. The *Prince*, our late prince's, is like to be admiral, and five more of the greatest. Three or four Princesses also.

1 p. *Partly holograph.* xxxix, 39.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Feb. 18. Cologne.—The Erfurt meeting seems likely to end before it begins. The Marquis of Culnbach did not appear, annoyed that the emperor had coupled with him the D. of Bavaria, without whom he would have been head of the Assembly. The elector of Brandenburg was not present, nor represented, being still in Prussia, but on his way back to Berlin. The Catholics will meet at Frankfort on March 4, and the United Princes on 14th at Rotemburg, and then will follow the imperial diet at which the emperor proposes to be present if the electors and princes come.

1 p. French. ix, 8.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Feb. 11. Paris.—The Rochelle deputies have now received all the satisfaction they desired for the general cause and for M. de Rohan. All now hope that they will more assuredly enjoy their former tranquillity. But this q. insists that Rohan shall absent for a time Hautefontaine from him ; which he will not yield unto.

In Dauphiny there hath been a difference between Desdiguières and the ministers, he having decreed that in a politic assembly the nobility should have half the voices, the ministers insisting that to be against the order of the Churches. The q. hath sent for de Bertichere to compound his difference with d'Arambure about the government of Aiguesmortes, but it is thought that the best expedient will be to leave it in Chastillon's hands for a while.

To satisfy Condé about the government of Chateau Trompette at Bordeaux, which he pretendeth to be promised for his favourite Rochefort, the q. hath given him leave to buy that of Peronne, Mondidier and Roye from d'Ancre for 50,000 cr., the latter to have the government of Quilleboeuf. It is conjectured that she purposes to make him lieutenant general of Normandy.

My lord having had audience of the q. resigned to her, in the king's name, the company of men-at-arms which this state had hitherto entertained to the prince, when duke of York, his Maty. not thinking fit that in his new quality he should keep it. The q. gave his lp. a stool and heard him sitting, a favour granted to no other ambr., upon his complaint that the nuncio had that favour, which the ministers of state disliked, and were the more willing to procure for my lord.

The States have asked for money towards discharging the debt to his Maj. which they have taken upon themselves, but could only get the sums they are to receive for paying the two French regiments.

De Plessen and Buwinckhausen, now in England, are expected here soon about the affairs of Germany.

As to the extract of Mr. Abr. Williams' letter in yours of 28th Jan. my lo. would have you plainly explain to him what you

know of Sir R. Winwood's preferment to that great place, for his lp. hath always held him of three or four the less likely, and is persuaded to have as strong promises and assurances from his Maj. in that behalf as Winwood can have. But his Maj.'s resolutions therein seem to be so long wavering and unsettled, he is the more tender to apprehend anything which is spoken of in that matter . . . the rather because Sir R. Winwood would never vouchsafe to touch that point by any of his letters, whereof his lp., in the freedom of a friend, had written unto him in some of his.

2½ pp. v, 58.

D[ANIEL] B[UWINCKHAUSEN DE WALLMERODE] to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Feb. 11–21. It seems that all affairs of importance will be referred to the imperial diet. The Aix commissioners have left, having only taken evidence of both sides. The Cologne people triumph in the Mulheim matter, and I have seen a copy *Mandati executerialis* of Jan. 8 against the *Princes Possedants* to pull down Mulheim. This came from Hotman on the 2nd, who heard from Vienna that the intervention of the English ambr. had secured a postponement of that mandate.

Though the elector of Brandenburg does not go to Erfurt, nor possibly the Saxon Princes in person, the Landgrave Maurice will be there.

The Catholics of Spires refuse to believe that the marriage in England will alter matters, and have openly said that it would not be effected.

From France we hear that the assembly at Rochelle has come to terms with their Majesties, and that Rohan will soon have an interview with the queen.

The bishop of Bamberg, imperial ambr. at Rome, has been well received, though at his own expense. At Verona he was housed in a tavern, and not visited, and before his door there were always 15 zaffi (constables), yet he distributed 1,000 thalers among the poor.

I expect my brother, who has been to England to congratulate on the marriage, will soon be at Brussels. I send to Maurissiu as packet of letters for him. If he has left, please forward them.

André Paul writes that he will soon be at Brussels, but only for a short time.

3 pp. French. Holograph. xii, 3.

SIR JOHN DIGBY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612[–13], Feb. 12, o.s. Madrid.—I now have yours of Jan. 6, which was detained by a mistake of the post. Touching the boastings of the Irish it is a thing that by me hath not been unobserved, but *el perro que ladra no muerde.** Some things of

* The dog that barks does not bite.

this subject I should impart to you, but that you failed to send a cipher.

Mr. Calley's business in the end will, I hope, be brought to a good pass, though the want of the papers hath much embroiled them. I shall continue my assistance, and particularly to do Mr. Wake any good I may.

[*Postscript.*]—I thank you in the behalf of my cousin Eliz. Digby, who sendeth word that she is beholding unto you. I pray you let her be so still.

1 p. xxii, 118.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612[–13], Feb. 13, o.s. Düsseldorf.—Nothing is yet done at Erford. At Sig. Mario's return hither our friend and he will together to their prince. I cannot affirm that Brandenburg will send deputies thither. You will have seen ere this Buwinckhausen, who would fain be the first congratulator.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. xxii, 47a.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Feb. 24. Düsseldorf.—Please do not use your letters as an envelope for those you send me from elsewhere. They are too valuable to be torn, because of the Spanish wax, before I can read them, as has often happened. I have yours of Jan. 21 and 27 and Feb. 11. I hope you will tell us what Alexander de Grot has gone to do on behalf of the duke of Bavaria. The elector of Brandenburg has not sent anyone to Erfurt, and as most of the princes are not there in person, I fear the Palatine of Neuburg will be disappointed. Ketler writes from Berlin that the elector is expected there at the end of the month, and afterwards will confer with some of the princes, his relatives, about Juliers, before he sends back to us his brother Ernest.

[*On a slip, undated.*]—The Marquis Ernest writes to me from Cleves that his brother and the Palatine are of one mind—to submit to the arbitration of the friendly kings and States who will be asked to send ambassadors here for the purpose. Let me know the object of Weshpeni's journey; there are various opinions about it here.

1 p. French. xxvii, 108.

DANIEL BUWINCKHAUSEN DE WALLMEROD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Feb. 25. Monsr. Paul will be with you at once. He will give you the news. My brother, though in haste, hopes to see you. I commended him to you in my last.

1 p. French. Holograph. xii, 5.

ANT. EDMONDES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612[–13], Feb. 16. Whitehall.—Recommending Mr. Peye, one of the particular clerks of H.M.'s house, who intends a journey

to Brussels. The bearer will recount "the late triumphs and festival solemnities which have adorned our great nuptial."

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. Seal. Misc. iv, 21.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612-13, Feb. 16. Vlushing.—Acknowledges letter of 3rd received on Saturday. Assurances of regard. I have only had one letter from England since I last wrote to you, by which I learn little, only that the disarming of the recusants is being performed. Orders have been sent to all sheriffs of England and Wales to take the musters of the selected bands and of their arms and to supply defects: to renew the former orders for training them, and to be in readiness to march at a day's warning when called. God hath opened the eyes of the king's heart to see the dangers which threaten his subjects. I hope He will put courage into his heart to set himself against the enemies of His truth and those who imagine and preach mischief against him and against the quiet and prosperity of his dominions. Much is spoken of to be discovered in England, but I have no written warrant of anything.

2 pp. *Holograph.* xxxix, 40.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Feb. 26. Cologne.—I thank you for your last enclosing one from de Plessen. The ambassadors of this town have returned at the right moment, on account of the decree obtained by the vice-emperor (bishop of Vienna) against the building of Mulheim. Do you suppose they will obey such orders, contrary to all reason? We now see clearly the Imperial Court has not changed its methods against the Protestants and the Union, who, I hope at the Rotemburg meeting will take to remedies decided upon but not put into force. I hope the el. of Brandenburg, who has arrived at Berlin from Prussia, will go there in person. At the next Imperial diet the Catholics intend seemingly to make proof of their authority over Protestants in the empire, and if there is any vigour left in the Union. They alone may be caressed there, provided that they alone make war on the Turk and bear all expenses without calling on the Protestants, who are considered heretics on a par with the Turk.

The Landgrave Louis of Darmstat has taken by surprise the town of Wetzelaer, and put in a mayor, whom they refused to admit, if he did not first take oath of the citizens.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. *French.* ix, 10.

1613, Feb. 26. Concerning a claim of Don Louis de Velasco against the Estates of Artois for certain rents, in the right of his wife, as daughter of the sieur de Liedekerke, with a form of receipt for 500 *philippes*, making 1300 florins, from the greffier of the said Estates, dated at Brussels, 26 Feb., 1613, with copy of a deed of 29 Jan., 1578, attached.

3 pp. *French.* Misc. v, 30.

FROM VIENNA.

1613, Feb. 27. The emperor is recovering from the gout and proposes to go to Presbourg about the end of this week. The Archduke Albert's deputies, sent about sharing the belongings of the late Rudolph and other claims, have taken leave. They were given some stones and other things, and they did not seem over well pleased. Yesterday the emperor gave investitures to the ambassadors of the princes of Saxony ; the last was that of Cleves etc., in the same form as the late Elector Christian received it from the Emp. Rudolph, i.e. conditionally and without prejudice to the other claimants. They are in no hurry to give audience to the ambrs. of Transylvania, because their proposals are not expected to be agreeable. I expect they will be referred to the diet of Hungary, whose Estates are deeply concerned that the affairs of Transylvania shall be on a good footing, and that whoever is in possession shall be a good neighbour.

1 p. French. Misc. v, 35.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Feb. 18. Paris.—With yours of 5th I received the answer delivered you concerning the cloth business, on which my lord's opinion, upon the sight of this base piece is that the same is well and soundly set down for the justifying of the Archduke's proceeding in that matter, and himself seemeth to acknowledge that he may with some reason or good colour stand upon it, both because at the handling of the last treaty at London, the lords would never stand clearly to set down a course for the trade into Flanders etc. for fear of breeding new difficulties in the sd. treaty, but referred it to the use of former times ; and for that when heretofore the English had the liberty to bring their cloths into the sd. countries, it was at that time when they kept their staple in the same, which now is transported from them. But his lp. to make a truer judgment . . . said that it was necessary first to see your remonstrance thereupon exhibited, and your reply (if any you have made) unto their answer, which pieces you shall do him a pleasure to impart him by your next commodity.

We have had many ballets and sports on horseback since Shrovetide. Condé hath lately some discontent against d'Ancre, because he would not make over Peronne, Mondidier and Roye, the q. not liking the bargain. To the old princess of Condé the marquise d'Ancre at the ballet last Sunday used very vile and insolent speeches, but it is sought to smother the matter. D'Ancre lately made a stir against the principal ministers of state, having sought to instal his creature Dolé (whom he hath already preferred to be Intendant des Finances) into President Janin's place, by taking away the control from him to bestow it on the other. Finding opposition to this, he turned his main practise against the chancellor, to deprive him of his place. He had so wrought with the queen and others that the chancellor was much alarmed, but this is an enterprise which cannot be performed without great violence.

It is reported that q. will go to Normandy to be received into the government, but that project is as yet but weakly set forth. The Protestants of Bas Languedoc have sent deputies to protest against de Berticheres being governor of Aigues Mortes. When they were about to depart, a counter-deputation arrived. These unhappy divisions are daily fostered by our enemies among us.

Digby is confident that Spanish preparations are not against Virginia, but to help Prince Philibert of Savoy against the Turks.

$\frac{2}{2}$ pp. v, 59.

[PIERRE] DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Feb. 18. [London.]—I have received all your packets, for which I thank you. This will be delivered by M. de Schonberg, burgrave of Starchenburg, who with Colonel Helmstad and other gentlemen pass your town on their return. They will tell you of the happy accomplishment of this marriage, to the satisfaction of the king and everyone. They are charged by his Highness to thank you for your care. He also informs their Serenest Highnesses of his marriage, by letter.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. French. *Holograph.* xxii, 118.

The SAME to the SAME.

1613, Feb. 18. [London.]—Asking him to address a packet enclosed to M. Bilderbeeke at Cologne.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. French. *Holograph.* xxii, 119.

JOHN MORE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612[–13], Feb. 18. London.—I send the apology which Mr. Withars left with me for you. I have yours of Jan. 30. Our great marriage is now happily consummated *malgré* the envy and malice of the devil and all his ministers. This bearer Mr. Candeler will give you particulars.

On Tuesday the king goes to Newmarket; when the elector shall be entertained at Cambridge and later at Oxford with plays and acts. Sir T. Bodley's funeral is put off from March 22 to the first or second week in April, when he shall be interred at Merton College, and have a funeral oration, another at the Divinity School and a sermon at St. Mary's.*

Digby doth ascertain the king upon his head that we are to expect no attempt from Spain this year. Here have been lately two ambrs. from the prince of Neuburg who are returned with his Maty.'s letters to the electors of Saxe and Brandenburg and their master exhorting them to peace, but at their instance Sir Stephen Lessieur is to assist at an assembly at Erfurt for the compounding of their differents.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. *Seals.* xxxii, 34.

* He died on 28 January and was buried in the College chapel on 29 March.

B. B. DE WALLMEROD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Feb. 18–28, Thursday. London.—The marriage has been magnificent, and to the satisfaction of everyone. To-morrow I shall see the king and his Highness, who go on Monday to the country, where I hope to follow them to take leave as soon as I can. The elector is sending away most of his train this week, and will be able to travel with Madame about April, remaining together until across the water, and then he will go on ahead.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. French. *Holograph.* xii, 6.

FROM HEIDELBERG.

1613, Feb. 18. Ill. Administrator cogitat die crastino proficiisci Bipontum : jamque instituuntur omnia ad profectionem Rotemburgum. Pontificii qui conventus agent Francofurti, non ipsi se sistent, sed delegatos suos mittent. Hi conventus instituti in nuptiis Zunigae legati Hisp. Eudenhem. Caesar podagra adhuc affixus lecto, conventus Austriaci soluti, eo quod de contributionibus consultationes inire noluerunt, nisi prius quaerelis ipsorum satisfactum esset. Erfordiae nihil agitur, missuri ad Brandenburgicum, exploratum nummam venturus sit ipse, aut suos missurus. Polonos ad internectionem caesos a Moscovitis nunciant, vix regem evasisse cum desperatione omnium rerum. In Helvetia quieta omnia et putatur Sabaudus nihil in illas partes moturus, intentus in Montisferratensis ditionem ; cuius administrationem ut avus adfectat.

Baro Richardus Staremburgius quem in aula nostra vidisse te credo et qui primas tenuerat inter ordines, subito extinctus est, cum convenisset Wallensteinum. Lesierius abiturus erat Dresden et Berlinum, sed ob invaliditudinem Caesaris valedicere illi nondum potuit.

$\frac{2}{3}$ p. *Misc.* v, 22.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612–13, Feb. 19. Flushing.—I have nothing from England since my last. I send you a tierce of claret wine of Orleans, sent to me by a friend for a special good wine. Let me know whether you find it so, for there may be treason in trust. Yet I tasted it myself before it was filled out of the hogshead. Also you shall receive a little trunk of “pearey” wine. I wish that I were stronger in ability ; my good “son” should not have so niggardly a taste thereof.

1 p. *Holograph.* xxxix, 41.

SAMUEL CALVERT to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612[–13], Feb. 20. Mr. Chandelier, the bearer, will impart the news about the nuptial ceremonies as he was present at the prime show. Therefore my letter shall be shorter, not for want of care, but only for caution’s sake, in committing to paper such subject as I would willingly write of, seeing we are on this side so much restrained for speaking, as any man is in question almost

for thinking. Forgive me therefore till I can find opportunity to relate freely unto you our home businesses, which shall not long be deferred.

I am still at one stay for my painful fortune. The bearer hath engaged me by a bill for 15*l.* It gives a shock to my poor form of living upon so small a pension as 60*l.* to keep myself and man in this town.

1 p. XIV, 44.

JOHN CORHAM to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, March 3. Antwerp.—I have even now yours of premier present N.S. with the enclosed, being much wondered the ordinance is come forth in such manner according to your preadvertisement of which I wrote to Mr. Holl[yday] as likewise to Mr. Deputy and did require their present order. I have also now sent the enclosed from you to Mr. Wheler putting him in mind to communicate it to none but Mr. Deputy and so that he write a copy thereof for me, which I think you will allow of, otherwise will recall my commission. I have likewise sent him the copy of the ordinance and an extract verbatim out of your letter for as much as concerns the 5 cloths, that thereby they may the better consider of the business whereupon have entreated their present answer and absolute resolution upon all kinds it may be explained. I mean the dark words of the ordinance which answer I make account will be given by Friday next at furthest, until which time I doubt not but you will so make it that it shall not be prejudicial to the business that the cloths be neither accepted nor denied. When I wrote you to defer it, I meant not the leaving the ordinance, but the neither accepting nor denying the clo. until such time there came order from the owner. I do think here be none can better explain the right meaning than those of the Licence Chamber yet hold not fit to propound it to any of them, for that any one of them in particular may expound it in any other sense, then it will be understood in general at their assembly, but in my opinion you ought to have it expounded there by the Finances, for who can better explain the law than the law maker? But if I understand not amiss, the meaning of this—first that I am to pay all the charges as well that by me as that due the officers of the License and that not in prejudice of the pretended confiscation of the sd. clo. which is to say the officers need not let pass other clo. that shall be brought in the like nature so that this grace shall be no warrant for any more. This in my opinion is the meaning of the obscure words which I leave to your better interpretation, and if you so think good, to have it expounded there by the Finances themselves, but I think not, yet in 4 or 5 days more or less, as you shall think fit and see occasion, which I must refer wholly to your care, for I would willingly be upon the point of having an answer from Midd[elburg] before the right meaning were understood, and if in mean time it be called upon it may be excused for not knowing the right interpretation of their words or be expecting advice from them

hereon. What you have disbursed will really give to Mr. Wake with 2 shillings for your own attestation, so you give no order to the contrary, so being in great haste for that I am to go forth to dinner, with mine and my wife's commends to you and yours.

$1\frac{1}{3}$ pp. xx, 31.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612-13, Feb. 21. Vlushing.—Doctor Savery is come from you; he tells me that he brought no letter because you told him you had written to me. I have received nothing from you since Feb. 3 which I answered. If you have written since you shall do well to examine by whom you sent and give me knowledge thereof.

1 p. *Holograph.* xxxix, 37.

KING JAMES I to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Feb. 22. Westminster.—Requires him to obtain safe conduct from the Archdukes for the Princess Elizabeth and the Elector Palatine with all their company for their passage, and for the return of part of their escort. This should either be sent to England, or to meet them in Holland on their arrival.

1 p. *Sign manual.* Min. ii, 39.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612[3],* March 5. I have yours of 24 Feb. with the packet of M. de Plessen among others. A messenger from Spire passed this way a few days ago, for Düsseldorf to inform the Princes of the imperial decree. I hope they will find a way to give the emperor other satisfaction than the decree enjoins. The decree is only a repetition and the Princes should take courage to finish what they have begun.

The Catholics are holding an assembly at Frankfort. Cologne has sent deputies to take their part against the heretics. Whatever they say it is only held to preserve what they have. Time will enlighten us. Archduke Ferdinand has left Vienna; he should return there to rule during the emperor's absence. This does not please the Evangelical states and even less that Glesel exercises supreme authority. You may imagine the rivalry on this account, especially among the papists.

2 pp. *French.* ix, 12.

FROM VIENNA.

1613, March 6. After the emperor had closed the diet of Austria, which began some years ago, he proceeded to-day to that of Pressbourg, followed by Sr. Wolzky to share with him his assumption of the part of the King of Poland, momentarily expected at this town. The ambrs. of Gabriel Bathory also

* Dated 1612, but endorsed 1613.

followed him to receive their despatch. They hope for a favourable one as they believe their master to be above the wind, having reduced the town of Corona. It would be better for him is he had not, for it was the chief cause of the rising against him. The English amb.* took leave of the emperor some time ago, and proposed to go to the electors of Saxe and Brandenburg, and then to Erfurt, if he expects to find them there.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. French. Misc. v, 35.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1613 *endorsement*], Feb. 24. The Haghe.—Acknowledges letter of 17th. Here lately hath been with me one Tobias Merbech, who is well known to you. He professes to be able to do extraordinary service if he may be employed in Spain, but being dependent upon Ct. Maurice he will undertake nothing without his permission. I have spoken with the Count, who makes an honest relation of his services, but in the end refers me to your judgment, as you have had traffic with him and best know his sufficiency and fidelity. Merbech complains that his former services to his Majesty are not recompensed, and says you promised him a gold chain, which he has not received. He seems to desire your attestation of his merit with direction how he is best capable to do service. We will then advise together to whom to give him our address, for he cannot immediately have access to his Maj. I pray you let me have your answer by the first.

We believe your Archduke is no long lived man and that he has fallen into a consumption . . . Of this I am the more curious because, in my judgment, the continuance of the repose of these Provinces doth consist on his life. So long as he shall live our truce shall hold.

Peace is concluded between Denmark and Suede. Barnevelt has kept his chamber these 12 or 15 days, owing to a fall down a pair stone stairs. On the 19th Ct. Maurice sent a gold cup valued at 600*l.* st., having his arms engraven with the garter about them.

3 pp. XLVII, 66.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1612]-13, Feb. 25. Paris.—I have yours of 12th. The elector of Mayence and the duke of Baviere have sent a gentleman to know if they may send an ambr. hither. They would know whether it is true, as was reported by the English ambr. to the emperor, that France and England were joined in the league with the Princes of the Union, at which his Maj. had taken great alarm. He said that the Catholic Princes of Germany had renewed their league of Munchen, to which the pope, Spain and the House of Austria were entered, the object being merely to defend themselves against the Princes of the Union, whom he pretended to have dangerous designs against the Catholic religion.

* Sir Stephen Lesieur.

It is thought that they seek to draw this state into the Catholic league or at least to withdraw them from the Protestants ; but they are unlikely to find any disposition that way, nor do I think they will be encouraged to send their ambr.

D'Ancre is labouring for a marriage between the young duke d'Elboeuf and his daughter. It is said that the q. will grant the lieutenancy of Normandy to the duke. But the daughter is only 5, and it is not thought that d'Ancre's credit will last long enough to make him see that marriage.

The countess of Soissons is discontented that Dauphiny is committed to Desdiguieres during her son's minority. She presented herself and her son before the council to make complaint. The queen is much troubled how to give her contentment. The Duchess of Guise has twin sons. The Count of Rochefoucault, banished from court for the quarrel with de Luz, is lately returned by the duke of Guise's intercession.

Praslin's journey to England is broken off at our king's special desire, because, after the joy of the happy marriage he is unwilling to have his grief renewed by such offices, and because he wishes to avoid the charge and trouble of such extraordinary commissions, which he thinks may be as well performed by the ordinary ambr.

The Consistory Court of our church here has pronounced excommunication against Protestants engaging in duels.

I send you a collection of Acts passed in the Sorbonne against Becanus' last book, also the Roman censure of that book and what judgment was made here upon it.

2 pp. v, 60.

[PIERRE] DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Feb. 25. London.—You will hear particulars of our news from our people passing through. We are still taking leave ; some going your way others by France, his Highness having determined to retain only forty or fifty to avoid the cost of too large a train and the escort of Madame, whom we expect about the 8th of April. And that at Rheinberck the baggage may pass freely, his Highness is writing to the Archduke, and requests that the accompanying letter may be delivered by one of your people to the secretary of state or other on whom it depends that the usual order be given. He goes to-morrow to join the king at Newmarket with the prince of Wales,* and to visit the universities of Cambridge and Oxford.

1 p. French. Holograph. xxi, 120.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612[-3], Feb. 27. Venice.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, p. 437.]

3 pp. xv, 24.

* Charles. He was not made prince of Wales until 4 Nov., 1616.

SIR JOHN DIGBY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612[–13], Feb. 28, o.s. Madrid.—I have yours of Jan. 31. Your count of Fustemberg, who gave me no *pesame* for the death of the prince, is departed without taking leave of me. The reason (as I understand) is because I gave him only the “*Señoria*” which is as much (as by any title that I know) he can pretend, and as much (as I think) is given him in the court. But he only giving me the title of “*Señoria Illustrissima*,” I was resolved, being the king of England’s ambassr. and he the Archduke’s, to give him one degree less. Besides the emperor’s, French and Venetian ambassrs. do *tratar de Excellencia*, and so might your count have done if he would have expected all his dues.

You may have heard rumours of a likelihood of breach of peace between this state and his Maty. both in regard of preparations in Spain and other dominions of this king, as for that by the instance of some officers here some of our merchants’ goods were stayed, but instantly freed. But I am confident this people will not be hasty to cause a breach of the peace, though if they continue in the course of quiet which they now enjoy, and thereby gather a treasure, I conceive I shall then have just cause to alter this my opinion.

For your satisfaction I give you account of such preparations as are making. They make ready their fleet at Lisbon and likewise some few ships at the *Passo* by San Sebastians in Biscay. But they are so ill provided of cordage and all other provisions, as likewise of mariners and men, that they are very unfit for any attempt against his Maty. in these parts. The only action which I conceive possible (and indeed something probable) is to essay the removing of the English from Virginia, which they profess toucheth the king’s honour, and likewise in prevention of the inconvenience which the English settling there may procure to their West Indies. Other preparation of ships and men is likewise making in Andaluzia, and their rendezvous is to be at Cales, whither there are likewise to go from Portugal 8 carvels, carrying 800 or 1,000 soldiers, which I hear they mean to send to the Philippines and the Maluccas by way of Cape Buena Esperanza, for they find many inconveniences by sending their soldiers thither by the West Indies, having to land them in Nueva Espagna and re-embark them in the South Sea. But I think it not altogether improbable that they may attempt something against the Hollanders, who have built a fort near the castle of Mina. Hereof I have some secret advertisement. And one of these two I conceive to be the action for which they prepare, for if they attempt anything against Virginia, it will be with the West Indian galleons from the Havana, with the forces of those parts. Other preparations both in Spain and Italy are to attend Prince Philibert.

I suppose you have heard of the new seminary erected in Madrid for the English the year before my arrival by one Caesar Boccacio of Lucca. Father Creswell, to whom the charge of the

work was left in trust, got possession of the goods and houses bequeathed to this purpose. When I represented to the Council of State the just dislike which his Maty. might take at such an erection in the court itself, I was told by some of the chief ministers that no exception could be taken at this king herein, this seminary being no erection of his, but a testamentary donation of a private person. This king would be loath that any cause of distast should be given to his Maty., but must not give just cause of exceptions to the pope, and of scandal to zealous Catholics by diverting the ordinary course of law; so I thought it discretion not to interest H.M.'s name far in the business. But of late, finding great dissension grown between the Spanish and our English Jesuits residing here, and that Lerma had conceived some particular dislike against Father Creswell, I held this a fit conjecture to show myself openly in the business and, contrary to my countrymen's expectation, have succeeded in causing the seminary to be dissolved. There was great opposition but they had to leave in 24 hours and are gone to Alcala 25 miles hence. I hope to prevent their return. This seminary must have proved a great advantage to their cause and a great prejudice to H.M. Besides the inconvenience of having a nest of Jesuits resident in the court they would have had great matters bestowed upon them. One man would have bestowed 100,000 ducats towards the foundation, so that, in short time, besides their own maintenance, they would have afforded great relief to all other Catholics.

Sir A. Sherley hath now great hopes by a copper mine, which he hath discovered and procured a grant from the king. He lived for months in a town called Veza near his mine, in Granada with a pension of 3000 ducats p.a., and never lived so well and orderly.

Mr. Calley's papers have come so late that they have disposed of all the money but 40,000 ducats. Assure Mr. Wake that when I see a fit time I will do what I can.

7 pp. *The last paragraph holograph.* xxii, 119.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612[–13], March 1. Vlushing.—On Friday I had yours of 22 enclosed in one from Mr. Wake. H.M. took the Prince Palatine to Newmarket on Monday or Tuesday, and will remain till towards St. George's Day. The prince makes himself daily more and more beloved of all sorts. Here we have nothing more terrible unto us than the threats of the Merchants Adventures to leave Middelburg and consequently Zeland. If the merchants prevail in their purpose in the business (of matter of States), considering the near neighbourhood of this province, and that these people's affections unto us are fixed and fashioned by that proportion of good or of bad that they do or may receive from us and by us, a shrewder blow hath not been given unto the prosperity and welfare of this H.M.'s caution these 28 years. I cannot doubt that you have been ignorant of this practice of the merchants any time these 3 or 4 years, but because I saw no reason that our

state had, to approve of their remedy, neither had they ever obtained it, if that worthy statesman (my ld. treasurer) had lived as I gave no credit unto it, so did I forbear to write of it unto you ; but now that I know (*sed haec tacebitis*) that they have gained powerful friends on their side, I dare not promise myself of our success against them, and what God will have must be ; man cannot prevent it. But I trust as H.M. is wise and judicious, he will ruminante a little on the inconveniences and dangers that may (in time) arise unto the good state of his own affairs, by this the merchants' remove out of this province, before he . . . assent unto it . . . I will hope the best. The town of Middelburg doth now send over to the king their Pensionary,* to stay on to calm this storm, which unless it blow over, will shrewdly shake their best foundation of the prosperity of their town. Ere this can come to you, you will have heard of the pensions that the K. of Spain hath made offer of unto the princes of Portugal, . . . the sons of Don Antonio, as namely unto the eldest, who is here with us, and married to the sister of H.E.,† 5,000 ducats a month ; unto Don Emmanuell, his brother in France, 3,000 a month, and unto the eldest son of the former 500 a month . . . What subtleties will not they . . . devise to gain their own ends ! But what their ends be in this, I cannot understand . . . unless it proceeds from remorse of that king's conscience, I can hardly believe that there can be so much godliness where the enemy of God hath so great domination.

The States have offered to defray all the princess's charges while in their dominions. Your dominy Dr. Savery is suitor to the daughter of an innkeeper, one Clifton, of not very good fame. I have no great opinion of this man, nor can I yet discover him in the cause of his leaving England to settle in your parts. He says that it was the mere presumption of his wife by reason of her daughter's being already settled there. Fish out the history hereof, if you can. If this bearer Mr. Sherman want your friendship, pray afford it to him.

3 pp. *Holograph.* XXXIX, 42.

J[OHN] S[ANFORD] to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612[-3], March 1, o.s. Madrid.—The fiscal, who is in the nature of the king's attorney, invents new difficulties to retard the business. He does it *ex officio* and the Council are to take notice of the objections as being for the king. He now demurs the payment of the interest till the capital be discharged. The president of the Hazienda pressed him with the king's order deliberately made for payment of the interest with the capital. The matter is like to come to a *pleyo*,‡ which Cawley is loth to yield unto. They have offered to pay him 40,000 ducats which

* Dr. John Boreel. Magistrates of Middelburg to James I on 12 March, 1613.
S.P. Holland, Vol. Ixix.

† It was Emanuel who married Emilia of Nassau.

‡ A lawsuit.

he refuses, unless they will declare themselves whether by the *buena cuenta* named in their *auto* they understand the capital and interest together, which they refuse to do. My ld. hath conferred with Cawley's lawyer to inform himself of the proceedings of the court, purposing to go shortly to the king about it, if he see it expedient. We hope the latter will not deny his own act. My ld. had speech with Colford about disengaging Mr. Wake's part from his, but they cannot find how it may be done. You may assure yourself that my ld. is very careful to do Mr. Wake all the good he can.

1 p. *Holograph.* xxxvi, 53.

B. BUWINKHAUSEN DE WALLMEROD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, March 1–11, 5 a.m. Calais.—Monsr. de Plessen and I have just crossed on our way to Paris. If letters for me come to Brussels, send them to Stuttgart, where I hope to be in a fortnight or three weeks. I am astonished that I had nothing at London from you or from Stuttgart, and yet Dathenes heard from you. Letters from Brussels, travel slowly, and some which I wrote from thence only reached London 6 days after my arrival.

A holograph postscript from Monsr. de Plessen requests that an enclosure may be sent to the chancellor at Heidelberg.

1 p. *French. Holograph.* xii, 7.

JOHN KENDRICKE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612[–3], March 1. London.—This day our company have been at the Council about the banishing of our cloths out of those parts, and have so far prevailed that the lords have resolved to certify the king that they find it fit to revise some old statutes prohibiting the import of divers of the Archduke's manufactures and therein to follow the Archduke's step who hath only revived old laws of his country, and not fall to any open banishment. They will send for us again and take an absolute resolution. For the meantime they have willed us only to consider of the matter, how far it may concern the state and us in particular, and then they will make short work of it. For aught I can learn the Archduke's manufactures come not within the compass of our old statutes, but only lawns, cambrics, laces, ribbons and such other petty matters. If so this resolution will not serve the turn to cry full quittance with the Archduke, for they are not matters of sufficient value to countervail our coloured cloths only, and are things of small bulk, which in times of scarcity (when any good profit is to be done) will be easily stolen in, and we shall fall too short of our end, and therefore if upon perusal of the said statutes we find that to relieve us no further than in the aforesaid commodities, we are minded to petition for a banishment of all manufactures in general, or at least to have linen cloth of all sorts one of those that shall be excluded, for it is a commodity of good value and of such a bulk as cannot easily be brought in by stealth, beside it chiefly toucheth them of Flanders

who must be the instrument to work the duke to revoke that which he hath done against us, or it will be very hardly effected. We therefore pray you to second us in this business.

$1\frac{1}{4}$ pp. Seal. Holograph. Misc. IV, 22.

JOHN BROWNLOW to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, March 1. Louvain.—I have informed myself concerning the memorials you gave me, both of Mr. Whitmore and by my man at their own house, but of late none such have gone into that house. There have been long speeches of one that lodges at Mr. Greene's house that had such a resolution, but he was seen yesterday walking in the streets; he hath been a merchant at Hamburg. I do not know his true name, but he goes by the name of Burhett. I cannot learn that he is of such means as you have heard.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. xi, 132.

JOHN CORHAM to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, March 12, n.s. Antwerp.—I have not hitherto received any further news from Midd[leburg] concerning the 5 coloured cloths than what you might understand by Mr. Hollyday's letter, received from them which I sent you. Mr. Chandler I have again written about and do at furthest on Friday or Saturday next expect an answer, for since I sent the copy of the duke's order, have not heard from thence, so that in my opinion you are not to stir in the business until we hear again from Midd.

Now, Sir, I am either to be the informer or confirmer of doleful news, which most disastrous misfortune befalls us unawares and unlooked for, that yesterday about 10 of the clock in the forenoon, Mr. Wack's son Robert was found stark dead in the little yard in their house where the pump stands, his head hanging in a tub of water, the tub little more than one foot deep and little more than half full of water wherein was some linen. He was found by German with only his face and hands in the tub his feet standing on the ground, neither band [?] nor bygen [biggin] wet; the grief that this strange accident hath brought to us all is (for grief) by me not be [sic] repeated or written, but chiefly the mother and grandsire. You may at your best leisure impart this doleful news there to our good friends for seeing they must be partakers, as good at first as at last, although bad news comes time enough soon, come it never so late. My brother Jno. is now at Brussels and lodged with our brother Capt. Lucle at the sign of the *Unicorn*. If you chance to see him there, you may, so you please impart it to him that he may go through his sorrow for his godson before he come home, and so being more laden with sorrow than any good matter etc.

1 p. xx, 32.

NICHOLAS THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612[-3] endorsement, March 2. Flushing.—Relying on the good acquaintance between my father and you I desire to be

bound unto you for some few curiosities in that you would according to the pattern I have sent choose me a reasonable fair embroidered chamois doublet, upon a brown leather, either clean silver or silver and gold, or if you think it fitter to have some silk in it, that it have no colours which may not tend to a "tawny or mury" I will willingly bestow betwixt 8 and 9*l.* sterling. You have there good choice of these pretty flat desks covered with gilt leather. I pray you send me one of a reasonable price 20 or 30*s.*, which by my promise I am bound presently to send into England. What you lay out this bearer Mr. Sherman hath money to satisfy.

1*p.* *Holograph.* *Seal.* *Misc. iv, 22A.*

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, March 12. Cologne.—I have yours of 4th. The Catholic meeting must have begun, although there are present so far only the ambassadors of the Princes and of the bishops of Cologne and Wirtzberg, Bamberg and others who are clearing the way for their masters who will meet later at Mayence. It will be seen at the Rotemburg meeting if the United German princes have blood on their nails. If the German papists had to do with the French in such numbers, they would have to go softly, for it is certain that the princes and states of the reformed religion and the Protestants in Germany are twice as many as the papists.

Reports of recruiting in Italy, Savoy and Burgundy continue under pretext of the disputes between Savoy and Mantua over Montferrat. The Swiss arm defensively that they may not be taken by surprise. The King of France has announced that if Savoy takes any steps against the duke, he will be assisted by France, so it is thought that Savoy is not likely to draw the sword.

The emperor seems to be following the practice of his late brother in making difficulties about giving audiences. The ambrs. of Saxony, Transilvania and others at Vienna have not yet been received. The next diet will make or mar everything. The Turk threatens Hungary, Transilvania and Poland.

1½*pp.* *French.* *Seal.* *viii, 106.*

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to KING JAMES I.

1612–13, March 3. Brussels.—These new discontents in France have for a while drowned all other occurrences of moment in the archd. court. And Mons. de Preaux, ambr. for the queen regent with these princes (who in hope to be translated from hence to Madrid, hath taken the Spanish ruff) doth now diligently comply with the Marquis Spinola and other principal ministers of this state, as if with the habit he had also put on the designs and affections of that ambitious nation. On Monday last he had audience of the Archd. and therein made ample relation of the present estate of his country together with the contents of the P. of Condé's manifeste and the answer made thereunto by

the queen regent. He did then also entreat these princes to hinder their subjects from going to the service of the confederates, and now laboureth earnestly to have his desires put in execution. Monsr. de Nevers hath sent a gentleman called Montereau with 20,000 *cr.* into Liége to levy some good numbers of men there in the name of the duke of Mantua, but it is thought the prince of that country (being passionately affected to the other party) will oppose and labour to make his journey unprofitable. The Archdukes have this week commanded their commissioners to take a general muster of their army as well those which are paid by the King of Spain as by the finances. And they have sent into Flanders as I think they will do to other parts of their dominions, to demand 100,000 *cr.* of that province extraord.

They are dispatching one Zelander to the emperor as their agent. Here is also some speech, but no assurance, of changing their ambrs. who are resident with your Maty. and the French queen. Monsr. Boischot (as I conceive) desireth to be revoked to the end he might have entrance with the Privy Council, where there will shortly be a place vacant for him by reason of Monsr. Peckius his advancement to the Chancellorship of Brabant. Yesterday there parted from hence a gentleman that was sent to these princes with a secret message from the prince of Newbourg. Altman his steward. Sir G. Markham (as the Fr. ambassador's secretary told me that met him upon the way) is gone in post towards Paris. That prince's ambition (I fear) will prove fatal to the duchies of Juliers and Cleves if it be not by timely means prevented. To-morrow these Archdukes expect the arrival of the count of Zollern, a canon of Collen, sent hither by that elector to treat with them about the affairs of the league in Germany, and the business of Mulheim and Aquisgrane which are menaced with new fulminations from the emperor. And here it is reported by persons of credit that Mulheim is already dismantled, the p. of Newbourg having sent some of his own horse to assist in that good work, whereupon those of Cullen have made bonfires and shown other tokens of public rejoicing. The other for Aquisgrane is like shortly to follow, since the execution thereof is committed to the elector of Cullen and this Archd. At this present the d. of Holstein, archbishop of Bremen is here, lodged and defrayed by the Archd. He cometh out of France and goeth towards his country. The Archdukes for a present have bestowed on him a fair suit of hangings, esteemed to be worth 3,000 *cr.* When I was to visit him, he shewed great signs of love and affection towards your Maty., and commanded me in my next letters to kiss your Maty.'s hand in his name, and to present you the remembrance of his humble and devoted service.

Since the writing of my last letters to your Maty. the archbishop of Cambray, eldest son of the President Richardot, is deceased, and these princes have given their congé d' élire in favour of the bishop of Namur.* The priory of Mortan in Burgundy which

* François Buisserat.

he held *in commendam* is bestowed on the son of the Marquis Edward of Baden, and that of Joué to one Monsr. de Chassé. Monsr. de Barbanson, the late created p. and brother to the count of Aremberg, is also deceased, and the place he held of captain of these princes' archers is conferred on the Count Christopher of Emden. This month hath been remarkable (besides the persons above named) for the death of the chancellor of Gueldres and the provost of St. Servan at Maestricht and abbot of St. Michael's at Antwerp.

It is noised here that the states of the United Provinces have made offer (in case of need) to assist the French queen with 6,000 foot and 2,000 horse. And that already they make some levies to supply the French regiments which daily decrease by reason of the number of soldiers which retire from thence into France, those of Friesland having assented to maintain 9 companies upon their own repartition. The bruit is current in this court that the dukes of Rohan and Suilly are also at Mezières with the other confederates.

$3\frac{3}{4}$ pp. Draft. Min. II, 9.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1618—]13, March 3. Paris.—This gentleman, Mr. Ben. Johnson (who . . . cannot but be well known unto you by his reputation) having spent some 12 months travel in this country, in Mr. Raughley's companie, who was committed to his charge by Sir Walter his father, hath now taken a resolution to pass by Sedan into your parts . . . He hath been desirous that I should add to the credit of his own merit that of my recommendation towards you, with whom he doth profess to have a great desire to make particular acquaintance, . . . which will be sufficient to recommend him to your good estimation and entertainment besides the testimonial of his extraordinary and rare parts of knowledge and understanding which make his conversation to be honoured and beloved in all companies, specially for the commendation he hath not to abuse the power of his gifts, as commonly other overflowing wits use to do, to the prejudice of other men's honour. More I shall not need to add . . . to recommend him unto you, since that his nature and known qualities, wch. by a few days' conversation wilbe better known unto you, wilbe more than sufficient a motive to your good affection . . . This only particular I must require in his behalf at your hands that in Mr. Russell's, Mr. Chandeler's (if he be there) and the rest of your most selected friends' company, you do charge him, by the authority of your place, with the best cup of claret that Brussels shall afford, to remember the healths of his friends here.

[*Postscript.*]—Let me know in what terms Bathurst is come away from you. He hath not vouchsafed me a good morrow since his return.

1 p. Seal. v, 61.

[ANT.] WITHER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, March 3. Antwerp.—I enclose letters for distribution—that to Mr. Brownlowe concerns my process, which we must let be tried upon the evidences we have already given over, and not stay to produce other, as it would take too long time. I am a continual solicitor for and answer unto Mr. Thimon, his letter, the which I should at present have sent you, if the gout in his right or write hand did not impeach his desire and his other power of giving satisfaction unto his demands by his letters. I understand by Mr. Chandler's letters unto Mr. Wake that the next week is appointed to be the hearing of the cloth business, and that Sir Daniel Donn, an assistant in the last treaty of peace, doth now find that Richardot hath overreached them and that there is a great difference, as he doth write, between a fox and an ass.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph.* Misc. iv, 23.

JOHN CORHAM to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, March 15, n.s. Antwerp.—I wrote you this morning a few ragged lines in haste per Mr. Skinner, only thereby to give you to understand what interpretation is made of the duke's ordinance concerning the 5 coloured cloths as some 3 days since I was told by Mynheer de Bock the controller here, but my opinion is that it is set down so darkly upon occasion to make a double interpretation thereupon, for how can it hang together that the clo. shall be sent back, and yet pay all the charges and the two-thirds part of the value of the clo. In my simple opinion there ought to be no more charges paid them, until the Finances first apostiling my request for what charges hath been since hath risen by Van Opham's lying advice, so that he ought to bear all his own and my charges that hath grown upon the clo. since, except there be anything in his advice, for which they will make them confiscate, but if what they do is only in regard they be coloured cloths, and for no default of mine, then, as I said before, no reason I should be at any charge since the first ordinance, and if you could conveniently bring it so to pass, I would fain have in writing the reason why they make these clo. confiscate contrary to their first decree, to see whether there be any default in me. You write you have put my request to the Finances to have their interpretation, which I think can do no hurt. What order I have from Midd[leburg] you shall perceive by these 2 enclosed which even now I received from Midd. which having read I pray return. The copy of the former I will not fail to send you with most conveniency and so etc.

[Postscript.]—The charges you have been at have [been] allowed to Mr. Wake including £1 9s. 2d. for your attestation.

1 p. xx, 33.

SIR EDWARD HAREWODE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1613], March 6. Hague.—I was since I last wrote to you very near death by a hurt which a mad man gave me in the

street on the night, having a man and a horse with me, whilst I was fearful to hurt him whom though I then thought not mad, yet believed he was distempered some way, I saw not the knife nor did I perceive myself hurt until some time that I was escaped from him. I thank God I am well and am taking my journey for England where I shall be glad to do you any service. These parts are this time of truce very dull ; we are beholden to a French comedian to entertain us.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph. Seal.* Misc. iv, 24.

LYONELL WAKE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, March 16. Antwerp.—I return you herewith Sir John Digby's letter, praying that when you write to him to recommend my business to him, I may participate of the fruit of his labour as well as Mr. Calley.

For the loss of my little boy there is no remedy, and because we assure ourselves that he is as you write in heaven, we comfort ourselves therewith and do bear out this unlucky mischance as well as we can ; but I pray to God that I may never hear again of the like.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph.* XLV, 33.

[J. DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, March 16. Düsseldorf.—Owing to pain in the eyes refers to what he has written to M. Berruer. Acknowledges letters of the 4th and those from friends in Paris.

$\frac{1}{2}$ sheet. *French.* XXVII, 110.

MONSIEUR VANDEN HOVE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612-3, March 16, *endorsement*. Some days ago I spoke to Mr. Lionel Wacq and told him that I had received from the Pensionary of this town after much trouble, for the benefit of your lordship the original pieces of the communication of Bruges for which you asked. He told me to get them copied and he would write to you and find out when you wished to have them. I take advantage of the bearer of these presents to write you this word to send me back word by him as to whom I may deliver the pieces when they are copied. I beg you for a prompt reply as I am constantly being importuned by the Pensionary of this town who wants to have the pieces back, so that we may be able to make use of them for the time that we have them, for it cost a great deal of trouble to get them.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph. French. Seal.* Misc. iv, 26.

ANTHONY MATTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, March 17. Gand.—I am sorry that after much search I have been unable to find any concordat made between the kings of England and the counts of Flanders about the merchandise of cloth, although my brother, greffier of this town, has taken a great deal of trouble. He hopes to find some clue if

anything has taken place and to try if any old men of experience have any recollection.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. French. Misc. v, 42.

NICHOLAS THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612[-3], March 8. Flushing.—Mr. Sherman came in such haste from you as you had not time to answer my letter, whereby I am left unsatisfied in what manner you have bespoken my doublet, for I know not whether it be clean gold, or silver and gold, or with some silk in it, so that I cannot, in the meantime, provide myself of other necessaries. Send me either some part of it already made or a pattern, and hasten the whole. Excuse my importunacy.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph.* XXXIX, 43.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, March 18. Cologne.—I have yours of 13th. The emperor has solemnly invested the elector's ambassadors and those of the other Saxon princes. The last was that of Cleves, Berg and Juliers, conditionally and without prejudice to other claimants, as in the case of the late Elector Christian. It is thought that the Erfurt meeting will end in smoke, the elector of Brandenburg being unable to go himself or send, for want of notice. At Frankfort are the ambassadors of the Catholics and of the pope, Spain, Poland and Florence. Their deliberations are kept very secret. They are said to be for making Leopold king of the Romans, fobbing off the two other pretenders with fair words. The United Princes will meet on the 14th. May God help them to distinguish the true from the false, friends from enemies and give them courage to resolve what will tend to the advancement of His glory. My compliments to Paul and de la Voye.

1½ pp. French. VIII, 107.

THOMAS ALBERY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, March 19, n.s. Mons.—I delivered your letter to Hermes Muet, who, though not professing the laws, doth understand them very well. And for that the sergeant was to go out of the town about his other business, he hath put me over to the keeper of the castle of Monts, where I now am, till I can give caution of a burgher here for my forthcoming. I shame to write to you to assist me in this, but crave your letter to the said Muet to be my caution. I will not wrong you nor any way indammage you therein, only to avoid the expense of this house which is four shillings a day, and yet but one good meal, and that in no superfluity, which charges I would gladly shun, as also to go about the town to solicit my reports to end this "brabil" which being here I cannot do.

I had a transport from all the heirs of Gilles Segers of all the goods and lands that they might claim on this side the seas, and a main-leuée from the Archduke, the goods having been before

confiscated by Giles Segers' flight to England. Now this boor having attempted the suit against them of Nizelle for half a bundle of land did call me in proces to give him garrant. I answered I should give none but fief, and that according to the tenor of the evidences, and that I was not obliged to warrant other men's lands to him that did bond one, him which is main-fermes. The suit is depending at Enghien, where he lost the provisional sentence, and when my charges were taxed, he arrested that also. And now my body here. And because he doubteth that sentence at Enghien will be very heavy to him, he sought this train to bring me hither in suit also, hoping to force me to agree with him to my extreme loss. I offered what he paid for the land, but he would have what it is now worth, not having built on it, for one penny. I had a consultation here of four of the best counsellors I could get, and they assure me that if he will not be content with the land, he must take his money again that I received for it. Divers are content to give me the money for it, if he would leave it and profit. I have sent herewith the minute of my "Repplick." I had a sentence last Saturday that I should produce my proofs, for the final ending of my case. The commissary is gone to Enghien where I in justice ought to be. To that end a request hath been two days in their hands, but I cannot yet get answer. I desire you to recommend my suit to the lords at Brussels the chiefest of this town. If you let the Advocat Tymon oversee the Replicq, he will inform you of the justice of my cause. I have also sent the copy of the governor's acquittance of Enghien for *les droicts seigneurals*. I have been here at excessive charges. And the producing of my proofs shall cost me much with the vacations of the commissaire and counsel. Please lend me 50 or 60 guilders more, I will repay at my return to Brussels. I would have written to my cousin Curthois at Antwerp but that I cannot so soon get answer, and if the boor will take his money of me for the land as I sold it him, I would have him to disburse 600 guldens for me till I have sold it again, which will be shortly after I have ended with the companion. And if I should offer it to sell before (now that it is embroiled) they of this quarter would offer me half the money that it would else be sold for. I desire German may send the enclosed to Mechelin, and that my daughter send me the will of Gills Zegers, and a bundle of writings bound together in a parchment.

Asks for return of paper enclosed and the copy of the government *attestatio*. Complains of his treatment by the lords here, he not being charged with one penny of debt.

3 pp. with loose postscript. I, 104, 105.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [FREDERICK V, ELECTOR PALATINE OF THE RHINE].

1613, March $\frac{10}{20}$. Brussels.—Thanking him for the gold chain, presented by the councillors Helmstat and Schonberg, in

recognition of services which it was a privilege to render. Will consider it one of the greatest boons in the world to be honoured with his Highness's commands.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. French. Draft. Misc. v, 39.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, March 11. Paris.—I have yours of Feb. 19 and 27. I have put your remonstrance and reply concerning the cloth business in my ld.'s hands, who was desirous to see it, but he hath not yet had the leisure to consider thoroughly thereof.

Our matters here lie in great calm since compounding the differences with those of the religion, only that of Aiguesmortes remaining as yet undecided.

Condé, twice eluded by d'Ancre in the promises about Chasteau Trompette, and the sale of Peronne *etc.* giveth out that he will go to Guyenne and not return to court until he has better satisfaction ; but it is thought he will not go further than Valery.

Buwinckhausen and de Plessen are here to discover the disposition of France towards a league with the Princes United, being referred by our king to my lo. for advice. De Plessen has been troubled about a formality before he could have audience. The electors Palatine used to style these kings "Dignity" instead of "Majesty," and they were "Cousins" to the kings. My lo. hath made instance, and obtained, that since the English marriage, both the Palatine ambrs. should be covered at their audiences, upon condition that the prince shall alter his style towards the king here.

The court has been full of the rumours of war of Hungary and many gentlemen here project to go to it, but I am afraid the length of the way may cool their courage.

The edict against duels has been published anew ; but it will be almost impossible ever to root out that humour.

This house was robbed for the second time last night, and 50*l.* of my lady's taken. Mr. Allen sends commendation and a letter for his cousin Withers.

[*On a slip apart.*]—At Mr. Johnson's entreaty I did accompany him with a letter of recommendation to you, which I suppose he was desirous to have to prevent the rumour of some cross business wherein he hath been interested here. What is good in him I was content to relate, and indeed he hath many worthy parts, for the rest you shall soon make a discovery thereof.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ pp. Seal. v, 62.

JOHN MARSHAM to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, March 11. Middelburg.—Since my last being with you it is my hap to become a broker unto our company and in respect every one unless they endeavour themselves to their uttermost make slender gains I am so bold to make use of your favour entreating you worthy Sir if you may suppose the desert of

myself or my kinsman your servant or of your voluntary, respecting neither, because neither of our deserts do give just occasion. My suit unto your worship is to procure for me amongst yr. worship's acquaintance so many cloth merchants as possibly you may of Antwerp or elsewhere that use to deal here amongst our company, not fearing my estate but hoping to fare as well thus as otherwise although many of us are much grown behind hand. I confess I have had great hindrance but thanks be to God my estate is not so bad, but for whomsoever I deal and for whatsoever I have enough for my corrant dealings. If it may please your worship to show me any courtesy in this respect as I am much beholden to your worship for your favour to my kinsman so I should be more beholden to you for your favour to myself I could write unto your worship of other news touching the matter we talked last of but far different from your imputation, but no doubt you shall speedily (if already you have not) hear news to the discontent of none of us as I hope.

[*Postscript.*]—What merchants you can procure for me I pray you certify unto me and of their coming that I may attend upon them. What favour you do for me in this respect assure yourself it shall not be unrequited, God willing. There be many merchants of Antwerp that use trading hither for cloth. What yr. worship please to send to me I pray direct to me at the Great Cogg in the Langendelf next the market or to any English broker in Middelburg. I am sufficiently known.

1 p. *Seal. Holograph.* Misc. IV, 25.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612[–3], March 11, o.s. Vlushing.—I had yours of 13th on Sunday, and thank you for the copy of the letter from Constantinople. The letter from Sir D. Carleton was not enclosed. I have nothing from England or otherwise to write. The princess should arrive on April 8, yet the States General have not yet given any order for her reception, nor have been told by H.M. of her intention to pass this way. It is forgotten I doubt not. I shall be glad to see you here then and albeit I shall be much overcharged with some of that train whom I cannot refuse to lodge, yet have I all ready provided for you.

1½ pp. *Holograph.* XXXIX, 44.

D[ANIEL] B[UWINCKHAUSEN] to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, March 11–21. Stutgard.—The duke leaves to-morrow for the meeting of the Princes of the Union at Rotenburg. Similarly the Roman Catholics meet at Frankfort. God grant that their deliberations may result in the peace of Christendom. The affairs of Aix and Mulheim will be referred to the imperial diet, while those at Mulheim continue to build. Much is said about threats from the Turk, but I do not know if it is genuine or merely to get money. I hear that Savoy's plans against the

Bernese will be dropped, as he does not feel sure enough of his forces and they say he is ill satisfied with the pope.

$2\frac{1}{4}$ pp. French. *Holograph.* XII, 8.

NICHOLAS PEYE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613,* March 22, n.s. Antwerp.—My occasions at Machlen held me longer than I intended, diverted my course from Holland and decided me to hasten homeward presently. I am the more sorry because I know not whether you have written of any momentary business to my ld. ambr. This moved me to desire Mr. Withers to return your letter, hoping, if there be cause, you will find a good opportunity of sending hither.

1 p. Misc. v, 48.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612[-3]. March 12, o.s. Venice.—I have yours of 27 Feb. The treaty betwixt the pope and this state touching the confines towards Ferrara is broken off. Here hath been a long process at the suit of the communality of St. Daniel in Friuli against the patriarch of Aquileia for a jurisdiction he hath usurped and exercised with great tyranny. Sentence has been passed in Senate depriving him of all authority there and ordering restitution of goods and release of prisoners. The times, you may see, are grown very calm when such churchmen as this are dealt with so roundly.

Of the accident in Savoy I wrote of, which in times past would have troubled the whole world, there is no news from Rome. The bishop of Bamberg hath taken leave of the pope and is expected here, lodging being provided with the patriarch of Aquileia. The other Bp., ambr. for Poland, is also returning, having made suit to the pope for 200,000 crowns to content his mutinied soldiers, pretending his wars in Muscovia to have been chiefly prosecuted at the pope's instigation; but they say the head of the Church is deaf of that ear. The pope hath signified to this state that if they are assailed by the Turk he will pawn *li calici e la croce* for their assistance. But they account themselves so well rid of the danger at this time that they hold this message for an unseasonable compliment.

The duchess of Mantova has declared herself not to be with child, and the cardinal of Gonzaga hath thereupon taken the title of duke of Mantova and Monferrato.

$2\frac{1}{4}$ pp. xv, 40.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612[-3] [endorsement], March 13. The Hague.—Advocate Meirbech who has been with me since my last to you, told me that he would be gone to Amsterdam, and projected a voyage to Sweden, that his service is accustomed to be reckoned, and

* So endorsed; the letter is dated "1612, stile of the place."

showed me two of your letters written to him to Bruges. I gave him the hearing, and we parted, and as I thought without hope of meeting again. Some 8 days since comes to me one Vandike, an agent of Sweden. He showed me a letter, but sealed addressed from your ambr. to him of Spain in England, sent as he said by a secretary of your marquis to Meirbeck to give him credit in England with the ambr. of Spain. I then had not had your last, which made me still and staunch with Vandike, yet [I] told him in plain terms I would not adventure to recommend a man to H.M. upon so small acquaintance. Some two days since Meirbech comes to me. Of whom what shall I say ? I find him so full of vanity, lightness and self conceit that I believe he will turn fool. He would make me believe that England cannot stand without his service. Here he lives, and I think dare not return to you, for which I am sorry, for I fear I shall be often troubled with him. To maintain his credit with Spinola I advised him to write him that there are going to England 3 commissioners to treat with our company of Indian merchants for the maintenance of that trade against the plots of Spain. They are Paw, burgomaster of Amsterdam, Meirman of Delft, and Bourrell of Middelburg. Grotius, now Pensionary of Rotterdam, goes with them by order from the States of Holland.* We are much puzzled about an advertisement we have received that some 2 days since there passed an ambassador by Linghen from the Archduke to Denmark. Sound the depth of this matter, for it is of importance. If there be any secret intelligence between Spain and Denmark, it must be crushed in the cradle. Here we have the Syndic of Lubeck,† and commissioners from the town of Brunswick. There hath been much tempting to make an alliance between the Hanse Towns and these Provinces. The lords named to attend the lady Elizabeth are said to have charge to convey her only to Bachragh and Dr. Martin and Mr. Levinus are to go forward for the perfecting of her jointure.

3 pp. *Holograph.* XLVII, 49.

[PIERRE] DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, March 13. London.—I have yours of the 4th and the packet attached. I am glad to hear of the arrival of our gentlemen. You will have since had two dispatches, the last by one of his Highness's officers about whom I am anxious. The present is only an earnest of his Highness's affection, awaiting a better opportunity to show it effectually. I ask you to let me know to whom I may send the money. His Highness has returned to his mistress, the king being unable to keep him any longer. We

* In the letter from the States General to the king, of 23 March, 1613, n.s., they are announced as Reiner Pauw, burgomaster of Amsterdam; Hugo Grotius, advocate of Holland and Zeeland; Jacob Boreel, councillor of Middelburgh and Diderich Meerman, echevin of Delft. *S.P. Holland*, Vol. Ixix.

† Martin Nordanus by name. Winwood to James on 3 April. *S.P. Holland*, Vol. Ixix. He signed the treaty made in May of this year between Lubeck and the United Provinces. Dumont : *Corps Diplomatique*, Vol. v, pt. ii, pp. 231-3.

press on our journey as much as we can, being weary of the good cheer, and are only waiting the king's orders about Madame for our start.

1 p. *Holograph. French.* xxi, 121.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, March 23. Düsseldorf.—Thanks for your last of the 4th. All is quiet here. As to Erfurt, the general opinion is that the count of Zollern will be satisfied with having brought the facts to the knowledge of the emperor, with a view to excluding foreign kings and potentates. Brandenburg, returned to his electorate, has made his excuses to the emperor for neither attending nor sending. Owing to the state of his affairs he is not likely to appear at Rotenburg unless he changes his mind on the advice of Lesieur, who has gone to him, partly for that, partly on account of the differences about Juliers, on behalf of your king. He says he will be at the imperial diet at which, I hear, the cardinal of Savoy will appear as the pope's legate. I hear nothing from Frankfort except that their league is increased by some princes and towns.

The vice-chancellor of Neuburg is back, having come by France, for no particular reason, as he says. Moreover he would have gained nothing at our court by disguising things and throwing everything upon their competitors. There is no finesse in the world so good as being an honest man. I am only sorry for their master who, for the rest, is a very gracious prince and accomplished, for he is tormenting and wasting himself to no purpose, partly by the fault of those whose duty it is to give him better counsel.

The Brandenburg Council, hearing that you have been asked to forward packets for the elector, your king's son-in-law, request you to let him have the enclosed.

[*Postscript.*]—De Plessen, having gone to France, I hope you will have sent on my last to Paris or to Heidelberg, where I hear he will soon be.

1 p. *French.* xxvii, 111.

LIONEL WAKE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, March 24. Antwerp.—Sends enclosure which was bound to his letter from Mr. Monger. Asks to have letters from Spain of the ambr. and Mr. Sanford sent to him.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *XLV, 44.*

JOHN BROWNLOWE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, March 15. Antwerp.—I expected to have heard from you of some end that you should have made with Mr. Greene, which if before this come to your hands you have not performed, I pray you to go to the Precentor's house and demand of him the procreation I made for you. The other sent for me from

Kendricke, the evidences of Mr. Greene's house, all which were left with him at my departure, which so soon as you shall have received, I pray you set the broker. Mr. Albery promised he would acquaint you withal to work to make sale of it, which I make no question but you shall be able presently to effect, and let not Mr. Green by any entreaties dissuade you therefrom till you receive my just due, as by the remembrance left you, which if you cannot yourself perform, you shall be pleased to let me understand so much from you in a word or two per first and I will make a step over to see that business ended.

I pray you likewise entreat Mr. Timon to advise me whether that Vinckles hath yet made out his estate and what Martens and Jacobs have resolved upon the answer received from hence, as likewise on what foot Uttenekhoute's letters do stand, whether probable to be got of or not, for these businesses are the chiefest that can hinder my journey for England, and I would willingly have them ended before I depart.

By the letter my brother sent you from Mr. Kendricke with the adjoining discourse you may be assured of our earnest pursuit of that business, and that there neither is, nor shall not be found any slackness in us to patronise the honour of our prince and country. I pray you be mindful of the papers you promised me, I mean for matters of news and so *etc.*

1 p. xi, 133.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, March 25. Cologne.—I have yours of 18th. The marquis of Brandenburg is at Berlin with his brothers to form plans. At Erfurt the et. de Zollern and others are hoping that Neuburg will agree to the admission of Saxony with possession of these countries [Juliers-Cleves]. I do not think he will do so.

The emperor has left Vienna for Presburg for the Hungarian assembly. The Hungarians do not want war, but an accommodation with the Turk which he can hardly do without giving up Transilvania.

The Frankfort meeting of the Catholics is over, but nothing is known of their resolutions which have been kept most secret; the chancellor of the archbishop of Treves, and a councillor Horst have kept all the minutes. The Cologne deputies are back, having done no more than lay their grievances, of which Mulheim is not the least, to be remedied at the next imperial diet.

1½ pp. French. Seal. ix, 15.

D. BUWINCKHAUSEN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, March 25. M. Paul is no doubt with you and will give you the news. At present great silence reigns practically everywhere. I have heard nothing yet from Rotenburg. At Mulheim they continue to build, to the great annoyance of those of Cologne.

1 p. French. xii, 16.

1613, March 25. Paris.—Memorial* presented by the ambassadors of the king of Great Britain (Edmondes), the elector Palatine (de Plessen) and the duke of Wurtemberg (Buwinchhausen) to their Majesties of France concerning the present state of affairs of Germany.

4 pp. French ; the first pages missing. Misc. v, 53A.

ANTONY WITHER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, March 16. Antwerp.—All we could do in the matter of comfits was to certify Mr. German the price of such sorts as are desired, for we could find none ready-made, but at such prices as are written them ; the best sorts are to be made in 14 days' warning. For pastie de genua, plums and peaches dried we have sent them to taste of each $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. The doublet is not to be had ready made here, but as they all tell me at Bruxelle is better choice, being there more ordinarily worn, but if you will bespeak one to be presently made, the English embroiderers here will give directions, and their best assistance for performance thereof. I have been at a place where Mr. Garsett had one made, and find none but such as are ordinary and nothing near the worth he would bestow. The English embroiderers made one for Sir Robert Chamberlaine of 3*l.* 12*s.* which by report was fair, and to bestow 8 or 9*l.* sterling will be very extraordinary good. I send you back the letter of Mr. Throgmorton enclosed.

I solicit the canon for an answer of Monsr. Thymon's letters, which is promised. He can furnish you with what you want for he hath from date to date all that have passed. I have one reference to another. Only a certain gent his friend once borrowed two of his treatise and never restored them, which only are wanting. He shall send Mr. Thimon the note of all he hath that he may write for what you want. It is told me to-day that the 5 coloured cloths are adjudged confiscate.

1 p. Misc. iv, 28.

JOHN BROW[NLOWE] to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, March 17. Antwerp.—Mr. Skynnор being now arrived brought me your enclosure whereunto I would have made answer by word of mouth, if my business were not such as that will not permit my absence for an instant. For answer to Timon's letter desire him to persuade Martens and Jacobs to hold up for proceeding against Vinckles till I come on Thursday at latest when we will resolve upon the most convenient course, little fearing but we shall bring the rest of the creditors in extremity, if otherwise we cannot, to take such contentment as we do. And if his son will not perform his promise, I have his fingers in my mouth and he shall know that I can bite. I will bring the papers Timon desires about Uttenekhout's business.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. xi, 134.

* There is a copy of the entire paper in *S.P. France*, Vol. lxi.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1612]-13, March 18. Paris.—Your last was of the 5th with advertisements from Germany, with extracts of your friends' letters concerning Winwood. My lo. thinks that others may pretend as good or better ground for their hopes. I would to God the king had already disposed of those places, that we might know our destiny and be relieved of suspense.

After Condé's departure the dukes of Nevers and Mayne are conducting Mdlle. de Mayne as far as Marseilles where she is to be married to the duke of Sforza's son*. Bouillon left yesterday for Sedan. Ministers have conceived a great jealousy against La Boderie, because he was named to be preferred into Villeroy's place. Ancre has gone to Amiens to order matters according to his liking. The difference about Aiguesmortes continues although the chief towns in those parts have disavowed the agents of Bertichères.

De Plessen and Buinckhausen have, by my lord's advice, presented a memorial to the Council to know their disposition as to Juliers, Aix and Mulheim, their intention as to the League and the Spanish practices in the empire as to the succession and patrimonial goods of the emperor and his brothers. With regard to the Palatine's style Plessen now objects to his Master signing *Vostre tres humble Serviteur*, whereas the Archduke signs *Tres affectionné Serviteur*. We are waiting an answer from England before the matter be accommodated again.

Sir J. Digby writes that the Spanish preparations are either for the Philippines, by the Cap of Buena Esperança or against the Dutch fortress at Mina, although an attack on Virginia is not altogether improbable. He adds that, taking advantage of dissension between the Spanish and English Jesuits in Madrid, he hath gotten the latter to be expelled from the town. They are gone to the university of Alcala, for which he says that the king, the duke and all the rest of the Court seem to be very sorry ; he adds that Sir Anthony Shirley has lately found a copper mine in Granada whereof he hopes to draw a great benefit.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ pp. Seal. v, 63.

JOHN MORE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612[-13], March 18. London.—The Palsgrave and his lady embark not at Gravesend, but at Sandwich, and the king (whom we expect from Thetford on 22nd) will bring them forward on their way thither.

My Lo. Admiral is to deliver them at Flushing ; then the d. of Lenox, e. of Arundell, Viscount Lisle and Lo. Harington are to deliver his Highness at Backrag, and Mr. Levinus with Dr. Martin are the only commissioners to take the assurance of the jointure. There is great preparation to receive them in the United Provinces, especially at the Hague, Utrecht and Arnham.

* Renée of Lorraine, younger daughter of Charles de Lorraine, duke of Mayenne, married Maria Sforza, duke of Ognano.

Co. Henry came three days too short for his Excellency's instalment, which was done in the person of Co. John of Nassau. He is now here as States' ambr. and entertained by their public purse. He hath already twice taken leave of the king, yet now stays till the tilting for the king's anniversary be past. The elector doth not visit Oxford but hath been entertained at Cambridge with plays, which liked him well, saving that they were 2 or 3 hours apiece too long. He refused to be made Master of Arts, which was the worse taken because Prince Charles accepted the same. That university hath offended the king in disputing on the question whether the succession or election of kings be better, whereupon the king called to mind his first choice with good contentment ; Oxford shall stand first in his books.

Our penury daily increases. This day sennight Mr. Chancellor signed your order, with some others, for Jan., Feb. and March, whereupon I expected speedy payment, but ever since we have been afflicted with a relapse. Yesterday again the lords gave fresh comfort by signing, yet now again Mr. Bingley says we must extend our patience for a while. I have in a few days to make a short journey to the Hague, and before I go I propose to take order for the payment of the moneys you have charged on Munger, but I hope to pay it with your own moneys. Of the payment of fees they will endure no speech. You are not alone unpaid ; Sir Ralph Winwood is behind a full year. At the end of the summer we shall have a parliament which I hope will *supplere vacuum*. Of the vacant offices we have no speech at all.

[*Postscript.*]—I have had a privy seal lately passed for my lord, wherein Mr. Dickenson hath 24*l.* allowed for black in mourning for our prince, which will be a good precedent for your '*qualitative*' at the least.

2 pp. XXXII, 40.

THOMAS ALBERY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, March 29, n.s. Mons Castle.—I have yours of the 10th with the 49*g.* 12 stivers. I have delivered yours to Hermes Meuet. He will bail me out of this chargeable place. Yesternight Sieurs Magil François and Meuet were in my chamber 4 or 5 hours, and Meuet said he would bail me this morning. He came then, and told me he had been with the Longcourtin (for so he is called that taketh the bail) who told me it were better for my business that I should tarry here some days and be discharged by a final sentence, wherewith I am well contented, for having been here 16 days, I am as content to see the last of it as to have the liberty of the town. My witnesses were examined at Enghien, and I here—5 leagues distant. That charge cost me 52*g.* 5 stivers which I paid my commissary. My adverse party is in fault to produce his, for which I object he should be condemned if he doeth it not speedily. I am guiltless in that he chargeth me with. Doubtless it will fall on his own pate. Further I offered both the obligation of 73*g.* or that of 100*g.* on the States General whereof this province of Hainault is by name specified. I expect sentence

every hour, but I am resolved to tarry here till the sentences be pronounced rather than to compromise. If it go against me, I will try what I can do at home for redress thereof, or at least for the payment of those debts I do here pretend. If I should write the tricks that have been put on me in this business, it would be too tedious. As soon as I have ended this troublesome business I will come speedily to Brussels and repay you the 89 guilders 12 stiv. you have lent me.

3 pp. I, 115.

JOHN THORYS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612[-3], March 19. Dorset House.—My losses and griefs suffer me not to write or do anything else. His Majesty will be here on Monday; the running is on Wednesday according to the annual custom. Lady Elizabeth and the Palatine go away on 8 April and the queen to the Bath a week after. With my lady go the duke of Lenox, baron Harrington and his lady, the earl of Arundel and his lady, who from Heidelberg go to Padua. My lord Suche* is not like to be strong enough to go. Of creations there is now spoken of but one and that at the Count Palatine's suit, to benefit some of his, for a gratuity. I think that will be Sir M. Finche. Of the officers no words more yet. My lady of Worcester longs daily to hear from you.

$\frac{1}{2}$ sheet. *Holograph.* Misc. v, 46.

ANDREW MELVINE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, March 19. Sedan. I am to go to England for some affair of my uncle. I pray excuse me if I go so soon from your boy. My opinion is that you send him to the college, but let him not out of the house he is in, or else he will be spoiled, for the boy is very dangerous. Mr. Blankes is very careful of him as if he were his own. If it please you write to London I shall be in Mr. Allan's father's house or at Court with Mr. Thomas Murray. Above all let not your boy change the house to lay with French boys, because they be very naughty.

1 p. Misc. x, 56.

JOHN CORHAM to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, March 30, n.s. Antwerp.—Yours of 25th, n.s., with enclosed I have received perceiving that as there you could get no exposition of the duke's order, but Mr. Brownlow being yesterday with Van Ophan he told him how the cloths were praised, divided and sold there $\frac{2}{3}$ part, the other third part was ready to be sent me for which I am to pay all their charges; by which you may perceive V. O. is a better interpreter of the duke's decrees than the Finances. Now so you hold it fitting, I think it not amiss you send me the original hither by Mr. Chandler or the authentic copy by the notary, by virtue whereof I might demand restitution

* Edward, lord Zouche was one of the commissioners originally selected to go with the princess, *Court and Times of James I*, Vol i. page 240.

of the sd. clo. with paying the receivable charges, and in case of demand to make a protest against them by which our masters may have some ground to work upon, for as now the case stands, there may be a double interpretation made of the decree, but being demanded and refused, they open their dark meaning; if you think this a fitting course, send me the original or authentic copy or both; that refusing to give answer to the one, the other may be ready to let the clo. lie. I have been this morning talking with Malrye, one of the judges of the License Chamber here, unto whom I showed the copy of the decree you sent me; who doth understand that I should have the clo. to be returned, but that I should agree with the officers for this part and what he read with advice of those of the License Chamb. here he swore it was clear contrary to their advice, neither do they know any thing that passes now in that business, for it cometh no more before them. I received yesterday a letter from our deputy, who concerning these 5 clo. writes as follows—"Now Sir concerning the 5 clo. if you may have them delivered unto you, paying the charges receivable, receive them without further ado and send them hither, but if the Officers do understand that the duke hath remitted but only his third part paying the charges, then it is a plain confiscation and worse, for the charges on both sides will be more than the third part will be worth, therefore if the officers be understood to have their $\frac{2}{3}$ part then let the duke be informed thereof to know his meaning that we may inform our masters thereof, for the remitting of the third part only is plain confiscation, and it cannot be so understood, for if the officers have $\frac{2}{3}$ part of the cloth, how then shall we have them sent back hither as in the apostill appeareth, upon such conditions receive them not at any hand," etc.

If these clo. should be valued here as at this time they may yield and I pay $\frac{2}{3}$ part thereof to the officers and send back the 5 clo. to Midd[elburg] I will do good; the 5 clo. will not yield there so much as the $\frac{2}{3}$ part will be rated at here, so that there is no taking them back upon any such terms. Our treasurer Mr. Jno. Carpenter is now in town who means to go to-morrow or Monday for Midd., and he is our deputy about this business, who is of my opinion that we ought not to receive them back, but free without paying any other charges than our own, which I will write to Midd.: so he hath promised to urge.

I received by him divers papers from Mr. Wheler to be sent you, as imperfect as you sent them, which papers I delvd. last night to Mr. Chandler to be delv. you, not having the time to write you, for that he was on the boat before I knew of his going. Here enclosed I send you Mr. Wheler's letter which came with some papers, which having read you may return. I will this day write to him by Mr. deputy how I write to you for the original whereby to demand restitution of the clo. which I hold to be a very fitting course; but in case they come unto me for the charges, I do not well know how to answer them, for to tell them they have sufficient in their hands were a consent to accept of the duke's kind offer, and absolutely to deny it, then were the ready way to force

me by some disgrace to pay it, but so long as I do not demand the clo. I think they will not be overhasty in demanding the charges, of which matter I pray likewise consider and write me your opinion.

[*Postscript.*]—I do find Van Opham lies in saying their $\frac{2}{3}$ part are sold. I would wish no better than that were true, for that were clean contrary to the duke's ordinance to have them sent back; but I fear they are but words and not deeds, although he spoke so yesterday to John Bron[lowe] before the Advocate, as this day he told me upon the burse. I pray confer with the Advocate about it and let me understand from you with all conveniency what you think fit to have done.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. xx, 34.

DANIEL SKYNNER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, March 20. Antwerp.—Since my coming home I have according to the Advocate's advice insinuated my letter of reserv[ation] to Van Ophem and the officers, which I send you with a letter of attorney according to Advocate Timon's note, which procureur let me entreat you speak withal for thereby I make account he will take the better notice of the matter and follow it with more diligence, which I am informed here is a principal matter. That the procurer be an honest man and careful and I pray request Monsr. Timon to give him a special charge to follow it earnestly, which I doubt not he will do being one of his own choosing.

Here was lately confiscated a barrel of cochineal which was entered much too short; which per the Licent Chamber was condemned to confiscation, but the party appealing was relieved and had it restored without loss, and yet a thing absolutely lost without any pretence, only he pretending it was his servant which entered it seeming too short without his advice, which was but a mean excuse; but I presume he must have made some friend in the Council of Brabant, which if Sr. Timon can learn out who is fittest to be used in it, I would willingly have some means made unto him, for I understand they are all corrupt, and it is told me if I had but given some small matter to these judges here at first, I had never lost them. And for the consultates with the Advocate I pray get it done per first in good form. But I think it not best to use my name in it. I do not know but all things are there now which is requisite about this matter, but if anything be wanting, upon advice it shall be sent. They are adjourned against the 25th present, and therefore they must take notice of it, that all things may be ready against that time. Let me entreat your furtherance in it (of which I doubt not) but only that you would give Sr. Timon and the procureur charge not to omit anything needful in it.

1 p. *Holograph.* xxxvi, 92.

LYONELL WAKE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, March 30. Antwerp.—I have yours of 28th with the two letters from Spain. They came sooner than that which

Mr. Colford wrote me from there. I perceive by the extract of my ld. ambr.'s [Digby] letter that your letters have prevailed much with him in my particular, and for that, as himself writes, he sees not yet the means how, only by participation of the general good. So my desire unto you is that (until he shall find a convenient time), you would again desire him than whensoever there be any money paid upon *buena cuenta* to Mr. Cally, that I may have a share therein, for I fear unless my ld. will speak for me, that if there should not be fully one-third part paid, then Cally will take all for himself, and make us expect until the last. I refer all to your care, praying that as you have begun well, so to continue both unto my ld. and Mr. Sanford, whom I will thankfully recompence for his pains and solicitation.

I pray you by next post to write an open letter to my ld. of Arundel that he will pay the 12*l.* stg. for the picture to James Monger, and send the sd. note to Mr. Monger.

1 p. *Holograph.* xlv, 34.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, April 1. Cologne.—I have yours of March 26. We have had the same 40 hours of prayers and processions, but with even more superstition than in your town. The pope has given the Capuchins power to absolve *etiam in casibus in Bulla coenae dominicae reservatis*. The emperor is at Presburg, asking for consideration of the Turk's claim to Transilvania, the danger of his breaking the truce, of Bathory's demands, and for money for the frontier garrisons. The reported arrival of the G. Signor at Adrianople comes very aptly to support the emperor's proposals.

The d. of Savoy wrote lately to the French ambassador at Soleure* that he has no intention of interfering with Berne, but leaves the settlement of his pretensions to their Majesties. His ambassador on his way from Turin to Lucerne was charged to say the same at Geneva and Berne, but they would not listen to him.

Here they are deliberating whether to enforce the prohibition against going to the sermon at Mulheim, since everyone is doing so. It is dangerous, for if it were enforced, all the Protestants would remove to Mulheim, which might easily cause a rising of the common people. But if they allow it, they will be in the pope's black books, whose nuncio is here and will render several good Catholics heretics; against whom the preachers here are constantly fulminating.

2 pp. *French.* ix, 16.

THOMAS ALBERY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, April 1. Mons.—This week I shall have an end of my business but know not how I shall speed.

* Pierre Jeanin de Castille. Rott: *Hist. de la Representation Diplomatique de la France auprès des Suisses*, Vol. iii, page 977. The ambassador to Lucerne was Louis de Lallée, sieur de la Tournette.

Here is arrested into this castle and chamber where I am, the receiver of the revenues of the principality of Schime who hath been receiver for the duke of Askot 28 years. And his adopted heir doth pretend he hath wronged the duke in his accounts of that principality, but I think they wrong the gentleman very much. But because he is rich, the grave of Arenburg or some of his make this attempt against him which I think will prove to their dishonour. He hath two iron mills on the frontiers of Chima St. Reimi. He hath 12,000 weight of iron at Liège that will not yield there above 51 florins the thousand Liège money, which is about 44 guilders Brabants. If you desire to know anything that he may reveal, I doubt not but to give you full content.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. i, 116.

JOHN CHANDLER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, March 22. Antwerp.—Vanden Hove brought me this evening the papers which he desired me to send to you which do contain, as you may perceive by this enclosed note, 111 leaves, which Mr. Wake will be ready upon your order to pay for.

Herewith I send you a note of some other papers which the Secretary Ewins hath found by chance in a bag of records in his custody, amongst which, if any may serve your purpose, upon your directions they shall be written out and sent you. But besides the writing of them, the said Ewins will expect somewhat for his pains in making search.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph.* xix, 26.

ANTONY WITHER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, March 22. Antwerp.—Returns Trumble's letter for my lord ambr. [Winwood] at Mr. Pey's request, who has to go to England. Learns that a ship arrived at Dunkirk from Spain brings word that five of the Hollanders' East India ships are taken by the Portuguese.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Misc. v.* 49.

DANIEL SKYNNER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, March 22. Antwerp.—I wrote you per my compere John Brownlow and sent you the letter of reservation as also my letter of attorney according to the Advocate's advice, wherein I request your furtherance as I have already found your love and good will, and that it and all things may be ready against the time which the parties are adjourned there, as also to request you with what expedition may be, to get that matter finished per the Advocate with their hand unto it to some purpose, which I may send for England, for which I have special writing that should be sent, as my compere can inform you, and that in some haste.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph.* xxxvi, 93.

DANIELL SKYNNER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, March 23. Antwerp—This serves only for enclosed to my compeer Jo. Brownloe. Van Ophem is at Brussels, I think about my matter wherein he will show all the malice he can, but I hope he will be prevented. That matter from the Advocate I wish were despatched, for it is very necessary it were sent for London.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph.* XXXVI, 88.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612[–13], March 23. Vlushing.—On Saturday last passed by us for England Sir Robert Anstrudder, who for our master hath negotiated peace between the kings of Denmark and Sweden. He only stayed 3 or 4 hours. He promised to send me a copy of the articles. The K. of Denmark hath released unto our master's subjects the extraordinary tolls and customs that this war had caused him to lay upon the Sound, and so likewise to the French. He standeth out with the States until they send to entreat him, saying they have been a little too forward against him; but if they humour him all things will be well betwixt them. Calmar is rendered back to Sweden, and so shall Elsburg be also when the million dollars is paid to Denmark. This unto yourself, from Anstrudder, he having earnestly entreated me to do him this kindness. I take him to be a very honest gentleman. He prays you to excuse him for not answering your letter received at Copenhagen. He will write from England through me. We are busy about the reception of their Highnesses, which may be deferred till after St. George's day, about which time it will be full moon, which bringeth the best water into this harbour.

2 pp. *Holograph.* XXXIX, 45.

ANTONY WITHER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, March 23. Antwerp.—Yesterday I sent back your letter for Sir R. Winwood, and I send enclosed 3 which have since come for you. My friends write from London that our merchants were yesterday again at the Council table and they have now decreed the banishment of all commodities that take their passage, as well as those made in the Archduke's countries. The king being in the country, it has been sent to him for ratification. The company of our merchants are presently to remove to Amsterdam, but so many as will keep their packhouses at Middelbg. still, for the furnishing of the archduke's countries with white cloth, shall be licensed so to do, both to give some contentment to the town of Middelbg. and to prevent interlopers, which might suddenly step into our places. If you have any further news concerning this business I should be glad to hear it for it is a matter of moment that concerneth us nearly.

My cousin Allen hearing my ld. of Rochester discoursing concerning the rich outcoope* to be in Antwerp, told him he had a

* Dutch *uitkoop*, a bargain.

kinsman, a merchant there resident, and offered him my service, which he would accept of and advised that I should be assistant to you if anything were contained in your list of the goods that he should take liking unto, which list he wished for. I have gotten one but send it enclosed if you care to address it yourself unto him. It is in Dutch but you may get it translated into which tongue you think fittest to insinuate the matter unto his understanding.

1 p. Misc. v, 50.

JAMES MONGER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612[-3], March 24. London.—I have received 60*l.* st. from Mr. John More to make payment of your bills of exchange. You are much beholden to him for paying this before he had received it of your means, for otherwise I must have recharged it upon you, which, as the exchange now goeth, would have been to your great loss. There remain due to me 30*l.* st. to wit 14*l.* 10*s.* paid to yr. servant Jermayne and 15*l.* 10*s.* paid you there by Mr. Wm. Hobson, which you shall do well to write to have speedily paid, for if it were recharged it would be both loss and inconvenience for you to make payment there. This is not the first money that Mr. More hath disbursed for you, of which you shall do well to take knowledge.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. Misc. v, 52.

M. DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, March 25. London.—I have received this morning a great packet from you, and by the last ordinary his Highness received yours and those of the archduke. Yesterday were the jousts in celebration of the coronation, of indescribable magnificence, and a ballet in the evening. Their Majesties and Highnesses are well, the departure is for the 8th or 9th prox. It is high time for us to conduct this virtuous princess to her possessions, which she is as eager to see as my lord.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. *Holograph. French.* xxi, 140.

JOHN THORYS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, March 25 o.s. Dorset House.—May you be in the good graces of the ladies, widows, girls, old maids, housewives, nuns etc. I have nothing new and so tell you what is old. The countess of Worcester is always asking me if you don't say anything. H.M.'s coronation celebration is over. The earl of Dorset made a gallant show and ran very well, shivering all his six lances. The earl of Rutland also made a very rich appearance. Lord Walden, the brothers Rich, sons of Lord Rich and well named, Lord Hay, all ran very well, especially the duke of Lenox and the earl of Pembroke. The princes will leave on the 12th for Germany. I am not in this world except as one gone since it is that going which will give me life and joy.

$\frac{1}{2}$ sheet. *Spanish.* Misc. v, 47.

SIR JOHN DIGBY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612[-3], March 26, o.s. Madrid.—I have yours of Jan. 31 and Feb. 27. The duke of Alberquerque died on March 13 and the Constable of Castile on 15. The Conde de Lemos is the only man spoken of to succeed the constable as president of Italy. The speech is renewed of a league of Catholic princes, the pope labouring very earnestly therein. They pray very universally in the churches here for the uniting of the Catholic princes, for the good success of the pope's present intents and for the extirpation of heresy and heretics. Indulgences have been set up to that effect in the Jesuit College and in the great church here. One of the king's galleons riding at St. Mary Port near Seville has been burnt with her lading, valued at a million crowns. I think they wish to make the loss appear greater than it is though it certainly is very great. By this it is probable that the sailing of the West Indian fleet will be delayed. Don Garcia de Silva's going as ambassador to Persia is stayed on the news that the peace between the king and the Sophi is so forward. This spring they send away an Armenian, who brought commissions from Persia after the departure of Sir Robert Sherley. With him went two or three Spaniards, and some friars as spies. The Turk is said to be about to take on himself the government of Transilvania. The emperor's ambr.* here hath received many fair words. They have now on the sudden despatched him, and he has been made a marques. Sarmiento will not leave for England till May. He will take his wife with him. Don Pedro de Cunega may go ambr. to Rome ; Don Balthazar de Cunega preferring to stay with the emperor ; but he is much in debt and the place requires great expense.

Calley's papers were presented too late, but order is made for the payment of the third of the papers formerly presented by him which were only those of Maggioli. If they have money, they will pay the third of the rest, but it is not the king's fault that they have not sent in their papers. I see no means to help Wake, but will do my best.

3 pp. ; *the last para. holograph.* xxii, 133.

THOMAS ALBERY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, April 5, n.s. Mons.—I have yours of the 2nd and 3rd. For the state of my business I have delivered over my salvation with the hands of my reporter, and expect my adverse party should do the like, so next week I shall know my doom, I hope. I thank you for your letter of recommendation sent to Muet ; but though I sent I have not seen him, though I neither desire to borrow money of him nor that he should bail me. I hope in about 14 days to see you at Brussels and so to go for England.

1 p. i, 117.

* Alessandro Ridolfi.

LYONELL WAKE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, April 5. Antwerp.—My compere Chandler is this morning returned, and tells me that you have begun a business which I fear will never be effected. I pray you when you write what is likely to be the issue, to write your letter to Chandler, as I shall be out of town, and I would not that anybody should know of any such matter propounded.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph.* XLV, 46.

[ANDRE] PAULL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, March 27. Malines.—The counsellors and advocates on this side much approve of the resolution which I obtained from his Most Serene Highness and I feel sure it will promote a speedy execution of my master's affairs. Next week I shall be busy hearing the stories, pilferings and deceits of H.H.'s ministers. Patience is the only remedy. If these folk knew my master as well as I do they would be ashamed to cheat him of a halfpenny. Please enclose my letters in your packet.

1 p. *French. Seal.* XXXIV, 25.

EDWARD EUSTACE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, March 27. I could not leave the town because of a sore flux, but will go as soon as faithful Cusake comes. I look for him very soon. He [has] some business with Irish merchants, which are come to Flushing. I have no means to live in France more than here, except I enter into a college and become a priest ; then they would let me want nothing. If convenient I would desire your worship to write to some of your friends at Paris to accommodate me in the king's guard there ; or if there were any English lord there, to continue some months, I would serve him, and if he had any delight in the Spanish tongue I would bring [him] to have a reasonable sight in it within a short time.

1 p. *Misc. v, 54.*

THOMAS SHELTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, March 27. Bruges.—I cannot salute you till after Easter. Capt. Preston has asked me to keep him company until then. Here I seem in a village without company or acquaintance, which makes me desire the sight of Brussels with a double longing. There we will spend some time in discoursing of this voyage. I am lodged at my cousin, Richard Nangle's house, near St. Salvatore's church. M. de Groote salutes you.

1 p. *Misc. v, 55.*

MONSIEUR DE BURE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, April 6. Düsseldorf.—I arrived here two days ago with a part of my master's train. He has stayed on at Erfurdt, awaiting the return of the landgrave of Darmstadt, who has gone towards the elector of Brandenburg to persuade him to come in

person or to send his deputies there, with full powers. He will then go on to Neubourg to confer with his father. Even when all the deputies are at Erfurt with the prince of Caubourg, of the House of Saxony, who was expected there the day that we left, it would appear that there is small likelihood of any judgment being rendered in this affair because the parties are strongly opposed, Saxony insisting upon admission and my master blocking it. I assure you that if the elector of Brandenburg stands by his resolution, in accordance with the embassy of Ketteler to France and England, then Saxony will never enter into possession. I believe that he will not be able to do less, otherwise every one will mock at him. My master has worked hard at it and by the answer he gave to the proposal he has caused those who supported it most on behalf of Saxony to cool a little. The end will show us the truth.

1 p. French. *Holograph.* Misc. xv, 37.

DANIEL SKYNNER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, March 28. Antwerp.—I have your several letters and that enclosed for Ceuler I sent away at once. I have the advice of the Advocate per Jo. Brownlow, which I have gotten under-written per three in this town and have this day sent it for London. I enclose the summations sent me this day per the officers of the License Chamber, which is that I should within three days bring in the money taxed for the charge and likewise that I should accomplish the sentence per them given which is meant the quadruple. I have been with my advocate, and enclose his advice which show to Tymon. It is that there should be present means made per request or otherwise to get letters of surceansie until the matter be there ended in the Court of Brabant. Which if I cannot obtain, assuredly I shall have the officers sent hither and shall be forced to compound with them or else to pay the quadruple. Therefore get Tymon to use means for letters of surceansie which send with all speed to Jo : Brownloe, because I am to-morrow morning to go for Amsterdam, and I would not willingly have that disgrace shown at my house in my absence, which undoubtedly will be without these letters.

1 p. *Holograph.* XXXVI, 96.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, March 29. Paris.—The enclosed will show you that a very meagre and reserved answer hath been given to the propositions made by my lord, de Plessen and Buinckhausen about entering the Union. The chief reason is because they will not give any discontentment to Spain, and wish by remaining neutral, to be made arbiters of those differences. But when the ambrs. complained to the ministers of the dryness of the answer they received assurances by word of mouth that the princes of the Union should find, when exigence required it, that they would stick to them and do as much for them as they would desire.

With this assurance de Plessen and Buinckhausen left, the former for Heidelberg, the other to the assembly at Rottembourg, where he is to make relation of his negotiations here.

I understand that Bouillon will not return here till satisfaction is given to Condé. These new discontents do not a little trouble our Court, the more because they hear that there is a purpose in these great men to have a meeting this summer among themselves, which they think cannot tend but to the prejudice of the present government.

2 pp. v, 64.

JOHN CHANDLER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, March 29. Antwerp.—On Thursday last I sent you certain papers which Vanden Hove had written out for you and desired you to give order to Mr. Wake to satisfy him for his pains, which he hath been since once or twice to demand. Please convey the enclosed to Mr. Dickenson. The ordinary post from London arrived here yesterday. Mr. Newport and Mr. Cullimore received news from their correspondents that it is resolved by the king and council to prohibit the manufactures of these countries. I will adhibit my belief until I hear from you.

½ p. xix, 27.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, April 8. Cologne.—I have yours of 1st. The emperor is still at the Hungarian diet asking for contributions and for the empress to be crowned queen of Hungary. The Hungarians are unlikely to grant the first, not believing that the Turk means to invade Transilvania, and if he did, they would let that province go rather than fight. We are waiting to hear what the United Princes will decide at Rotemberg.

The Cologners want to levy troops; I know not why. They say they have been warned by their friends to be on their guard. There is a report that the Elector Palatine will come here with 3,000 English and Hollanders on his way to the diet to get himself made king of the Romans. Others say he is coming in such strength to put himself in possession of certain fiefs of his in Juliers. Whatever the truth is, the Cologners have some secret design.

1½ pp. French. ix, 18.

DANIEL BUWINCKHAUSEN DE WALLMEROD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, April 8. Stutgard.—The deputies of their Highnesses at Grenoble or rather the parlement at Dole, seek every possible means to render the treaty at Brussels illusory and fruitless and that the commission of the king to the parlement at Grenoble may be revoked, asserting that on the duke's side the "sequestre" has not been satisfied, not content with what (according to the

letter of compromise) his Highness wrote to the bishop of Bale* declaring to him that he leaves to him *par forme de deposit et sequestre* the contested sovereignty and seignory, to exercise the “*actes*” which may present themselves, begging him to accept the charge, which his Highness has also had declared to him verbally, and has commanded his officers of the said seignory to remit all such *actes* to the said bishop. Thus they contend that his Highness is bound to the bishop’s taking actual possession of the sovereignty, obliging the captains, officers and subjects to swear to recognise him in everything as sovereign, relieving them of their oath to his Highness, and to exercise all *actes* as dependants (in which they include the rights of naturalisation, legitimation, as also the appeals past and pending before the treaty in the Court of Montbeliard) as absolute over everything except the fruits and emoluments.

His Highness now writes at length to the Archduke pointing out that such demands are unreasonable and against the tenor of the compromise, begging him not to allow his people to hinder the course of justice by such *traverses*. He is also writing to the king, the queen regent, and the ambassador de Preaux to inform them that it is from the side of the Archduke and not his that the treaty is not being carried out, the Archdukes not even having yet sent the King of Spain’s ratification, and perhaps not procured it.

If any in your presence speak to the prejudice of H.H. please sustain the contrary as far as you think right.

$\frac{2}{2}$ pp. French. Holograph. xii, 17.

ANDRE PAULL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, March 31. Malines.—I have yours of yesterday. You did well to open D’Athenes’. I enclose a letter from M. Lingelsheim. Return it when you please. From the news I get from Heidelberg the Rotenbourg Assembly will be over and the Administrator back in the Palatinate. Things are going very ill at Erford, the marquis of Brandenburg showing himself more and more obstinate. God grant that the princes there assembled find some way of accommodation between the houses of Brandenburg and Saxony ; otherwise there will be terrible difficulties at the diet of Ratisbon.
Sed sperandum meliora.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. French. xxxiv, 26.

JOHN CORHAM to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, April 1, o.s. Antwerp.—I had thought to have written you this morning by Mr. Brownlow but was prevented by an extraord. occasion, but could not forbear by this bearer to let you understand of the receipt of yours with the duke’s decree which assure yourself shall not go out of my fingers. I did write to Midd[elburg] to know whether I should demand the cloth upon the sd. ordinance, and by letters recd. from a friend I understand it is their desire, but well weighing the business I hold it not now

* William Rink von Baldestein.

so fit, in that by the request exhibited to the Finances to have their interpretation, we ourselves have made a doubt of their decree, and are now sorry we took that course, but will blame none so much as myself. If at first we had here demanded restitution of the cloth without making any doubt of their meaning, I doubt not but ere this we had had some end, which now may run long on, but if you think it so fit, it shall be yet done, to try what answer these fellows here will give, and protest against them for denying them. I pray think upon it, for according to your advice I will rule myself. I think it may be a course the sooner to know their intent. I pray write me whether you mean to go for Midd[elburg] against the coming over of the Palsgrave, and whether you are there provided of a lodging, if not I will in time try some friends for a chamber for you, for at this time lodgings will be harder to come by than at other times.

If you think fit to have the cloth demanded by virtue of this decree, then must you meddle no further with the interpretation but let that lie and rest to their own discretion.

[*Postscript.*]—Mr. Wake came home this morning. For the writing returned me by Mr. Wheler be assured not any whosoever shall see it or have any notice from me.

1 p. xx, 41.

JAMES MONGER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, April 1. London. My last was of the 25th by direction of Mr. John More, since when I have received from him for your use 30*l.* so that now as well the 14*l.* 10*s.* delivered here to your man and the 15*l.* 10*s.* delivered you by Mr. Hobson, as also all such bills as you have formerly charged me payable to Mr. Philip Jacobs, I have the contentment for them all, so that there shall be no interest nor loss of exchange passed to account for any of them. Here is at present great want of money and the exchange suddenly risen. Here is preparation for wars and I doubt not but shortly you shall hear that we shall be accounted valiant soldiers and pay the archduke with his own coin.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. Misc. v, 57.

[PIERRE] DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, April 12.—Desires Trumbull to present a letter enclosed from his Highness to the Archduke asking for a passport for two or three rooms of carpeting which he proposes to buy at Antwerp. If granted, asks that it be sent to him—without the style of secretary—to Christoffe Caertz, Jeweller, at the Meerbrugge, Antwerp. Our departure is put off till 13th for want of moon.

1 p. *Holograph. French.* xxi, 141.

LYONELL WAKE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, April 12. Antwerp. The enclosed were bound to mine from Monger. If he had sent them directly they would have come sooner to your hands, with little charge. My compere

Chandler went to you yesternight with a hope that he should bring his business there to some good end. If so and the prohibition of coloured cloth should continue 3 months longer, then there would be some good done by it ; otherwise it might be to no great purpose. If anything be [torn] you must be very secret.

1 p. *Holograph.* XLV, 47.

JOHN BROWNLOWE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, April 3. Antwerp.—I had yours of 30th on Sunday. I saw my advocate who promised to have your enclosed request insinuated to those of the Licent Chamber on Monday by a *huissier* ; but meantime, having deliberately perused the request, found it not convenient to acquaint those cormorants therewith, as the conclusion thereof cannot be truly justified, for the charges of the said process have been diminished. He therefore wishes me to send you this enclosed request, which get “*apostilered*” before the holidays that Skynner may be armed against all assaults, albeit both his adversaries’ advocates have promised that nothing shall be concluded before he have notice. *Sed hostes non sunt credendi.* Therefore arm us thoroughly if you can.

I would know Monsr. de Hertog’s resolution concerning Mr. Greene’s business, as likewise what forwardness you find in Jno. van Merstraten. Dr. Martens carried Vinckles along with him on Friday, promising to send him back on Sunday. Ask Tymon the occasion of his stay, for if he come not shortly, I will come and fetch him. I return your letter to Monrs. Aenscombe and enclose one for Mr. Rawlegh and Mr. Jnoson’s bills of exchange, who importuned me so earnestly for 10*l.* more that I could not refuse. I have entered 20*l.* upon your account, besides the 20*l.* charge of Sir Wm. Stanley. From hence is great store of calivers sent packed up towards Dunkirk.

1 p. XI, 142.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613 [*endorsement*], April 3. The Hague.—The expectation to hear from England made me the slower to answer your last. Our great man* doth confidently aver that his advertisements from sundry parts do hold strong that an ambassr. or other messenger is sent from you into Denmark. But this is certain, that that king doth send a solemn ambassage into Spain, the chief whereof is called Ulfeldt, who at the treaty of the truce was employed in these parts. These jealousies and defiances do exasperate the animosities which are most violent between these lords and that king, who still holdeth up his new exactation upon the Sound, whereby here they say that the last year he received from the shipping of these Provinces 150,000*l.* st. ; and now a new toll hath he laid upon an island called Bornholme, pretending to be lord of the Baltic Sea. Upon these reasons . . . the States have entered into treaty with the town of Lubeck and in consequence

* Barnevelt.

with the rest of the Hanse towns. What they have treated they keep close, and have flatly refused to give me a copy, but this I know that the scope of the treaty doth tend to the maintenance of the liberty of navigation and commerce with these northern and eastern seas, which though it principally aim at the king of Denmark, yet are they very bold with H.M. upon whose prerogative and regalities they much encroach, for I understand that there is an article for the defence of the freedom of navigation in the narrow seas between France and England, even unto the Sleeve, which is to declare that the king of Great Britain is not lord and sovereign master of those seas, or if he be, will he, nill he, in those seas they will have freedom of passage. But howsoever towards H.M. they will carry themselves, as best shall become them, in good discretion, yet if H.M. do not make the atonement between them and Denmark, they will, and that shortly, fall foul the one upon the other.

I have this week by order from H.M. advertised the States that the Elector Palatine with the princess, his lady, purpose to begin their journey upon the 8th or 10th of next month, o.s., and intend to pass through these Provinces. Ct. Maurice will go next week into Zealand where I purpose to be. I have sounded Barneveldt for a passport for Colonel Boyde, but he will not hearken to it, neither if he would, can I advise him to come. What is become of Marbays I know not; neither of your Advocate, whom I have not seen these many days. Some Jesuit of yours hath lately written a book and dedicated it to the States General, which they have caused to be burnt, but *sine forma et figura*. If you hear of it, send me word what the subject of it doth import.

3 pp. *Holograph.* XLVII, 67.

ANTHONY WITHER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, April 3. Antwerp.—Asks him to forward an enclosure. Also sends a note of such treatises as “your Canon thought good to give me, but I think you will find little or nothing for your purpose.”

½ p. *Seal.* Misc. v, 58.

ARTHUR AYNSCOMBE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Easter day, April 4.* Antwerp.—I understand you received my letter with the copy of our ambassador's speech to the emperor.† I pray you return it as the party to whom it belongs is asking for it. Will you please advise me of what is passed about our cloth and also about Mr. Versteghen's passport. The burgomaster and pensionary of this town speak as if cloth should come in freely in very short time.

* So endorsed, and is Easter day, old style. Easter day new style was March 28.

† The speech of Sir Stephen Lesieur to the Emperor Matthias in January. Trumbull has preserved a copy in his letter book (Min. ii, 25), and there is also a copy, with slight variations, at the Public Record Office, *S.P. Germany, Empire* Vol. ii, ff. 232-4,

The Turk hath made a new treaty with the emperor and his forces are now for Polonia and Transilvania ; and the diet of Ratisbon is set off for a month.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. V, 60.

SIR THOMAS OVERBURY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Easter day (Ap. 4). Whitehall.—Asking him, on behalf of Rochester, to prepare a draft for a pension and pardon for an Irishman he knows of,* to be sent to Rochester, who will get the king to sign them and then return them by Trumbull. If it were done formally it must be recorded and so become liable to discovery, and the man's life endangered. The king's hand is security enough for his pardon and his money. The pension must be during pleasure. Reminds him that the only way to break the Irish there is to nourish a difference between the ancient Irish, such as Oneale, Odonnell, and Thomond, i.e. Obrian, and those descended from English races, though degenerate into Irish, as Ormond, Kildare, Desmond, Clanricard, whose ancestors, Butler, Gerald and Burk, were planted there by English kings. It will be easy to maintain this jealousy, for if the new English were quite extirpated out of Ireland, against whom they now both join, the natural Irish would begin a war immediately against those of the English septs.

[*Postscript.*]—You might do well to send for Sir John Davy's story of Ireland, lately written.†

2 pp. *Holograph.* Misc. v, 59.

JOHN CHANDLER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1612[–3], Easter Day, [April 4].‡ Antwerp.—What you delivered to me and Mr. Brownloo under the *Benedicite* touching the proceedings of the magistrates of this town at Brussels I found at my coming hither all men almost to take notice of it as proceeding from the mouth of the burgomaster so that I fear the report will be in England before your ordinary letters. The Pensionary Roelans came to town this morning, to whom I made Wake reply under pretence of conference about the Sp. business, but indeed to inform himself of what passed about the cloth. To whom he opened himself with very much freedom and declared in effect what he did to you at Brussels. He desired that if Wake was writing to you, he should tell you that on Monday next he is to go to Brussels for the Archduke's resolution. Wake goes to Flanders on Monday, and will be away 8 to 10 days. I would know what apostil the Archduke will give to our request, which, if it be remitted to the Finances, Robiano, who professeth so much

* No doubt Fargus Donnel. See the preceding volume of these papers, pages 427, 449.

† "A discovery of the true cause why Ireland was never entirely subdued until the beginning of His Majesty's happy reign" by Sir John Davies, Attorney General for Ireland, 4to. London, 1612. *British Museum, Catalogue of Books to 1640*, Vol. i, page 453.

‡ Endorsed April 4, 1613.

good will to Colford, will doubtless direct our proceedings to the end we aim at having an eye to the consequences that may proceed of this variation in our commerce. Let me know what passeth, which Wake much desireth, so that his end be not impeached by the speedy and general permission of entry of our cloth.

$1\frac{1}{4}$ pp. *Holograph.* xix, 28.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, April 14. Cologne.—The enclosed is from Dickenson. The Archduke Leopold has sent to prison Colonel Ramée, his Lieutenant Ubesco and a Captain and secretary for having attempted his life and honour, which looks as if Leopold had no intention of doing anything up there, unless it is a blind. News from various quarters points to the Erfurt meeting ending without doing anything. The Pretendants are as much or more dissatisfied with one another as before ; and the elector of Saxony is raising troops even under the command of Papists and those who served Leopold when that army was at Passau ; at which the Estates of Bohemia are greatly stirred. The Rotemberg meeting has ended well ; sound advice being taken about the Evangelicals and Mulheim. They say the imperial diet will be put off for a month, though Heidelberg reports the contrary. Reports continue of the designs of the Turk on Transylvania and Hungary, in order to prepare the way for a contribution, but I fancy this will not help them, especially as we know the contrary.

$1\frac{1}{4}$ pp. *French. Seal.* ix, 19.

THOMAS ALBERY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, April 16. Mons.—Asks that German may help him with certain attestations, and that an enclosure may be sent to England with Trumbull's letters. Asks that he may get “some one of sort” at Brussels to write to M. de Mouts, the president, to see that he has justice with expedition. “I protest I have not seen Muet since my last, but I will not leave your letters in his hands, at my release.”

1 p. [top part torn]. i, 118.

CL. THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, April 6. Antwerp. Returns what Trumbull sent by Mr. Arthur, together with another received earlier from Mr. Progryt. They agree as to the sum. Enquires weekly for the effectuating of the contents, but nothing is done. Hopes that at his return all will be satisfied.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Misc. v*, 61.

G. DONALDSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, April 8. Sedan.—Encloses an oration composed by himself, upon the untimely death of the prince of Wales, with

assurances that he will be as careful of the "gentle instruction" of Trumbull's son at the college as if he were his own.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. v, 62.

A[NDRE] PAULL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, April 8. Malines.—I had your packet yesterday. I return your letters with mine. At the end of Buwinckhausen's you will find some *particularités*. I expect you here next Sunday and shall be very glad to speak with you about what one does not write. I expect to start for home about the end of next week. No doubt you have done what Dathenes asked for my master's service, and I need not come to Brussels for that.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. French. xxxiv, 27.

THOMAS ALBERY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, April 19. Mons.—I had your letter yesterday with the attestation. I received last Tuesday answer of my letter from Antwerp with order for money and caution if I would have it; presented unto me by one of the best woollendrapers of this town, and earnestly required to use his assistance. I was very unwilling to press my cousin at Antwerp. And so am further than I must needs, but he hath given me more than I desire, so that I have here means I hope to wade very sufficiently out of these broils.

1 p. I, 119.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, April 9, o.s. Venice.—I had yours of the 27th. The pope endeavours to renew the treaty with this state about the confines, blaming the commissioners for the breach. He desires to have the cause removed to Rome for a speedy settlement, but here they lend a deaf ear to that motion. He also moved the Senate to treat of a league with the emperor against the Turk, which they do not embrace for fear of provoking the Turk and drawing the war upon themselves. They have taken measures for the defence of Cataro. Troops are being sent to Candia in small parties, to avoid noise.

The bishop of Bamberg has been here this week, lodged privately, though a house was provided for him. Ambassadors from all the cities and provinces of this state are arriving to salute the new doge,* according to an old custom. As this is very costly they have delayed to see which would be the stronger, the old man or the cold winter. But now the good prince is climbing up May hill, though his chief thoughts are of his end and provisions for his tomb and memories after his death.

There hath been much business in the Mantuan Court. By tears and entreaty the duchess obtained a promise from the duke to have her daughter to live out of his state with her and her sister, the duchess of Modena. The duke of Modena refused to

* Marc Antonio Memmo. He survived until November 1615.

engage himself, whereupon the agreement could not proceed. The duchess departed for Turin leaving her daughter at Mantua with the duchess of Ferrara. At Milan she was stayed by the governor,* a friend to the duke of Savoy, in hope to procure her better contentment, and sent to the duke of Modena, who agreed to receive them. To Mantua he sent D. Diego de Lieva, capt. of his guard, to claim fulfilment of the duke's promise. Upon better advice the d. of Mantua is forced to retract and has sent a bishop with de Lieva to show his reasons why he cannot safely let the child go, considering the pretensions kept on foot against Montferrato. Hereupon the duchess has left Milan for Turin and it is not thought the d. of Savoy's stirring spirit will suffer this matter so to rest. The d. of Mantua hath this comfort that what is done by the governor of Milan proceeds of himself without order from Spain, though he spends his king's name very liberally in this occasion.

3 pp. xv, 41.

JOHN CORHAM to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, April 9, o.s. Antwerp.—Yours of the 5 present I have received, perceiving in what forwardness the explanation of the duke's decree is in. For my part I hold it fit to let the matter rest until the duke's meaning be better known, and according to his explanation we may rule ourselves. I have even now received letters from Midd[elburg] from some friends, one whereof from Mr. Wheler, with one to you which enclosed I send you. He writes me that the sergeant major of Flushing is newly come over, who reports that the Palsgrave's parting from the Court will be the 17 present *vet*: yet Sir Ralph Winwood hath advertised the States he is to take his leave the 8 or 10 present. Others write that he is to take his leave at Court the 13 present *vet*. being Tuesday next. Now if your resolution hold to go for Midd. you are to rule yourself accordingly, except you have received any more certainty of his departure, whereof I pray make us partakers, for that we are a great troop that mean to repair thitherwards, and would be as loth to leave you behind as we would be unprepared against your coming to keep you comp. Therefore I pray if you have any more certainty than we, let us first hear from you. Mr. Brownlow tells us there should be an express sent out of his country to entreat his longer stay in England, for that they are not yet complete to receive him. If that be so, he might well tarry yet until St. George's day be past. For my part I would not willingly be longer in that bad air than needs must, and therefore would be loth to go before more certainty. If his resolution hold of taking leave at Court on Tuesday next I think it will be time enough to go from hence on Sunday or Monday come sennight, for I make account it will be 5 days after Easter they will take shipping.

[Postscript.]—Since the writing and sealing up of this letter Jacobus Van Opham, our License Master hath sent the officer of

* Don Juan de Mendoça, marquis de la Hinojosa.

License Chamb. to warn me to appear on Monday next at 10 of the clock before the Judges of the Licenses Chamb. about the 5 coloured cloths, for there is advice come to him for the dispatching of them. If you can learn out what is passed in that business, let me hear from you at any hour before that time, that I may be the better armed to answer them. I am in mind not to appear myself, but to send my procurer, for I would willingly understand their meaning before I came thither myself.

1 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp. xx, 42.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, April 10. Paris.—The absence of our great men, especially of Condé who is still at Chateau Roux in Berry, makes the ministers of state fear that if any eruption fell out, the blame would light wholly on them. Some about the q. have therefore been dealing with her to give Condé some contentment to induce him to return ; but she would do nothing because she had given him no just cause of discontentment. The dukes of Guise and Espernon are now the most eminent persons at Court, but have no greater participation in affairs of importance than before because the q. will not give that occasion to the absent ones to complain. D'Ancre has gone suddenly to Amiens ; it is thought to put the lieutenant de Ruberpré out of the citadel, and put an Italian in his place. Cardinal Joyeuse is newly arrived out of Languedoc. He came specially for the christening of Guise's children, but of three only one is left, the twins being dead, to the great discomfort of the parents who hoped through the Cardinal's favour for the dukedom of Joyeuse for the one, and the cardinal's ecclesiastical livings for the other. The Princes of the Union have invited the queen and this state to enter their league but are likely to get the answer given to de Plessen and Buinckhausen. They have also conceived some jealousy because the Princes also sent to England to entreat the kg. and the Elector Palatine to deal effectually with the States to make them enter the league. Upon the concluding of the late matches the q. got a pardon for all Spaniards who had fled here with Anthony Perez. One of them, called Frontin, returning to Spain, was after a time executed. All the world is much offended here for the wrong done to the queen's honour.

The old Princess of Orange, having bought here a rich furniture for a chamber, is going to Holland to receive the Princess as she passes in her house there. I am glad the Prince Palatine hath so acknowledged your endeavours. My ld. amb. has also been put in expectation of some gratification from his H., but has not yet received it.

I send you an answer made by the d. of Savoy's Council to a monitory from the pope against the duke's raising a tax upon the lands of the bishopric of Asti.* You will see the pope's insolent usurpation, and how little account is made nowadays of his thundering authority and threatenings.

2 $\frac{2}{3}$ pp. v, 65.

* At page 32 above.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, April 11, o.s. Vlushing.—I had yours of 9th yesterday. By my last letters from my ld. Lisle, who is one of the lords in this commission, I learn that their Highnesses begin their journey from Greenwich on Tuesday 13th and will take ship at Margate, the k. bringing them thither. It is supposed they will be on board on Friday, and you may guess the time of their arrival here. Please acknowledge receipt of my various letters. I shall be heartily glad to see you here, as I wrote by Mr. Withers; but shall not be able to lodge you in my own house. I have provided for you as near as may be to me.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph.* xxxix, 69.

JOHN MORE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, April 12. The Hague.—At my being at London I delivered to Mungar at two several payments 90*l.* which afterwards at the instant of my departure I received in the exchequer for your entertainment of Jan., Feb. and March. The difficulties of the exchequer do daily increase, neither can I discern to what end they will come.

We are now going into Zeland to attend the arrival of the Palsgrave, and his royal bride. From thence my lord doth purpose to dispatch me for England.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. xxxii, 41.

VISCOUNT ROCHESTER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, April 12 [endorsement]. London.—The king thanks you for the advertisement concerning the intended mutiny, of which he has advertised Sir Raph Winwood and consequently the States.* If you could retort it upon themselves it would much better the service. His Maj. is content you go to Flushing but not to make any stay. If you go to Middleborogh you may there confer with Sir Ra. Winwood about that business, and so return presently.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. *Holograph. Seal.* Misc. v, 63.

DANIEL SKYNNER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, April 12. Antwerp.—Please deliver the enclosed to my compere John Brownloe.

[*Postscript.*]—At my being at Rotterdam I spoke with Joseph Schelton, who remembereth himself to you. I have overlooked all our “perpetuains” but find not one piece so sad as your pattern, which if I had I would have sent you.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph.* xxxvi, 97.

* A conspiracy against the United Provinces devised by one John Vanden Marck, a fugitive of Groningen. See Trumbull to the king on 2 April. *S.P. Flanders*, Vol. X, f. 275.

JOHN CORHAM to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, April 22, n.s. Antwerp.—Yours of 17 present, n.s., per Mr. Aynscombe and 21 present per ord. I have received, and delivd. the enclosed to V. Opham, by the hands of his maid, myself not being permitted to come to him, he being sick in bed. At my being now in the Licenses with my procurer I understand the cause of my being “daged” was to get away my third part, which is now held up again until V. Opham’s further pleasure be known, who no doubt will stir in the business, and therefore in my opinion [torn] as well presently to procure this other [torn] doubting lest by his means it may again be reimbursed. The other ord[er] I send you here-enclosed, but before you deliver it back would wish you take a copy by the notary. I would have done it here but that I should lose a whole tide in returning it to you. I do not think you will redeliver this without present assurance of the other. I have no more certainty of the Palsgrave’s coming over than formerly I wrote you. Our cloth ships arrived there on Friday past, which made Mr. Brownlow take his journey thitherwards yesterday, and hath promised me to write us some more certainty of his coming than any we have yet. There is a chamber ready for you at Midd[elburgh]. If his resolution hold of taking his leave at Court to-morrow, we must be going from hence on Saturday or Sunday next at furthest.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. xx, 43.

ROBERT CUDNER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, April 13. London.—I am right sorry this bearer, your man, had such ill success that his despatch must come to my hands in my master’s absence. In respect of the diligence it requireth I dare not stay his uncertain return, but send it thus slenderly guarded. Such moneys as Jermain required I have made means to furnish him with, and for your sake shall not fail in the least opportunity for the procuring both his warrants and money, as also to follow such directions for the same as he shall assign.

$\frac{1}{3}$ p. Seal. Misc. v, 64.

PETER BARTLET to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, April 13. St. Martins le Grand. Reminding him of a debt due for a riding suit and for 7s. for satin, amounting to about 9l. 10s. which has been owing for almost two years.

$\frac{2}{3}$ p. Misc. v, 65.

JOHN THORYS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, April 14. Dorset house.—Your man did fly away and I am sure hath brought you all the news that I can write. I am going out of the town some 4 score miles away, some 8 days. I hope on my return to make you amends.

$\frac{1}{2}$ sheet. Misc. v, 66.

— to —.*

1613, April 24. Berlin.—On leaving Erford by arrangement, the Marquis Christian decided to go to Brandenburg and my master, the landgrave, to Saxe to try and settle the matter finally, not the possession but the principle. He has worked at it at Dresden and I think they are very well disposed and will listen to reason. I have come here to see what the marquis has done on his side and to arrange an interview between the two princes to decide what is to be done. But I find that through the late arrival of the marquis and the elector's absence at Grimnitz, matters have not progressed as I hoped. On the other hand we gather that the other side is very inclined to a solution. The difficulties are (1) *in modo tractandi*; (2) *mediis*; (3) the absence and difficulty of Neuburg. As regards the first, the emperor has his plans and will propose them directly and indirectly. England is at work on the affair: the Union has decided to intervene. Some think an agreement reached through friends would be the best way. Saxe will follow his inclinations. Brandenburg will do the same. It is only just to allow the like to Neuburg.

I am confident that I see a solution to thwart those who hoped to draw profit from this Juliers dispute. But it is for those who have special claims, on which they build, to decide if they will abate something in the interest of friendship and the general peace. I am returning to Dresden with all speed to inform his Highness what I have learned. I have given you a straightforward account of my journey. I do not think the business difficult in itself, but the difficulties proceed from the persons and humours which conduct it. An hour of communication might remove much obscurity and clear up many doubts.

1½ pp. French. Misc. v, 69.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613 [endorsement], April 14. The Hague.—Your friend the Advocate was with me last night, and tells me he has lately been at Brussels with the Marquis whose courtesy and bounty he highly commends. He assures me that Arnolde Vlaminghet is now at Amsterdam. I have procured Ct. Maurice to write to the burgomaster for his apprehension, and to that purpose treated with Barneveldt. What they will do I cannot promise, but I have moved that he be kept under sure guard till the princess be passed through these countries. To-morrow I go to Zeland where Ct. Maurice is gone to-day.

1 p. Holograph. XLVII, 68.

ROBERT CUDNER TO GERMAIN MARSHAM, servant to
WM. TRUMBULL.

1613, April 15. London.—I received our ordinary arriving under my master's cover and another packet with three gilded

* Without signature or address. Apparently a copy made by Trumbull.

† See the preceding volume of these papers, pp. 349, 352.

cases. I have distributed the enclosures as directed. For Mr. Bucknerd and my fellow Henry, I will importune both and, when these necessaries are ready, send them. Your cases I keep till further order.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. v, 67.

J. RUDHALL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, April 26, n.s. Lovayne. I was resolved to return to Brussels and accompany you to Antwerp, but I spent so much time at Neuse in devotion to the saints there and find so many things worth my note here in Lovaine that I fear me I should not return in time to prevent your course for Antwerp. I thought good therefore to despatch this messenger both to excuse me for not having returned to thank you for your courtesies to me there and to entreat for more certain news than that of Sir John Throckmorton of the P. Palatine's arrival at Flushing. Upon sight of which I will fit my business to accompany you.

$\frac{1}{3}$ p. Misc. v, 70.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, April 17. Düsseldorp.—Touching Sir G. Markham I answered you some weeks since. God grant no ill measure be offered us by some of Coleine. Hotman and I fear it as much as you. It is long since he heard from de Preaux. The Magistrates of Coleine hear or feign to have it to draw contributions from their bourgeois, that under colour of the convoying of our princess, large numbers of foot both of his Maty. and the States shall march up high into these parts. These terrors may cause the intercepting of letters. The Assembly of Erford is dissolved without fruit; which cannot but trouble our Palatine. Sir Stephen Lesieur hath been at Berlin and is now at Dresden. God grant he may do some good, but I fear the Saxon's *opinionastre* spirit. He sent one of his Council to Rotenburg, who represented to that assembly that some of them had had their hands in the treaty of Guterboghe, and that the whole body had approved it. The appeal for Mulheim, sent by the Marq. Ernest's substitute to the El. of Mayence, as chancellor of the empire, was not accepted. It was returned by the elector who accompanied it with a letter, but written in no rough vein. You have no doubt heard of the Coleine Elector's edict by which his Protestant subjects shall be greatly oppressed.

The El. Palatine, having brought his spouse to the Hague, will post before to receive her at Bachrach. We are preparing to entertain her here. The Electors of Coleine and Treves have sent safe-conducts, with assurances of respect to his Maty.

1 p. xxii, 66.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, April 29. Cologne.—There has been nothing from you for three weeks. I enclose a packet from Dickenson. The

Hungarian diet keeps the emperor longer at Presburg than he expected. This is due to the Hungarian objection to admit foreign garrisons to their frontier towns—one of the most important proposals made to them by the emperor. They put in conditions which are not accepted by the emperor who insists on compliance with his proposal. The affairs of the Union went well at Rotembourg; the princes and towns were never more united than they are now. They count on Anspach working upon Saxony to get him to keep peace among the Protestants.

Here they are trying to extract a considerable sum from the citizens, who are not yet agreed as to the means for raising the money.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. French. ix, 20.

DANIEL BUWINCKHAUSEN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, April 29. [Stuttgart.]—We are expecting the Elector Palatine and his spouse here. The Archduke Leopold has had la Ramé arrested, who did so much mischief in Bohemia. He is said to be for execution. Some say that he meant to assassinate the archduke, others that he intended to seize some place. The imperial diet is again postponed. It is unlikely to open before July. I heard yesterday from the Chancellor of Grenoble the archduke's deputies refuse to enter into the chief matter, alleging that we have not done our part about the sequestration; but this is only a trick of the Burgundians. We are awaiting the reply of his Highness. I hope at least that everyone will see that they are runaways.

$1\frac{3}{4}$ pp. French. *Holograph.* xii, 18.

THOMAS ALBERY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, April 30. Mons.—Yesterday I had my sentence wherein the boer is ordered to hold the leen he bought of me, and to pay me all my charge and vacations. I have spent here about 500 guldens and the sentence cost me yesterday 85 g. $2\frac{1}{4}$ stivers. I have money by me to repay you but I want a convenient messenger. I now take heart to show you part of the plots practised against me.

After I came from Brussels, they caused one of Ael to rencharge me with another action of 200 g. which I tendered *à la despens de luy qui seroit trouvé en faulte*. He then gave me quittance for all, having received 28 g. 8 st. No bail would serve but I must be here imprisoned. Then he obtained a sentence against me at Enghien, contrary to all reason, wherein I was condemned in all charges and to undertake a *proces* on me that he had attempted against the cloister of Nizelle for some land that he pretendeth to be of that leen I sold him. They of Enghien condemned him in the charges and to prove what he pretended. He arrested my money that was taxed me, and sought that others should sue me. If I had lost this process I should have had 36 or 40 actions, having spent about 500 g. on this one. So I durst not make use

of your large commission. Had this plot sorted to their expectation it would have shaken my estate shrewdly. Had I compounded with this boer, each of the rest would have sought the like. They are insatiable and unconscionable.

2 pp. 1, 120.

J[OHN] BROWNLOW to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, April 20. Antwerp.—By the enclosed from Mr. Kendricks you may know that nothing as then was done about the manufactures of this land, and discern the good affection our company bears to the furtherance of that business. Herewith I send Vincles' letters of protection and a little note to Monsr. Tymon, tendering [*torn*] peticionale unto the court of Brabant to force this foolish widow here for the delivering over of his bills of 9,000*fl.* which otherwise she will not do; neither by these letters, as my advocate here tells me, can I do anything. I pray you cause Tymon to communicate them with Martens and Jacobs, and if he shall find it fit, let the bills Arthur Aynscombe hath in his hands be in the same request mentioned, for we shall find him as forward as the other, not forgetting to mention in the same the restoring of all such sums of money as either of them have received [*faded*] for those bills. Return me the same with Francisco Vinkle's with the very first, or direct them in my absence to Monsr. de Hertoghe my advocate, because I fear I may be forced to go for Middleboro, our ships being daily expected, before you can return it me.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. xi, 143.

[? Postscript.]—Since writing the enclosed I received the answers from my advocate which I pray you send to Tymon and entreat him to procure a direct order out of the court of Brabant for three of the bills now demanded. I hope to get in all the bills from Vinckles before his departure. Entreat Martens to be in readiness to go along with him for Cambrai upon his return, which I hope will be in a day or two.

$\frac{1}{4}$ p. xi, 144.

M. DE SOMERE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, April 20 [endorsement].—As I could not come myself I am sending these by my son, who will tell you orally what I have commanded, and my great desire to confer with you before proceeding on my journey. This must be hastened as much as possible for important reasons, for the good of both parties. If we cannot meet I ask you to favour me with your letters to the earl of Northampton and other of your lords and friends of the public cause. I feel practically certain of drawing profit and honour for your nation and yourself in particular, and for my country. I will lose no opportunity of advancing the common good.

1 p. French. Signed, J. de Sr. Misc. v, 68.

The ARCHDUKES to the MISTRESS of a number of ENGLISH VIRGINS,
at St. Omer.

1613, May 2. Brussels.*—Approving the decision to set up a house for young English girls there.

$\frac{1}{2}$ sheet. French. Copy. Misc. v, 78.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, April 23. Paris.—I have yours of 6th and 12th, the first by Berruyer who entertained my ld. amb. with a long discourse of the state of your affairs. I fancy if he could find some reasonable condition here he would not be unwilling to forsake the whole course of his fortune in your parts.

Condé still keeps off. The ministers desire his return because their actions are not so well authorised without him. Upon advertisement from Spain that that king desired the interchange of the princesses this year, they have written for his advice hoping to induce him to return. D'Ancre has returned from Amiens *re infecta*. It is thought that Arambure will be restored to Aiguemortes to give the inhabitants satisfaction.

The States ambr. here hath moved this state to know, because his masters were like shortly to be dealt with by the Prince Palatine to enter the Union, whether the k. and q. here would enter and advise them to do so. He was told that they had no such meaning and that they would not give the States that counsel because it were an unnecessary and burdensome association for them, being already sufficiently secured by the warranties of the two kings.

Our king, having long time intermitted the marriage treaty between the prince and Madame Chrestienne, hath now excused it upon the distractions of the princess's marriage, and hath promised my lord amb. to send him shortly his directions for further negociation.

The Marquis de Ville, ambr. extraordinary of Savoy, is on his way to England with condolences but it is thought his chief errand is to discover the king's inclinations towards a match between the prince and a daughter of the duke's, the youngest of whom must be 5 or 6 years older than his Highness. Yet those men persuade themselves that H.M. may be persuaded to it, as it has often been given out since Prince Henry's death that all the articles were agreed between him and their princess, which they think may now serve for this match. By letters from our friends in England it is confirmed that all the speech for the secretary's place doth mainly run for Winwood with Sir H. Neville. If so you may think how much my ld. amb. shall have cause to accuse his misfortune.

My lady would like 2 or 3 dozen mallow sticks for the cleansing of the teeth. I send copy of an edict against the wearing of gold and silver lace and embroidery work, whereof the use was grown excessive among the nobility.

3 pp. v, 66.

* There is a copy of this letter in *S.P. Flanders*, Vol. x, fol. 288.

DANIEL SKYNNER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, April 25. Antwerp.—I have yours of 24th and have delivered enclosed to our advocate, John Brownlow being gone for Zeland whither Mr. Wake and Mr. Corham, myself and others with their wives are going, hoping to see the arrival of the Palsgrave. He should come on Sunday. We go on Saturday at noon, by boat. We do all much desire your companies.

I entreat you to recommend my matter to those interested in it, that nothing prejudicial may be done in your absence. I enclose a note from my advocate to be shown to Tymon. Something therein concerns Mr. Brownloe. Unless it be nearly looked into, I shall be overthrown, and unless I have a friend in the Radt of Brabant, it will not go well, which they say here is Fiscal Maes to be the only man and much corrupt. Upon whom I would willingly bestow some bribe such as shall be thought fitting by those who know him in that kind.

1 p. *Holograph.* xxxvi, 98.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, May 5. Cologne.—I have yours of April 26, written on the Antwerp bark. The emperor has sent the duke of Brunswick to Ratisbon with excuses, being unable to appear before June 2. Some think the diet will not take place this year especially as practically none of the United Princes will put in an appearance unless H.M. first promises to remedy their grievances. The United Princes assembled at Rotemberg have interceded with the Magistracy of Frankfort for those of the Religion, but in vain. The Princes of Wirtemberg, Baden and Anspach, although Lutherans, signed the appeal.

1 p. *French.* ix, 17.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to KING JAMES I.

1613, April 26, o.s. Flushing.—In my passage from Brussels towards this place (where by your Maty.'s gracious favour and permission I do for a few days attend the coming and reception of the Elector Palatine and his company) I have been informed by a person of good credit that the Archd. (through the opposition of the Flemings) hath deferred the dispatch of the resolution he had formerly taken at the request of the Antwerpians for the readmitting of English cloths into his dominions. And now (to the end he may at once accommodate all things to his liking, and remove all occasions of further dispute and controversy between your Maty.'s subjects and his own) finding the errors of the informations whereupon he restrained the sale of English cloths in Brabant, and the great loss his people are like to sustain in their traffic, if your Maty. should prohibit the utterance of his manufactures in England, he is determined to send some man of sufficiency thither with a private commission first to discover whether it may stand with your Maty.'s good liking to enter into a new conference for the compounding of such differents and

disgusts as may be depending between your Maty. and himself, and secondly to sound the dispositions of the Merchant Adventurers whether they will be drawn upon any reasonable conditions to renew their trade into those parts of the Netherlands which are under his obedience. In the mean while he will suspend the execution of those overtures that may be presented unto him about the restoring of the wonted commerce between England and his Provinces, and govern his future counsels and proceedings according to the relations which shall be made unto him by the said messenger at his return. I have for these considerations thought it my duty to give your Maty. notice hereof as soon as I could, and withal most humbly beseech your Maty. that in your profound wisdom, it may be advised and thought on whether it shall be more beneficial for your royal service to embrace this intended conference, or to proceed with such other counsels and resolutions as your Maty. may have already taken in this behalf.

The Irish regiment is not without very great perplexity and strong apprehensions that the severity of the incumbent reformations specified in my precedent letters will extend itself as well to some of their companies, as to their extraordinary pensions and entertainments, which for the greater part are conferred upon the more rude and barbarous men of that nation, and such as are of least power to do the king of Spain service.

1 $\frac{2}{3}$ pp. *Draft.* Min. II, 14.

SIR JOHN DIGBY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, April 26 [*endorsement*].—I have yours of March 26. Your proceedings depending upon their resolutions here, it may be easier for me to know what is intended than for you. When I have your cipher, I shall write things of importance with more assurance. In the mean time I will only give you a taste of how I shall assist you, but with this caution that you must not only conceal the author but carry the matters themselves with great secrecy.

This king hath entered into the Catholic league, but not yet the Archduke. The bishop of Mentz speaking with Balthazar de Cuniga, before he went to Vienna, pressed him to be a means that the Archduke might join. He replied “that the Archduke being to pretend to the crown of the Romans, it would be a great indiscretion so far to declare himself whereby he should . . . have all the Protestant PP. his direct enemies. But that though he did not declare himself publicly, he might rest assured that no man in his heart wished better success to the League than he did.”

At the same conference the bishop of Mentz desired that the King of Spain would . . . deposit a certain sum of money as the rest of the princes of the League would do, and as the pope had likewise promised by his nuncio at Cullen. This king hath promised proportionately with the pope and the rest, and to be at the charge of two regiments. These conditions are in force till Sept., but will be renewed.

Concerning the king of the Romans, upon letters from Spinola it hath been much argued, but it is decided that the Archduke Maximilian, by reason of his years, should by all courteous means and offers of advantage be persuaded not to enter into the pretention, and that Spinola, Balthazar de Cuniga and the rest of the king's ministers should so order things as might turn most to the advantage of Albertus. Ferdinand of Gratz was much stood for here, but his pretensions to Hungary, which this king now declarereth of right to belong to him by right of his mother, if the emperor and his brethren die without issue, hath made him find here great opposition, lest they should add unto him too great strength. Yet they will hazard this and give him all assistance rather than the empire should go out of the house of Austria.

Concerning your own climate, what is advertised hither from thence, you shall see by the enclosed paper. But burn it when read and take not the least notice though you be mentioned therein.

This king has agreed to assist the emperor presently with 300,000 dollars which Spinola has order to pay.

Father Creswell may come to Flanders ere long. Fath. Hoskins, who passes here as Fath. Anthony, will supply his place. He is now at Rome to receive his instructions.

You write that his Maty.'s ambr. to Saxony and Brandenburg desires his love to me. Return the same, though I know not who he is,* unless it be Sir Robert Anstrudder. I shall also expect to hear particulars of the journey of the Palatine and the Lady Eliz.

How many days does it take to send letters from Brussels to England, and is the course thereof certain?

Calley has order for 40,000 ducats only, as the third-part of Maggioli's papers. Now the rest of the papers are presented he labours to get a decree for a third of the whole. I fear they will get no more till the next fleet, when questionless they will receive two-thirds.

I find them all here very desirous that they should have satisfaction, and the interest which runs being so great, they will labour to clear the debt so soon as they can. I will not lose any occasion to do Mr. Wake good.

Advertise me from time to time of the particulars you would be informed of from hence and I doubt not but to assist you; but you must use extraordinary care that the Spanish ministers nor indeed any else come to the knowledge that we attain to so many of their secrets.

5 pp. xxii, 134.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, April 29. Paris.—The duke of Savoy, to conceal his designs, was negotiating a marriage between the new duke of Mantoua and his daughter, the dowager of that dukedom, for

* It was Sir Stephen Lesieur.

which purpose a Mantouan bishop was sent to Thurin, when he of Savoy having assembled troops under pretence of going to meet his daughter on her return from Mantoua, suddenly turned upon the country of Montferrat, and dividing his force into three assaulted at once Albe, Trin and Damiano, which he carried, the first by escalade, where much murder was done by his men, and the others by composition. He hath since taken Moncalve. At Albe they tied the Bishop to a cart and dragged him through the streets because he would not cry *Vive Savoye*. The duke is now besieging Casal, whereinto M. de Nevers hath cast himself, being newly landed with Mdlle. du Mayne, quitting the lady to defend the place. Letters came from the governor of Milan that the king of Spain hath no part in this and that he had orders to assist the duke of Mantoua if anything should be undertaken against him, as being nephew of the queen, the said governor taking upon himself to stop Savoy from his enterprise, and entreating the q. not to employ forces against him. Our men doubt what resolution to take, especially as Condé and the other great men are absent. Some think Desdiguères should be sent to Piedmont with an army, to divert Savoy. Others have made the q. to resolve that, while Savoy is besieging Cassal, despatches should be sent to the pope and the king of Spain to join their authority with hers to make him desist and restore the places taken. But it is feared that meantime he will get such a footing in the country that he will not easily be removed. His eldest and youngest sons are said to be with him.

Hauterive and the emperor's ambassr. Ridolphi have returned from Spain and report that the king presses the interchange of the princesses to be done this year, and that the Spanish preparations are against Virginia. But it seems that the q. will not send Madame before next spring, and she is building a lodging in the Louvre for herself to make room for the young queen, when she comes.

De Reffuge has leave to return, and one du Maurier of the Religion is to reside in Holland. He served under Sully, and has ever since had the paying of the money laid out in the States. He was Bouillon's secretary, from whom he went away discontented. Many men of greater quality have been sueing for that place.

The enclosed is for the duke of Lenox. He will return here on his way from Heidelberg, to see his mother. He is said to have commission for concluding the marriage of the prince and Madame Chrestienne, wherein we will bear him no jealousy. My ld. amb. is still expecting the king's directions for prosecuting that matter.

3 pp. v, 67.

THOMAS BUCKNER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, April 29. London.—I was in the country at the coming of your letter and my people knew not your size, so I fear you have been disappointed of your hose. By this bearer you shall

receive a pair of French green silk hose for your own wearing and because they be for yourself the price shall be but 28s., which I hope you will think very cheap, as indeed they be. I am glad the other did serve their turns for whom they were sent. If you need any other, send me word.

$\frac{1}{3}$ p. Misc. v, 71.

GABRIEL COLFORD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, April 29. Madrid.—I have yours of the 5th. It is a grant want to me that I cannot make many friends here . . . but I have no other remedy for all than that which you advise me to, with courage and patience to overcome all. Hitherto I have borne a hard brunt, but I hope now we shall shortly see our business brought to some good pass. Please forward the enclosed letter to Mr. Wake. My ld. ambassador hath dealt very effectually in the business and I dare presume that if I had been here with him a year since and some men at home asleep in their beds, we had before this received a great part of our debt. I beseech you to get Pensionary Riolans to cause his brother to send a *poder* for the bills, else it will be very prejudicial to him, when it may look as if his extraordinary jealousy made him not to trust his best friends. I will here inform myself the best I can of the quantity of wool that is sent out of Spain and send you word.

1 p. Misc. v, 72.

CHARLES EMANUEL, DUKE OF SAVOY, to the QUEEN REGENT
of FRANCE.

[1613, May 9, n.s.] Printed, in Italian, in Siri : *Memorie Recondite*, Vol. iii, pp. 70–1.

2 pp. Copy. French. Misc vii, 129.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, April 30, o.s. Venice.—I formerly advised you of the revolutions in Mantova. It was then the general opinion that a marriage between the Cardinal and his brother's widow would accommodate all those differences ; but the expected comedy is turned into a tragedy. The d. of Savoy perceived he should get little from the d. of Mantova by way of treaty, and despite his profession of great good will to the Infanta dowager, gave ear to a proposal from Florence to take one of the duke's sisters. Whereupon as soon as he had got his daughter, the widow, into his own hands, while the ambrs. of Mantova were still with him to treat an agreement, he assailed the state of Monferrato, a great part whereof he soon overran, where there was no expectation of violence . . . He fortifies the places he has got and exacts an oath of allegiance from all the villages, which is an argument he meaneth not to quit possession. Hitherto he is master of the field, but forces are ready to defend what is left.

This state has declared for the d. of Mantova and taken him into their protection. They have sent him money, and the governor

of their artillery, Don Ferrante Rossi, a very wise commander. This forwardness, which is much marvelled at as contrary to their natural slowness and old maxims of neutrality, is generally commended and has got them a great deal of reputation. They are also providing for their own defence as doubting what may be the issue of troubles so abruptly begun. They have sent to their towns next the state of Mantova all those forces lately levied to be sent to the Levant, from fear of the Turk.

The d. of Florence aideth Mantova with 2000 foot and 500 horse. It is thought the French cannot but take this part in regard of his near consanguinity with the queen regent, but we only hear that the duke of Nevers, who was coming to Italy to consign Mlle. du Mayne to Duke Sforza, upon the first noise of these stirs, put himself into Casale with 50 French gentlemen, where he remains with Don Vincenzo, the d. of Mantova's brother, who went thither with 300 horse.

The governor of Milan professeth to stand for the defendant, and that he will by no means suffer a war in Italy, but assail the first author of such innovations with all the forces of the state of Milan. Thus far his deeds agree with his words, as he has sent troops towards Vercelli and is levying strong forces, which argueth he meaneth to be a principal actor in the fable. Yet all this while he doth nothing, making it strongly suspected that underhand he holdeth intelligence with Savoy, and is content to see this revenge taken on the house of Mantova for having plotted with the late French king to drive all the Spaniards out of Italy. It is also thought probable that the duke would not undertake a business of so great importance without communicating it to the governor, who is his confident creature and who must have the swaying voice in the conclusion. It is also much suspected that the prince of Piedmont, who went to the governor the night before the attack, had no other errand but to inform him of his father's design. The d. of Mantova went to Milan to see the govr. and came away as ill satisfied as his friends were at his going. He found great coldness and when he demanded help he could get nothing but dilatory answers. As soon as he was departed the prince of Piedmont came, who was also entertained. With this manner of proceeding our speculations are confounded and cannot imagine what is the end of the Spaniards in holding quarter with both parties, whereas they must in the end declare themselves enemy to one.

$3\frac{2}{3}$ pp. xv, 42.

[DANIEL BUWINCKHAUSEN] to [WILLIAM TRUMBULL].

1613, May 3.—The Genevans are watching the result of Savoy's movement in Montferrat, where there has been fighting, with a loss on both sides of 500 men. But Savoy has had the worst of it. The Marquis de Lans, governor of Savoy, has written to Berne not to be alarmed at his master's army which is not intended to cross the mountains.

May 10.—M. de Rasillys who went to the island of Maragon which is in Brazil, near the Equator, has lately returned with some French, whom he took with him, and 5 or 6 Indians of those parts, who speak highly of the good climate, fertility and riches of that country. This makes many eager to go there.

Relates an execution for blasphemy at Lucerne.

The d. of Savoy has taken three or four towns in Montferrat. The d. of Nevers went to the help of Casal, where he was besieged by Savoy; but the q. regent ordered him to raise the siege and restore the other places to the duke of Mantua under pain of war, and ordered his resident to leave Paris.

The king of Spain, as we hear from Grenoble on the 3rd, has ordered the governors of Naples and Milan to arm and help the duke of Mantua against Savoy.

$\frac{2}{4}$ pp. *French.* XII, 20.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, May 12. Düsseldorf.—Acknowledges letter of 30 April. Everything is quiet here and religious disputes are put off till the return of the two princes, one of whom is still sick at Berlin and the other at Neuburg with his father. We still await the results of the negociations of the princes and your ambr.* at Dresden and Berlin. We hope to have your princess and her husband here in 10 or 12 days and shall give them the best cheer in our power provided their escort is not so strong as to lay waste the flat country in this season. For my part I see no necessity for this escort or the safe conducts asked for, especially as your princes show their courtesy and goodwill by sending the count of Furstemberg.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *French.* XXVII, 127.

JO. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, May 5. Paris.—I presume by your silence these two last weeks that you have left Brussels to see the happy landing of that most princely couple. I am sorry that my last packet came not before your departure, that you might yourself deliver my letter to the duke of Lenox. I entreat you to have especial care for its speedy conveyance to him, and likewise that for M. Ketler.

By the governor of Milan's intervention the d. of Mantua and the prince of Piedmont, for his father, having met at Milan, a peace has been made. By the terms Savoy is to restore all the places taken except some open villages for the assurance of his daughter's dowry and certain old debts pretended by him. Cassal is free, the duke of Nevers being still there. Mayne, on his return hither, desired the queen, if she would not send succour, to give him leave to gather his friends for the war, de Longueville making like request for the assisting of his uncle. The q. told them she would stay till she had further news.

* Sir Stephen Lesieur.

The k. of Spain still presses for the interchange of princesses, but yet there is no preparation for it. Meantime the q. is sending the d. of Vantadour to invite Condé to return. Bouillon has written that he will be back next week. The enclosed is for Sir George Goring, who is lately gone hence with Mr. Ashley and Mr. Alford to see the reception at Heidelberg, and will pass by Bruxelles on his return. Acquaint Hotman with the news in my letters, as I have not time to do it myself.

$1\frac{2}{3}$ pp. v, 68.

SIR CHARLES MORGAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613 [*endorsement*], May 18 [n.s.].—At our last meeting in Zeland I acquainted you with letters that have been long on the way. I am ashamed to have been so importunate at many times and hope to find some occasion in these parts to do you service. The virtuous princess is much respected wherever she goes, and now at the Hague and passes away her time as pleasant as the place can afford. The prince Palatine left for Germany to-day ; her Highness parts from the Hague on the 21st. They of Amsterdam have invited her. The States mean to present her with a jewel and with fine damask. The present will stand them in 6000*l.* I am glad they show their goodwill so royal.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph.* Misc. v, 74.

LYONELL WAKE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, May 18. Antwerp.—Since your departure I have received the two hogsheads of beer, but was forced to pay the “licent” of them, for Van Opham told me plainly that without the [Arch]duke’s hand nothing should pass without money. He took but 3 *gs.* for them. One of them with your trunk I have shipped in the bread ship of Brussels. Send and enquire after them. The other I keep for myself as willed me.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph.* xlv, 48.

JOHN CORHAM to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, May 9, o.s. Antwerp.—Since your departure from hence I have been with Van Opham who would fain have the duke’s order in his keeping and that I might come for the cloth at pleasure, paying the charges, which then he could not tell me what it was. Yesterday the fourth time of my repairing to him, he gave me audience and in a word told me that the charges by him disbursed was 10*l.* st. English, but particulars he would give none, alleging it was no custom, neither would the Finances allow thereof, and if I held it unfit, I mought complain to the Finances, and if they sent for any acct. would make it 20*l.* st. There stands in the duke’s order “*en payant les frais raisonnables engendres a cause du saisissement desdits draps seulement.*” How can any man judge whether the charges he pretend be reasonable or no, when he will give no particulars thereof ? I cannot imagine how he can have

disbursed upon these 5 cloths 2*l.* st. for I cannot conceive what occasion he hath to have to disburse any money ; but for freight from Midd[elburg] for [torn] out the ship's attestation, and his own lying advice. If he will say he hath layne therefore at Brussels he lies, for the matter being never in law but still before the Finances, I do not see he hath had any occasion of expenses. If you think it good to talk with Mons. Robeano about it, to know whether such be their order, if not, then they will command him presently to give me the particulars here that I may have the better content to the owner, I pray let him not be sent for to go to Brussels for then he says he will make it up 20*l.* st., I would much rather have his word given than to pay so dear for his going to Brussels. I will this day write to Midd[elburg] about it.

1 p. xx, 40.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, May 9, o.s. Düsseldorp.—I have yours of March 30 and April 5 and 17. I am about to go to Arnhem, where the princess is expected to arrive on Wednesday. I wish with all my heart that the troops of horse, appointed by the States at his maty.'s request to convoy her to the Palatinate, do not come. The electors of Coleine and Treves, having given safe-conducts, will hold it incongruous and take it ill. So many horse, though behaving well, must needs do harm. Prince Wolfgang William proposes to accompany his father to the diet of the empire. Sir S. Lesieur hath been at Dresden and is returned to Berlin. I have not heard from him since he left Vienna. I have not seen Horst.

1 p. xxii, 67.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, May 9. Vlushing.—I trust that you and your bedfellow are now again at Brussels, and that you have the two hogsheads of beer which I sent by an Antwerp ship to Mr. Wake for you.

Her Highness arrived at Dort about 4 in the afternoon the day after she left Midelburg, with more speed than we expected. Next day they went to Rotterdam where she was met by the prince Elector, the old princess of Orange, and the nobles and gentry of these parts. Their Highnesses only dined there and went to the Hague that night. They were received with as much magnificence as the House of Nassau could furnish. I hear that the Prince Elector in his own person made his proposition on the Monday after he left this place in the States General.* Deputies were instantly appointed to examine it and confer with H.H. Articles are drawing on which that business is to be concluded. I feel sure that all will succeed well. The emperor and the other

* About a treaty between the United Provinces and the Princes of the Protestant Union in Germany, of which he was the head. Green : *Elizabeth, queen of Bohemia*, page 68.

prince electors ecclesiastic prepare to come to the diet with strong troops of horse, and threaten to make a king of the Romans at their pleasure, in spite of whoever with oppose them.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph.* xxxix, 70.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, May 20. Cologne.—I did not write last week as you were away from Brussels. The return of the baron de Polheim to Vienna from Rotemburg, where he was sent by the emperor to the United Princes, has caused his Majesty to persist in his resolution to leave that place at the beginning of June, for the diet of Ratisbon, hoping that these princes will be there, as Polheim says they assured him they would. But if they are not satisfied about several grievances, it is to be feared that the emperor will not obtain what he wants of them; while the Catholic League will not be pleased if they see him give satisfaction to the others in matters in which they are interested.

On the news of the movements of Savoy in the Montferrat, the emperor has made representations to Milan, to the prince of Castron and other feudatories of the empire to make the duke restore everything to its pristine state as he is expected to do, unless he is secretly fomented by the Spaniards.

The Romanists have held another assembly at Munich. They seem to have no more money or concord than they need. Time will enlighten us.

Rameè is said to have been beheaded at Hohenbarre. We are expecting the English princess here in a few days. The Catholics are still convinced that she will have a large force of troops with her.

$\frac{1}{2}$ pp. *French.* ix, 21.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613 [endorsement], May 11. The Hague.—I have no more time than to give a cover to this enclosed with yours from the duke of Lennox. This day we go to Leyden; to-morrow to Amsterdam. There we stay one day and then go to Utrecht.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph.* xlvi, 69.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, May 12. Vlushing.—Sir William Wade was on Thursday discharged from being Lieutenant of the Tower, and Sir Gervais Elvis of the Privy Chamber appointed.

Sir Robert Killigrew is committed to the Fleet for speaking without license to Overbury at a window, being close prisoner in the Tower.

On Friday last one Walker and Bostock were censured in the Star Chamber for slanderous speeches used of some of my lords of the Council, were fined 5,000 marks, are to lose an ear, to be whipped from Westminster to Newgate and imprisoned for life. Sir Peter Buck, it is thought, will be censured next term, who at present denies that he spake the words which Walker charges him withal.

The business of Midelburk, I mean for the merchants, was on Thursday fully heard before the k. in person and all the lords and it is settled that the merchants shall not remove from Midelburk, but the inconveniences and grievances of interloping, return and tare shall be by H.M. reformed, and the k. assevers that the city of Midelburk shall also assist all that they can to give the merchants satisfaction from time to time, and he hath ordered the business with so great wisdom that both the merchants and Mr. Doctor Borell, the Pensionary and deputy for the town are well contented. The king told the merchants there were two things specially considerable in that business : reasons of State which only belonged to H.M. and the lords to speak of, and reasons of trade for which he came thither to hear debated. I would to God the king would with like good resolution re-establish the business for his subjects in your parts.

1 p. *Holograph.* XXXIX, 71.

JOHN MORE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, May 13. London.—Lest Germain should omit something, I will make you a brief journal of events since your last week's letters. Sir Wm. Wade is cashiered, and one Sir Gervais Elvais of Lincolnshire, an esqr. of the body and a creature of my ld. chamberlain's, put in his place. The cause I take to be his double diligence to tempering and making more complaints than he was able to aver ; but they whisper of some fault of bribery and some ill mesnage betwixt my Lady Arbella and some of his, which faults the king is pleased shall not be uncovered to his discredit.

Sir Robert Killegrey, who was committed to the Fleet for speaking in French to Sir Tho. Overbury, a close prisoner, was on Sunday dismissed without further account.

One Darcy, an Irish gentleman, is in the Tower for printing a letter to his Maty. in behalf of many Irish gentlemen, entreating some remise [*sic*] course for matter of religion to be established at this parlt. which shall begin at Dublin on Tuesday, and for his stubbornness in refusing to show a letter which one Pluncart wrote him out of Ireland touching the delivery of the said letter.

The lords are this instant at the Tower ; for what purpose I know not. The received opinions of the treasurer and secretary that shall be are so contrary that I cannot affirm for the one *sans dimentir l'autre*.

1 p. XXXII, 42.

ANDREA TREVIGI to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, May 25. Marimont.—I send you the consultation of Dr. Hamans and what I promised about the Spa water. Having been purged, if you feel the need for further remedy you will take the said water, beginning with 10 to 12 oz. the first morning, and increasing the quantity by 6 ozs. a day until the stomach can readily accommodate the quantity of 40, 50 or more. On reaching

this quantity you will drink it for 8 or 10 days and then reduce it 8 ozz. a day. The time to take it will be bed time or 8 at latest. Before taking it, make a little turn to excite natural heat, and after drinking take exercise so that the water may pass well. You will not dine until the water has disappeared as urine, for which 3 or 4 hours are generally necessary. The dinner should be of good digestible food, avoiding all fruits and herbs, especially raw. Any sweet is not commendable. Drink should be wine mixed with Spa water. After drinking, one must never sleep in the day time. Supper should be very moderate, so that the water to be drunk the next morning may not meet with any impediments. You will drink only once a day in the morning. In using the water avoid all occasions of melancholy. With this regime I hope your stomach will receive great benefit and all the natural parts be strengthened.

2 pp. *French.* Misc. v, 75.

JOHN FINET to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, May 16. London.—Sir Thomas Overbury lies closely in the Tower, Sir Wm. Waade stands out of all fear of looking to him and Sir Gervis Elwis is content with both the fear and trouble of that office. Loss of liberties and favours, especially of my friends, are irksome to me in the knowledge; more in the publishing. On Sunday last the prince was first made a communicant of our church, and the same day and in the same place, a baron and a knight, of noted opposition to our religion, performed that duty. On Monday the marquis de Villa, the Savoy ambr., had his entertainment at Greenwich and dined in state with his Majesty. Gabaleone, the negotiator of the old business, was received by H.M. as a joint commissioner with the other, and I hear he is to reside here after the other's departure. We talk of nothing so much as of a treaty they come charged with for a marriage between our prince and the duke's youngest daughter . . . but I can never believe that an heir of Great Britain of 12 years of age shall marry a daughter of Savoy of 16. But if this business play not the lapwing that cries in Savoy when her young be in Spain, it is not the first state wonder or my first idle conjecture.

As the queen is not likely to return from the Bath this fortnight, the Savoy ambr. will go to see her there and make a delivery of his rich presents, reported to be of transcendent value, as is the case with all far fetched or brought rarities.

I could wish you had an effect to your desire to come home to sweet England, that you might at least not spend the likely opportunity of your good. This much I can assure you, on good warrant, that the king hath spoken most graciously of your merit and good manner of relating and managing your businesses there, in so much as it hath been confidently spoken that a clerkship of the Council was reserved for you; but I fear the advantage of personal solicitation may be too strong for you.

If you have any one there that is excellent at making perspective glasses to bring distances nearer, please send me word what an especial good one will cost that I may trouble you to order it. We have seen some that are very clear and good for a quarter and half a mile's distance, but for an object 3, 4 or 5 miles off they carry it dim and undiscernable.

$\frac{3}{2}$ pp. *Holograph.* Misc. v, 77.

LYONELL WAKE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, May 26. Antwerp.—Sends enclosure from Sir Jn. Throckmorton, recommended to be sent with all possible diligence. Asks him to commend his Spanish business to the ambassador and Mr. Sanford. Roelands is not yet resolved to go into Spain.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph.* XLV, 49.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, May 17. Paris.—I have had nothing from you by the last four ordinaryes. The queen hath now been advised that the treaty with Savoy will not proceed, and that duke has taken Moncalve. This decided the q. to send some forces against the duke, but Gabaleon (the great *banquier* of Savoy whom the duke sends back to England after the marquis de Ville) has assured her that on his leaving Piedmont there was a suspension of arms in Montferrat. She has therefore stayed her plan, but warned Desdiguières to keep the Dauphiny troops in readiness. Since then the duke of Savoy tells his ambr. here that by the pope's intervention, who had sent a nuncio for that purpose,* there is another treaty afoot—on condition that he should deliver all the captured towns in the marquisate into the pope's hands, to be kept in sequestration till agreement is concluded between the two dukes. In the meantime the revenue of the marquisate should be employed for the paying of the troops and other necessaries. Savoy having signed, the nuncio is gone to the d. of Mantoua at Milan to make him also subscribe. This enterprise hath much offended all the princes of Italy. If it is pursued the Venetians have promised Mantoua 4,000 foot and 600 horse at their own charges, and the d. of Florence the like.

The sending of Gabaleon to England so soon after de Ville gives some jealousy here that the d. of Savoy hopes for another alliance between the prince and one of his daughters, or else that if France undertakes anything against him upon the present occasion, our master will assail some part of this country, as the duke causes it to be bruited here.

Condé is this day expected at Fontainebleau, and Bouillon also, and it seemeth they purpose now not to leave affairs in other men's hands. Lest Condé's authority should sway matters in Council too much, the q. will assist herself now continually at the council table. The d. of Vendosme, having lately returned to

* Innocentio Massimi, bishop of Bertinoro. Nani: *Historia delle Repubblica Veneta*, Vol. i, page 9.

court, has received such a check of the king for having joined Condé in his discontentment, that he has again withdrawn in a great chafe. But at Condé's return that matter will be easily pacified. I enclose a letter lately received from Mr. Colford in Spain.

2 pp. v, 69.

THOMAS FLOYD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, May 27, n.s. Paris.—My lord commends to you Sir George Goring and his company, returning from Heidelberg.

The Lady Arbella is fallen into a miserable estate, which is reported to have been occasioned by some information she received of her dear Mr. Seymour's courses here . . . Thereupon she hath caused such means as she formerly afforded him (being some 400*l.* sterl. a year) to be stopped, and he by that means is run into great inconveniences, for he hath engaged all his friends here, and his bills and letters are refused in England, so that of late he had like to have been arrested by a scurvy tailor for some 20*l.* whereupon he hath left this town and retired himself to Amiens in expectation his friends will shortly redeem him. I pray you let it not be further divulged. Let me entreat you to convey this letter for Sluce and give it passage when returned. For the rest I had sent them sooner, but our being at Fontainebleau last week lost that commodity. Herewith I send you a copy of a pretended supplication which I presented to the premier president this morning from my lord, who wondered at it, and hath promised good redress.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. xxv, 24.

A[NDRÉ] PAULL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, May 19–29. Bauphlatt.—Yours of [torn] May came too late for the Rheinhausen post and this prevented my answering at once. I am sorry that you could not come to Malines to see me. Last Thursday evening, the 13th, the Elector arrived at Heidelberg three days before the time appointed. Thank God for having heard our prayers and broken the damnable designs of our enemies. Great preparations are going on for Madame, who is expected in a fortnight. They are made to show our extreme contentment with this marriage, contracted for the profit of all Christendom.

The Ratisbon diet moves crabwise, but the emperor is better and hopes to set out thither on June 1, n.s. None of the electors or united princes will be present, but they will send ambassadors, and have solemnly protested that they would not have done that but for the emperor's assurance that he would remedy their grievances. The Administrator sends nine of his Council. I am included but would rather stay at home. It will be a lean diet. Baron de Winenberg, who is now with the princess, will be chief of the embassy. The administrator wishes me to tell you that H. A. has never been better.

2 pp. French. xxxiv, 28.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [BISHOP OF LONDON ?].*

1613, May 20.—Being informed by one Hickes an English domestic servant to these princes that Abraham Savery, a professor in Physic and his father-in-law hath been called before you and accused to have had secret conference with the Archduke for 2 or 3 hours in a journey which he made into these countries last summer, and to have delivered to him a picture of the late prince of Wales for some bad purpose, I was moved to acquaint you that Hickes hath personally appeared before me and attested upon oath that the accusation is untrue, because during Savery's abode here Hickes was always in his company, and never in the Archduke's Court much less in any other place to have conferred with him. But he confesseth that his mother-in-law brought over for her daughter, now his wife, a portrait of her husband by Hilliard the painter† which, for the fame of the workman and curiosity of the science, was much admired by this people, things of that nature being here in great estimation, and by himself shewed to some of the archdukes' pages and others of his acquaintance.

1 p. *Draft.* Min. II, 16.

D[ANIEL] B[UWINCKHAUSEN] DE W[ALMEROODE] to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613. May 20–30.—I hope to have from you a full account of the reception by the States of the Elector Palatine and the princess, for I hear that you were there during your absence from Brussels, wither you will now have returned. His Highness has been a few days at Heidelberg, preparing for the princess, who will be there on June 3–13. The duke, my master, is also going there. There will be tourneys and the other customary amusements.

I have letters from M. Paul from Durlach dated the 4th, the day of his return from Flanders. The emperor will leave Vienna for Ratisbon on July 5. There are divers reports of the Turk. The Juliers question is referred to the diet.

1½ pp. *French. Holograph.* XII, 19.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, May $\frac{21}{31}$. Venice.—Since my last of 30 April I have heard nothing from you and, doubting your absence, I will not enlarge so much as if I had been sure at finding you at your place of residence. The duke of Savoy has taken Montecalvo but is held up at Nizza della Paglia. It was generally expected here that the French would have quickened upon this occasion . . . but as yet there are no *fleurs de lys* seen either in Savoy or Piedmont, which maketh it but too evident that since the sword of

* Addressed to "The Right Rev. Father in God, my very good lord."

† Nicholas Hilliard, born at Exeter in 1537; famed as a painter of miniatures. In spite of this explanation Savery was charged in October 1615 with spreading Popish books beyond seas. *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1611–8, page 315.

Henrie le Grand was turned into *la quenouile*, the state hath left to be French and is turned Spanish.

The French, Venetian and Florentine ambassadors in Rome* have used all possible instance to draw the pope to declare himself for Mantova, but to no effect, so powerful is the credit of the Spaniards with him. The Spaniards expecting order out of Spain, let the duke of Savoy pursue his conquest, which is no good omen to the d. of Mantova. Through his own weakness and the backwardness of his French friends, he is now cast into the protection of the Spaniards who may not repurchase his country, when it is lost, upon such good conditions as they might have preserved it from losing, if they had pleased.

There is a flying report here of a truce, from which it is hoped an agreement may be concluded. In the meantime I send you Savoy's manifest in his justification and Mantova's answer. When you have read it I desire you to send it to Mr. Dickenson together with the enclosed letter.

Our Signori here are much troubled with fear of the consequence of these great preparations, and provide for their own safety as if they were the men sought after. The Uschochi have taken an unhappy advantage of these stirs, having surprised one of the galleys, slain the soldiers and beheaded the *supra comite*. No doubt they shall dearly pay for this when the peace of Italy is established ; in the mean time these Signori provide against further damage and dissemble the great affront until their hands be free.

I understand the siege of Nizza is raised upon the governor of Milan's declaration that his army, which was sent under the command of the prince of Ascoli, was expressly sent for that purpose, whereas until then, the d. of Savoy held the world in suspense whether the governor would be with or against him.

2½ pp. xv, 43.

SIR JOHN DIGBY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, May 22, o.s. Madrid.—I have yours of April 16. There is a suspicion of some secret understanding between Spain and Savoy, but I think scarcely any prince is so generally hated by them as the duke of Savoy is. One of the most powerful ministers here, learning of this enterprise, said that this king ought to do what he had many times before just cause to do, to deprive him of his estate and set up his son in his dukedom, as it would not be difficult in this conjuncture when the duke by his inconstancy had made all his neighbour princes his enemies : first he had given the pope just cause of distaste ; to this king he had used cosenage and falsehoods ; the queen of France would be altogether for the d. of Mantova, to whom she is so nearly allied ; so likewise Venice, there being a league between them and the House of

* François Savary, Seigneur de Breves ; Tomaso Contarini, and Piero Guicciardini. Siri : *Memorie Recondite*, Vol. iii, page 17 ; *Venetian Calendar*, Vol. xii, page 423 ; Renaudet : *Sources de l'Historie de la France aux Archives d'Etat de Florence*, page 160.

Gonzaga, and that the d. of Mantoua is a son of St. Mark. But I imagine this great minister was a little transported with passion, for howsoever the d. of Savoy may have put himself into these straits, he would not have found his propositions so easy to be effected. Their resolution is to deal roundly with the duke, that he presently resign the places which he hath surprised, and then this k. will interpose between the two dukes. If the d. of Savoy refuse a treaty, the governor of Milan is to proceed by way of fact. Now how the duke can with his honour submit hereunto, I see not. For by delivering up the places without conditions or reparations of pretended wrongs, he must either confess to have taken them unjustly, or rashly by undertaking that which for want of means he was forced to forgo. He is thus straited between his honour and danger. The strict correspondence which the duke would make the world believe he hath with his Maty. is a thing which they here much neglect. They know well enough that H.M. is neither in case to assist him with either money or men. If it be true which we hear of the wealth of an English pirate* that is come in to him, I think it is the best English succour that he could have had. Yet they here are informed that the duke hereupon presently dispatched away a messenger to the k. of England, and another to the d. of Saxe, whereof they seem to make very little account. If the time and the duke's forces served that he might turn his enterprise from . . . Montferrato towards the State of Milan, . . . many that are now his enemies might turn his friends. But in my opinion this business will end little to the duke's benefit and less to his honour.

I can now assure you that the king has entered the Catholic league of the princes in Germany. He has undertaken the charge of two regiments and has promised to deposit a certain sum of money if the pope, the duke of Florence and the Catholic princes of Germany also deposit their parts ; and herein they do very earnestly and busily negotiate.

The king hath assisted the emperor with 100,000 florins ; but I find they take little alarm here about the great preparations which they say the Turk maketh.

Concerning the inclination of these people towards his Maj., though they desire to make a fair exterior show, yet secretly they omit nothing that may be averse or prejudicial to him. I could give you many examples but I choose this one. They have been advertised from their ministers in England and France that a match for our young prince with one of the French king's sisters is now negotiating. Hereupon they presently send Don Inigo de Cardenas to represent to that queen how they here refused absolutely to match with the late prince unless he first became a Catholic. And likewise that the d. of Florence, when the like was treated for one of his sisters, would not proceed therein because he could not obtain the pope's approbation ; and therefore how unfit

* Captain Peter Easton ; said to have amassed a fortune worth two millions of gold. See *Venetian Calendar*, Vol. xii, page xxi.

it would be for her to match her daughter upon any other terms than by other Catholic princes were required. Hereby we have an apparent argument of this nation's good intents towards us.

They have lately had several consultations about Virginia. Their resolution is that the plantation must be removed, though thinking it fit to suspend the execution of it till they get perfect information of the state there, hoping the business may fall of itself, seeing it is only upheld by lotteries and such like uncertain shifts.

Our new plantation in Bermuda prospereth better than Virginia, and giveth greater encouragement to prosecute it. Good commodities have already been brought from thence. A poor fellow by stealth conveyed to England as much ambergris as was sold in London for 600*l.* Last summer the Spaniards sent a ship to inform them of the fittest course for assailing us. The ship returned alleging that they could not find the island. By examination it is probable that they were afraid to come near because of the English. Most of the men are clapped up in prison at Seville, and the captain and eight men brought in chains here.

The ambrs. of Denmark* came to the Groyne in very good equipage. They will defray them here. For the journey of the French queen, though they entertain the French with fair words, I venture to say that it will neither be this year nor next.

6½ pp. xxii, 135.

JOHN SANFORD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, May 22, o.s. Madrid.—By my last I told you that Cawley had been arrested and imprisoned at the suit of Nicholas Balbi; since when he hath had the ill hap to have been robbed in his house of most of his apparel or other things to the value of 500 ducats. The thief hoped to have lighted upon some bags of money The order which was expected should have come from the king, not to be molested by the impertinent traverser of the office of Hacienda, is not come forth so fully as was expected and therefore Cawley doth reply upon it; thus they have something still to exercise with and to entertain time. Mr. Cottington bids Spain farewell on Tuesday next. Richard Berrie follows him shortly, to be *lengua* to Don Diego de Sarmienta who has left for England. If you made yourself known to the Prince Palatine in his passage by you, I would know whether there were any notice taken of you touching the interpassing of letters from him to us by your means, as my ld. intimated to his secretary that it would be fittest to use your means and diligence for convoy. We have daily new complaints from the port towns of wrongs offered to our merchants, but no redress of the old.

1 p. Holograph. xxxvi, 64.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, May 23. Paris.—Since the return to court of Condé and Bouillon there was presently a more serious consultation held than

* They were Jacob Ulefeldt and Jonas Charisius. Digby to the king, 20 June, 1613, *S.P. Spain*, Vol. xix, fol. 397d.

at any time before about the Monferrat affair, and upon the advertisements that Savoy will pursue his enterprise, contrary to the information which he had given to his ambr. here.* A resolution is now taken to raise 12,000 foot and 1,200 horse under Desdiguieres against him, besides 6,000 foot, 600 horse and 6 guns which Guise will have for the defence of Provence. It is thought that Savoy will not stay the setting of the forces of this state upon him, but will make peace with Mantua. This week one Magnac, a printer of *Gazettes*, having been discovered to give intelligence to the duke of Savoy, and to have ciphers for that purpose, hath been executed at Fontainebleau. This has been the more slanderous among us because he was a Protestant. This business of Savoy will bring the court back within few days from that place, which will also be hastened by a falling-out between the duke of Longueville and the count of St. Paul about the government of Picardy, for which the young duke hath challenged the count into the field. That matter hath been since taken up and now there is another great grudge between the duke of Mayne and Espernon.

1 p. *Italics underlined in original.* v, 70.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, June 3. Cologne.—I have yours of May 21 and 28. The princess arrived at Düsseldorf on Saturday evening and is expected at Mulheim to-day, unless she has changed her mind and decided to come here in response to an express invitation. The diet should begin on the 11th. It is expected to be long, slow and fruitless. Of the secular electors none will be present, although some think Saxony will go to get an imperial decision on his claim to Juliers. We wonder what course the war between Savoy and Mantua will take. The Catholics seem to wish to help Mantua, raising levies greater even than are needed ; which causes suspicion that there is some understanding between Spain and Savoy, and that when the forces are assembled, peace will be made and the forces turned against Berne and Geneva.

Prince Razivil of Lithuania has arrived at Berlin with great magnificence. He is come for his marriage with the sister of Brandenburg.†

1½ pp. French. ix, 22.

GEORGE [ABBOT], ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, May 25. Lambeth.—I find from the king your diligence in lately sending over Dr. Weston's book in answer to Withrington.‡

* François Amedée Chabo.

† Janusssius Radzivil, duke of Birze, married Elizabeth Sophia, sixth surviving daughter of John George, elector of Brandenburg, on 27 June of this year. She was the aunt and not the sister of John Sigismund, the reigning elector. Hübner : *Genealogische Tabellen*, No. 178.

‡ Dr. Edward Weston's *Juris Pontificii Sanctuarium*, written against a defence of the oath of allegiance by Roger Widdrington, a Benedictine monk whose real name was Thomas Preston.

We here well know how impure and unworthy a fellow this Weston is reputed among his own both overseas and here in England. I understand that he is countenanced secretly by the nuncio at Brussels.* Learn where he abideth, where his book was printed and as much as you can touching that matter. A little before Queen Elizabeth's death he published *De triplici hominis officio* containing virulent matter against the State, but remaining at Douai he was presently blown away, being accused in the English College there of fornication with his laundress. I pray you inform yourself thereof, for I believe it to be true for he was found guilty of unchaste carriage in England.

Over two years since Jerome Prestman, servant to Dr. Worthington† at Douay, brought you a letter from me, showing that I used him for the state. Some suspicion growing on him that he was mine, I was constrained to discontinue that service and to take him into my house. He lived there with all dutiful respect, frequenting the Court and receiving the communion. But before Easter last he asked leave to go to the country for a month. I granted this, not imagining any unfaithfulness in him, but I since find that some of our priests have been tampering with him and by money and promises have prevailed so far that, being first reconciled to Rome, he is secretly gone oversea to serve the turn of some evil disposed persons. I have not acquainted him with businesses of importance and he can discover nothing, but I warn you not to be deceived by him by imagining him to belong to me. I further entreat you to cause it to be given out underhand that he is sent over seas by me as a spy or an intelligencer for the state. This relation coming abroad shall so blast my young fellow, that none will trust him, and he will either live miserably abroad or returning, fall into my "lapse," whereby I shall know how he hath been perverted, and what was the scope of their intendment who have so laboured to corrupt him.

1½ pp. 1, 8.

[PIERRE] DATHENES TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, May 26. Heidelberg.—For a week we have been at home, and yet not for lack of the best company, that of the mistress of the house, to meet whom we go to-morrow toward Bacharach and Caube, hoping to introduce her to her home on Friday the 7th. At Moeurs the count of Furstenberg, accompanied by the governor of Rheinberg, saluted her on behalf of the archdukes. It was noted that the archduchess had called the prince "*mon bon cousin*" without prefixing "*monsieur*." The mistake was said to be due to a clerk. Please try and find what style the archduchess uses to the Electors, and if the mistake was made by a secretary, or if it is a Spanish rhodomontade or an Hispanism, for future guidance; for in this a "*Monsieur*" is quite as good as "*Madame*." It is believed that the diet will not be held till

* Guido Bentivoglio, the historian.

† Dr. Thomas Worthington, president of the English seminary at Douay, from 1599. He was superseded and left for Rome in this month of May.

the end of June. They are trying to settle the Montferrat affair, though Savoy persists and is trying to take Nizza in Casale. I fear they will be too wise to prevent disturbances in Italy.

2 pp. French. *Holograph.* xxi, 142.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, May 26. Cologne.—Acknowledges letter of the 18th. Asks him to forward the enclosed to John More, who dwelleth over against the *King's Arms* in the Old Bailey.

Our incomparable princess left this morning. There was no other place hereabout capable of so great a train, for Count Maurice and other gallants of Holland accompanied her thus far. Horst hath made over money to Antwerp for Sir Gr. Markham to one La Faille.

½ p. xxii, 68.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613 [*endorsement*], May 26. The Hague.—I returned from my attendance on the princess the Friday before the English Whitsuntide. She stayed 5 days here. In this province she saw Rotterdam, Delft, Leyden, Haarlem and Amsterdam; after Utrecht, lastly Arneham, where I kissed her hand and took my leave. As you saw at Flushing and Middelburg, she was treated with her whole train throughout these provinces. At the Hague the States General gave her a present worth 10,000*l.* st. I hold the charge of her whole treatment not less than 25,000*l.* Ct. Maurice convoyed her as far as Wesel, and there presented her with a chain of diamonds which cost him 1,600*l.* She kept her Whitsuntide at Düsseldorf. There they will embark up the Rhine which passage will be tedious and dangerous because of the plague. At Bachraghe they hope to be by the end of the month. There the king's household dissolves, and the officers have charge presently to return. The lords go as far as Heidelberg and stay only 6 days. Then the d. of Lennox goes to Paris; the earl of Arundel and his lady are uncertain what way to take. L. Lisle will hasten to England. Lord Harrington and his lady, as soon as he has taken possession of the jointure, will go to the Spa to meet his daughter, the countess of Bedford. Which way Dr. Martin and Levinus will take I cannot tell, and so you have a plain but full narrative of the voyage.

At my return I found a letter from you dated at Antwerp. Since I had another by Franchement with whom de Mourier did come, who is to remain here as agent in the place of de Reffuges, and this morning your last accuses the reception of those wherein was a packet from the duke of Lennox. I fear the misunderstandings between Denmark and these Provinces will shortly bring forth some evil effect. The former has declared that the state of his affairs will not permit him to diminish the impositions he has laid upon the Sound. I know the state of Holland cannot have patience longer to endure so great a servitude. Besides

Denmark has sent a solemn ambassage to Spain, it is believed here in order to treat a match between his son and a daughter of Spain. I hear that Mairbuis, if that be his name, is now here and will become a preacher

3 pp. *Holograph.* xlvi, 70.

JOHN, duke of DEUXPONT, ADMINISTRATOR of the PALATINATE, to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, May 26. Heidelberg. Asking Trumbull's advice and assistance for his secretary, who brings the letter, sent upon matters touching the duke's three lordships in Brabant and Flanders, to obtain a speedy despatch of the suit, which has dragged on so long, against all reason and equity. Promises to recommend the services rendered in this matter to the king, his master.

1 p. *French.* Misc. v, 76.

SAMUEL CALVERT to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, May 27.—For Ireland, as all projects undertaken by our nation are prosecuted with distrust and want of courage, unless profit be soon returned, so in this particular action of the plantation our citizens have shewed much diffidence. It is now four years and more since a circuit of ground (equal to any almost both for pleasure and benefit) was freely given to the Londoners by his Maty. . . . By articles they were tied to the expense only of 15,000*l.* but [by] want of judgment in officers that had the managing of the business, there is already . . . 30,000*l.* expended and yet scarce one town finished. This is the cause why the common citizens forbear to yield to any further contribution, the burden of the charge and leviation of continual moneys lying most heavy upon the poorer sort (as in all other things here) which breeds much discontentment.

The reason why no part of the city's undertaking in Ulster is inhabited hath been occasioned for want of assurance from his Maty. to enable London to pass estates to any that would plant, being either English, Scots or Irish, and that was delayed through the want of clearing of ancient titles of private men, who pretended great interests in our lands, and would not quit their right without large composition; as Sir Toby Calfeeld, Sir Thos. Phillips, Sir Randall McDonnell and others. Now there is a means found to free us of all obstacles . . . by how much the king (being to pay all charge of private interests above 5,000*l.* which the city is to allow and did answer. And the charter for the Derry is about some fortnight since sent over into Ireland, to receive confirmation at that parliament, which began the 15th of this month. There is another charter under seal for Colrane and those limits with like immunities and privileges (both of the towns) as is granted to the presidentship of York. Hereby our burgesses are a little comforted, and a new imposition of 10,000*l.* is presently to be levied towards our lingering charge . . .

I think the business will do well, if negligence and want of courage hinder it not. I would fain see it settled for I am weary of my painful and fruitless attendance.

1½ pp. *Holograph. Seal. XIV, 47.*

A[NDRE] PAULL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, May 27, o.s. Heidelberg.—The Elector has gone to-day to Bacherach to welcome his bride, and will return in five or six days. She makes her entry on the 6th. The administrator is in bed with fever which will prevent him taking part in the festivities. Our enemies are brewing new designs, as we hear chiefly from Italy where Spanish preparations against Savoy are only a mask for greater enterprises, for why would he raise 18,000 men, Savoy having few troops and Mantua assisted by large forces? The emperor too is recruiting twelve troops of cavalry and will not start for Ratisbon till everything is ready. Spain is said to be finding the money. We laugh at their plans. At the beginning of the emperor's rule they thought to scare us with threats *sub poena banni*. As these proved ineffective they are now trying to reduce us to order by force, but it will take more than 1,200 horse to put us down. We hear that the electors of Saxony and Brandenburg will confer next month at Halle in Saxony, from which we look for much good. The elector of Mayence proposes to go to Ratisbon on June 14–24. It behoves him to be the first, as chancellor of the empire, and 5 or 6 weeks will pass before we follow.

The administrator will send next week from Deux-Ponts one of his secretaries about the three seigneuries in Flanders and Brabant. He will have letters to you. Tell de la Voye I will not forget the Frankendal widow.

2 pp. *French. Seal. XXXIV, 29.*

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, May 27. Vlushing.—Yours of 19th was left at my house by Mr. Chanler. Last Tuesday I got letters from England that there is an expectation that H.M. will choose a ld. treasurer and secretaries to ease H.M. of the exceeding pains which he hath taken since the death of the last treasurer and secretary.

The queen is yet at the Bath, and likes it so well that they say she will continue there so long as the season will permit. You shall soon have with you, or to go by you the e. of Southampton, the L. Chandos, the L. Darcy, the Lady Lumly and Sir Tho. Savage with his lady—all for the Spa. I hear a speech, and it is written also, of their annulling the marriage between the earl of Essex and his lady. The ground I know not, but am sorry to hear it questioned. God will punish, I fear me, and that sharply our land for these crying sins.

My last from my ld. governor from Antwerp was brought me yesterday. Our princess on Monday 23rd went to lie at Embich. Prince Maurice was to go with them as far as Wesel. Her Highness

kept Whitsuntide at Düsseldorf, whence she will embark. Her passage on the river will be tedious and will continue 6 or 7 days, and not without danger because all the towns on the river are infected with plague. About June 4 or 5 they hope to be at Heidelberg, where the lords will not stay above 5 or 6 days.

Contrary to expectation and reports I cannot much commend her entertainment at Amsterdam, considering they made her go so far out of her way. But the province of Utrecht used her and the whole train exceeding civilly, and so at Arnheim where she was lodged in Count Ernest's house.

I am afraid those armies in Italy will join, I mean the Savoyard with the Milanese, and over this summer meet with your cashiered troops and reformados in Germany. God give courage to the Princes Protestants there and elsewhere to discover and withstand the subtle practises of His and their adversaries.

2 pp. *Holograph.* xxxix, 72.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, May 29. Paris.—Yours of 18th certifies your return from Zeeland, but lacks particulars of the reception there of the Elector Palatine and his lady which I chiefly longed after. The rendezvous of the army against Savoy is at Vienne in Dauphiny on July 15 (s.n.), and Bouillon and Villeroi are charged with the arrangements. Meantime the duke of Savoy has sent his son, the prince of Piedmont, to Spain in all haste, and hath dispatched M. de Nemours hither, which confirms the former opinion that his drift chiefly is to amuse the world whilst he compasses the rest of his conquests in the Montferrat. But if our resolutions are followed here, the common opinion is he will be forced to right the d. of Mantoua.

Condé is expected here this day, and the q. on Monday or Tuesday next, whose coming is to employ her authority towards the parlement to make them pass the sale of certain offices whence she hopes to draw 200,000 cr. towards the war. Afore the war was decided it had been resolved in the Council to have sent only 4,000 men by sea to Mantoua's assistance, as volunteers under the Chevalier de Guise. The later resolution was taken on the arrival at court of Condé and Bouillon. After Longueville and St. Paul were reconciled by the intervention of these two, the count resigned Picardy to the former, who took his oath for the same before the king. Now after he shall have made a step into that province to take possession, he hath leave to go with some gentleman to Montferrat to assist Nevers his uncle from his desire to do some service in that war afore it be compounded, as he thinketh it will be shortly, upon the marching of the French army.

1½ pp. v, 71.

NICHOLAS PEYE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, June 8, n.s. Machelen.—My lord of Arundell, at our parting in the Palatinate, willed me to deliver the enclosed to you,

thinking we should have seen Bruxells in our return ; which course we altered at Cullen, hearing that the court was removed to Marie Mount. I can but thank you for all your courtesies. Mr. Heyborne desires you to send to England any letters that come for him.

1 p. *Holograph.* Misc. v, 82.

JOHN BROWNLOWE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, May 30. Antwerp.—I hastened home hoping to have found you but arrived an hour after your departure. My advocate says that in the packet he sent to Tymon both the relation the huissier made from Utteneckhoute as also from Mr. Aenskombe and his widow were enclosed, which if it should not be come to hand, I pray you let me know, and I will have copies made ; but if he have received them, entreat him to prosecute these two businesses *manibus pedibusque*, for they are a main impediment of my stay here, which if some petty business did not hinder, I would prosecute myself. Entreat Mr. Martens to bring Vinckles hither, albeit he should come hither along with him himself, for if we continually lose time, as hitherto, we shall never bring that business to any perfection, and if I had him now here, he should not slip away, till he had cleared those businesses here. I have now letters from London from Mr. Kendrick referring me to an enclosure for you for knowledge of what Van Someren hath done in England (who arrived here yesterday) but he either forgot to enclose it, or my friend forgot to send it to me from Midelborowe, but I doubt not I shall yet receive it.

1 p. xi, 145.

THOMAS, EARL OF ARUNDELL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, May 31, o.s. Gaulstein.—We have this night delivered her Highness to her husband. You will hear from Mrs. Panton at Highgate how the trees you sent prosper ; and if they like the ground I would have you send some over in good time before Michaelmas a month, with good roots and speedy carriage to fill up those walks that want, or may die.

If I may hear from you sometimes as long as I stay abroad, I shall be very glad.

1 p. *Holograph.* ii, 112a.

NEHEMIAS BROWNLOWE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, May 31. Antwerp.—I have yours of 30th, saying that you have spoken with Advocate Tymon about our business. I will show his answer to our advocate here, and let you know his answer to-morrow. The enclosed came this morning. It was left behind my letters at Middelburgh, which I received yesterday.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Seal.* xi, 146.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, June 10. Cologne.—A week ago arrived here the bride of Great Britain, accompanied by Prince Maurice and his brother Henry. They left on Wednesday and she is now at Moers for a few days.

The Saxon ambassadors* are already at Ratisbon saying their master will follow. Archduke Leopold is preparing to go there with great magnificence. He is having golden "effigies" worth 7 crowns each cast for distribution. The emperor's departure is not yet fixed. Before going he says he wishes to make the frontiers safe against the Turks and Tartars. The Spanish ambr. will pay part of the levies raised for this in his master's name. The emperor has sent a herald to Savoy threatening him with the imperial ban if he persists in his design on Montferrat; but who will execute it if the duke has an understanding with Spain. The two electors of Brandenburg and Saxony had a short interview at Hal in Saxony, from which we hope some good will come.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. French. Seal. ix, 23.

ADVOCATE J. THIMON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, June 11. My wife is at the preface of her comedy and with God's help we shall soon have a new Christian, but not a Spaniard or Hispanified. As this conjuncture requires finance it moves me to send you the attached specification.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. French. XXXVIII, 1.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to KING JAMES I.

1613, June 2. Brussels.—Monsr. de Somere mentioned in the postscript of my letters of the 14 of May being returned hither out of England, hath heard reports of the success of his voyage to some of the Archduke's principal ministers, which was chiefly to discover how the Merchants Adventurers stood affected for the remove or continuance of their staple where it is, and what expedient might be taken for the restoring of trade between your Maty.'s realms and these provinces upon indifferent terms. I understand by some confident friends which are men of good experience, well affected to the common quiet, and desirous to maintain the amity between your Maty. and these princes, that the said de Somere hath spoken very freely unto them of the good inclinations both in your Maty. and your subjects to continue the present peace, with the archd. and commerce with their vassals, and also lively represented unto them the wrongs they have done both to your Maj. and themselves in restraining and prohibiting the vent of our cloths in these parts. Hereupon there have been consultations held by the archdukes' financiers and advice given by them that some expedient should be found out to

* Esias von Brandenstein, Christoph von Loss, Wolf von Luttichau and Gabriel Tuntzel. Their instructions are dated 1st May. Chroust: *Briefe und Acten zur Geschichte der 30 Jährigen Krieges*, Vol. xi, page 397.

suppress the discontents between the two nations, and renew the wonted and reciprocal traffic, which did no less import the benefit of the one than the welfare and commodity of the other. But because the said trade was now driven distractedly, against the meaning of the last treaty, which did promise in the 22nd article a restoration of the ancient intercourse, as it had been heretofore, in form of a Staple, therefore they judged it indifferent and necessary for both parties that the ancient form should be renewed. And I am borne in hand by the said persons that if your Maty. would be pleased to condescend thereunto, the archdukes are so well disposed for their parts as they might be drawn upon reasonable conditions to yield their assent. The reasons they urge to persuade your Maj. and your merchants to embrace this course are the wholesome and commodious situation of the town of Antwerp for the distributing of our merchandises through all the parts of Europe, and the trading there with strangers of all nations which can furnish them with sure returns as they desire from any country in Christendom. That these will be the means to straighten and increase the friendship between your Maj. and these princes, to make the United Provinces the more to depend upon your Maj., and to treat your subjects with better regard than they have done hitherto. And lastly to divert the profit immediately upon your Maj.'s own subjects, which now, as their trade is carried they derive from another people at second hand. And whereas the Merchants Adventurers may perhaps make difficulty to permit any of their society to come and reside here in body, as they do at Middlebourg and Hambouro, because they are not accustomed to have any more than one staple in the Netherlands and another in Germany, these men distinguish of the time and place, saying that now there is regard to be had of the Low Countries not as they were long sithence but as they are at this present, divided into two parts and two several governments, and that reason would, as long as your Maj. is in amity with them both, they might both in some reasonable equality participate of the benefit of their intercourse. It may please your Maj. to weigh these arguments with others inferring the contrary, in the balance of your . . . wisdom, and to make election of that which shall be found most beneficial for your royal service and good of your kingdoms, vouchsafing me such an answer and directions . . . as shall be found agreeable to your Maj.'s good pleasure.

There is also consideration to be had of the time which, being more acceptable, may produce some good effect, and if it be neglected, may compel these industrious people to seek out new inventions for the making of cloth in their own country, which may redound to the irreparable loss of your Maj.'s subjects.

Count Fustemberg is returned from . . . the Elector Palatine and the Princess Elizabeth . . . and speaketh much good of them both. But these princes have been somewhat discontented that their Highnesses would not pass through Rhynberg (as they allege the said Elector had promised by his letters) seeing they had made

provision to entertain them and they imagine the world will judge their refusal of going that way to proceed either from a contempt of their courtesy or a diffidence of the archdukes' sincere meaning towards them. Count Fustemberg saluted the elector at Moeurs and the princess between Wesel and Düsseldorf where her Highness lodged on Whitsun Eve, being 22 of last month.

[*Postscript.*]—The last letters out of Germany affirm that the emperor is resolved to levy 12 troops of horse, and not to go towards Ratisbon until they shall be on foot to guard his person. As also that there shall be an interview this month between the electors of Saxony and Brandebourg at . . . Halle in Saxony.

3 pp. *Draft.* Min. II, 18.

PIERRE DATHENES TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, June 3. Oppenheim.—I wrote you from Heidelberg, before my departure of my lord's happy arrival. His Highness was going to meet his dear spouse at a little village,* the only healthy one of ours in these districts, having sent two dukes Palatine of Deuxponts to welcome her at the frontier. But the impatience of love would not allow his Highness to await Madame at the appointed place ; so with 12 or 15 gentlemen he set off in a yacht to take her and all her company by surprise. So far all goes well, but the discomforts of this wretched little village have prevented us from giving the satisfaction which we should have desired to the gentlemen in attendance. It is true that they were very ill lodged, and entertained as well as the place afforded, but we have been surprised, after having formally invited the officers of the king and the greater part of the company to honour their Highnesses by coming as far as Heidelberg, that they have refused, excusing themselves upon the express command of the king. This has thwarted our hope of making up for this first bad reception in other places, by better order and treatment and of showing gratitude and favour to some, which could not be done at the place in question. We had not looked for this refusal and for that reason had come unprovided and like wandering knights. I know that there are some who will complain of this sober departure, and I ask you to believe that I have drawn up three instructions for Mons. de Schonberg to beseech these officers and other worthy folk, so that a refusal was the last thing we imagined, especially as their Highnesses had undertaken to answer for it to his Majesty.

Two days ago their Highnesses stayed at Mayence as guests of the archbishop ; I do not know how they were entertained. They arrived here yesterday and will go on to-morrow to Franchendal, where Madame stays two days, while his Highness goes to Heidelberg for the reception of Madame with twelve princes, thirty counts and barons, 2,500 horse, 8,000 foot and 19 or 20 guns,

* Gaulsheim, the first place in the Palatinate at which they touched. Green : *Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia*, page 76.

a league from Heidelberg, where they will have races, combats and other festivities.

This arrival is practically holding up all our other affairs in Germany. The emperor's presence at Ratisbon is not yet fully assured, anyway it is not thought that he can be there until the beginning of July. It would seem that the disturbance over the marquisate of Monferrat is also in view owing to the umbrage caused by that armament in one way and another. Geneva, Berne and the Grisons, which are nearest to it, are very apprehensive and accordingly they are taking all the precautions in their power to avoid being surprised.

2 pp. Holograph. French. xxi, 143.

ANDRE PAULL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, June 3. Heidelberg. I have yours of 22 and 28 May. The emperor is arming and at Vienna they expect to bring off a great coup. But they reckon without their host. Charles the Fifth could do nothing, with all his power and we need not fear a handful of men. From the Saxon Court we learn that they are very hopeful of a good accord from the meeting at Halle ; but we find this difficult to believe, although there is nothing that we should desire more for the public good. Of the conversion or rather the facing about of the duke of Neuburg, we hear nothing, indeed we have a report that the prince will print his apology, giving the lie to the Jesuits and all those who have spread this report.

His Highness with his bride reached Mayence the day before yesterday, Oppenheim yesterday evening, and they will go to-morrow to Frankental, coming on here after spending a day or two there, to rest and recover from the fatigues of the journey. What will you say of the virility of my master when you learn that Madame is already two months gone with child ?

1½ pp. French. xxxiv, 30.

JOHN BROWNLOWE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, June 4. Antwerp.—I send you here inclosed the usher's declaration which Mr. Tymon told you I wanted which I pray you see delivered unto him, and desire him to prosecute that business as earnestly as he can. Concerning Utteneckhoute he told me he advised Mr. Tymon that I was "daged" before the court of Brabant against the 8th of May last past. I doubt not but he hath given order that I have not through omission fallen into any default, which if I should, I pray you entreat him to see reformed if possible. I sent you a letter enclosed per my brother from Mr. Kendricke, and since another which came unto me enclosed from London, but from whom I know not, which I sent without covert, both which I long to know if they be well come to your hands.

½ p. xi, 149.

SAMUEL CALVERT TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, June 4. [London.]—Since my last we understand that towards the parliament, a combination was made by the greatest Papists in the country to have surprised and spoiled all those of the religion, doubting the laws likely to be enacted for matter of their restraint . . . The form intended was much after that horrible bloody plot of the massacre in Paris, but the Lord Deputy (lately created baron of Belfast* in Ulster) being both wise and valorous, took this course, with the consent of the Council, to plant store of cannon on the churches, intimating first to the conspirators that if they made any insurrection . . . houses and families should be razed to the ground.

This discourse is . . . not improbable by how much the king hath been refused in the appointment of Sir John Davis, the Speaker . . . whom the Irish have kicked out of the assembly of Burgesses. What this will come to, God knows and most fear since that rebellious nation stands so much upon liberty of conscience . . . I understand the earl of Thomond, Sir Oliver St. John and four more of that council are posting hither for consultation and fresh power . . . It is said there is not an Irish lord of the contrary faction but hath a son at this instant resident in the court of Spain. Their designs mixed with other venomous plots cannot but produce ill effects if Heaven prevent them not.

I must advise you privately of an unexpected alteration in our trade with the Turk. Sir Henry Middleton, employed at sea by the East India company, and through his own indiscretion or boldness having received some wrong at Tripoly, where a Bashaw circumvented him in a feast, and kept him prisoner till order from hence went to release him; after his liberty, took his course through the Red Sea and in revenge of three men slain, searched three Turkish ships, and satisfied himself out of goods and men. The rumour of this reaching Constantinople, the Chief Vizier Nassuff Bassa, hearing of this, complained to our ambassador of the overthrow of their trade through the spoil on the Grand Signor's subjects by English pirates, and threatened to dismiss all the English out of the country. The ambr. sent us a form of letter, but I distrust his judgment as he is a man of hot spirit though honest. He wanted a direction that all commission should pass by his interpretation only. We are now in suit for such letters as are desired but I think it will prove but a Turkish bravado. Since the truce with Spain the Hollanders have spoiled our trade, (and yet our merchants here furnish them with tin and cloth) and made us too good cheap. The times are necessitous and corrupt.

Two days since Sir Tho. Smith delivered me the state of Virginia. That plantation is like to grow weak by our merchants wanting courage to continue contribution unless they see present returns. Not one assembly in five warnings happens, and the great ones

* Sir Arthur Chichester, raised to the Irish peerage on 24 February as Baron Chichester of Belfast.

are grown idle and leave their assistance. I served the council and company half a year and never had more than thanks and good words.

Our news at home is but of poverty and misery, and my pains in any condition I have doth triple my profit, for I serve a sort of Irish committees that kill me with attendance, and are so parsimonious that I get no requital for all the favours I do them beyond the discharge of my place.

My old master Sir W. Waad is removed out of the Tower by the device of the Lady Arbella and his own daughter. I dare not speak particulars by writing, though the poor knight's indiscretion was chiefest cause of his discharge. Sir Tho. Overbury remains there for a contempt; by which you may observe how soon such aspiring minds fall down scorched with the sun and their own weight. Not a man enquires after him nor doth the lord C. miss him.

No officers yet made and we are at a wonder when and who they shall be, since the track of this court is ever to name him first that last or never shall have the preferment. Dudley Norton employs *le verd et le sec* to be clerk of the council, but I hear the king hath protested to reserve those places for his agents abroad.

$\frac{2}{3}$ pp. *Holograph.* XIV, 48.

THOMAS SHELTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, June 4. The bearer is my surgeon, as the one best fitted to inform you of my state and wants. His care is very great, he speaks Latin and seems to be a very honest man, which makes me more hopeful of myself.

$\frac{2}{3}$ p. *Misc. v*, 80.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, June 5, o.s. Düsseldorf. Acknowledges letters of the 18th and 20th. My former to you, wherein was one to his Majesty, acquainted you that M. Horst said he had made over money to Antwerp for Sir Gr. Markham, to one de la Faille. The charge given to M. de Preaux to deal with your archduke not to stir against Mulheim was, for ought I comprehend, a work of supererogation, and I feel sure you agree, seeing in what terms things stand now. God grant the Saxon give ear to reason. I cannot as yet believe it.

$\frac{2}{3}$ p. *xxii*, 70.

JOHN KENDRICK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, June 5. London.—My last was of 15 May telling you that van Someren had effected little or nothing, as before his arrival our company had resolved of the abode at Middelburg; but I was of opinion that if the archduke, as van Someren said he would, set open the river of Antwerp for our cloth and other commodities, upon such terms as when the Company had their residence there, time might work the return of some of us thither

again. I repeat this because John Brownlow writes that he had my letter, but that the enclosed was left out. I suspect van Someren may have opened the packet and taken it out.

I have yours of the 11th and 19th ult. and thank you for the pains taken for my brother. I have written to Mr. Robinson to get you the treaties you writ for, but he says it was only a meeting for compliment and nothing else done. He has a book of what passed at Bridges, but nothing was concluded there. As for Utrecht, there was no record at all of it. So there was nothing that you require unless you will have the Bridges treaty copied out, which would not be worth a quarter the cost.

I long much to hear what van Someren hath done since his return for the opening of trade at Antwerp and the restoring of our cloths to their accustomed liberty.

1 $\frac{2}{3}$ pp. Misc. v, 81.

JACOB DE SOMERE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, June 16.—Du Poldre d'Albertus.—Although Mr. Brouwnlo will have informed you of the answer given me, I will not fail to send you this word more. In spite of my instances they would not agree to the re-establishment of the traffic of your nation at Antwerp by form of Court or ordinary residence, as a second staple, not because their Highnesses and ministers desire anything but the maintenance of friendly relations, but because they are persuaded that such passports or general permission will be in vain. If the decision on your side to have only one staple, at Middelbourg, and that it shall not be lawful for your nation to expose cloth or other goods for sale away from it, that cannot be reconciled with mutual satisfaction without some assurance that if their H. decide to admit your trade free, as in the past, the merchants will approach his Maj. to permit the re-establishment of their Court and residence in some town of their obedience as well as Middelbourg. It will not prejudice that town because you wish to use that for the United Provinces. It does not seem reasonable to exclude Antwerp from the staple, as the king of Great Britain has good relations with both parties, so to have a staple with one and not with the other would show partiality . . . I feel sure that our affair will be subject to many countermines and difficulties unless I can obtain some more specific declaration that the good offices over there will be accepted and mutual trade restored to its former state. To forward this I have written to Messrs. Towerson and Kynricz to approach those who are able to help, and I ask your lp. to recommend it to H.M. and his chief ministers to promote the end we aim at, to wit good relations between the two countries and better trade. I have told Messrs. Towerson and Kynricz that if they find my presence necessary to achieve this result I will venture on another journey, immediately after our harvest; but I hope a reply will come from London which will encourage me to continue my labours and facilitate all that will be practicable on our side. I feel sure all will proceed to the

satisfaction of your nation, chiefly if they agree to this declaration. Some allowance must be made for their humours there, although they are very well disposed ; but with irresolution other difficulties often arise to upset everything. If I have to make the journey I hope to get such support that I shall return with good results.

If you think my efforts to get a declaration will be in vain, without a previous innovation from there, but that the desired result will follow it, I beg you to let me see clear, so that I may not incur indignation and loss of favour with our good friends there. I think your lp. would do well to discuss the question with the treasurer, whom I know to be well affected to the common good. I hope that my negotiations at Antwerp will not be without effect, if the occasion for offence on our side is removed or if they will treat as equals. If I make the journey it will not be amiss to let him understand that my good offices and credit with the chiefs of your merchants, won by my work at Hamburg and otherwise, may be very helpful. I expect to remain here three weeks longer but your letters may always be sent under cover to Mr. Brouwnlo or to my son Cornille de Somere, Brillstrate near the Nouveau Poix.

$3\frac{1}{2}$ pp. French. Misc. v, 13.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, June 6. Vlushing.—I return the enclosed which came 3 days ago from you. The discourse verifieth the old saying that it is easy to find a cudgel when a man is resolved to give blows. I cannot believe that these great threats will come to any such matter by reason of the potency of the partisans on both sides.

It is reported that your prince by solemn ambassr. saluted our princess at Rheinberg, and presented her with a hat and rich band ; also that the princess and Ct. Maurice lodged at Cullen two nights and were made much of. This is very much spoken of among these people.

Last Friday sennight divers of the lords of this council being absent in the country were sent for in all haste, and by Saturday morning about 9 or 10 went instantly to council and sat till 12. As soon as they had dined, again to the same business, again on Sunday morning betimes and sat till half-twelve. It is imagined that something shortly will come abroad.

1 p. Holograph. Signed, Your adopted Father. xxxix, 73.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, June 17. Cologne.—I have yours of the 10th. German affairs seem at present to hang on the decisions taken at Ratisbon. I fear one side will be circumvented by the others who are more cunning and less conscientious. The best is that the Protestant electors appear only by their ambassadors *ad audiendum et referendum*, so we can expect very little fruit from the diet. 13 Princes and many nobles and gentry are to meet the princess in a plain between Heidelberg and Ladenburg, where batteries

of artillery have been set up, and 5,000 men will be under the command of Ct. John of Nassau.

We are devoutly awaiting the results of the meeting at Hal for an accommodation between the two electors. Messieurs de Borch and Ketler have gone there to plead the cause of their young prince and to bring him a commission of lieutenant general.

1½ pp. French. Seal. ix, 24.

Advertisements out of Ireland.*

1613, June 7.—On 17th a petition was delivered to the Lord Deputy in which the papist lords complained (1) parliament was held in the castle ; (2) Scottish lords summoned as well as Irish ; (3) making of the new conjurations ; (4) sheriffs returned knights of the shire not lawfully chosen ; (5) introducing armed men into the House and mounting ordnance. For answer the Deputy summoned the nobility to the council table that afternoon and showed the king's warrant for what he had done. The lords departed to take new counsel. On 18 May Visct. Gormanston and other lords moved the Ld. Dep. to decide a question of precedence, for which he appointed the 25th. This being settled, all went in state from the castle to St. Patrick's church for the sermon. Returned to the castle the Ld. Chancellor and Ld. Deputy spoke ; after which the Ld. Dep. dismissed the Lower House to choose their Speaker. The Papists wished first to cast out the unlawful members. The Protestants called for Davis as Speaker, the Papists for Evorite. When the Protestants went forth to number themselves by poll the Papists most rudely placed Sir John Evorite in the Speaker's chair. The Protestants returned, having 128 votes for Sir John Davis, while there were only 103 for Evorite, so the Protestants proceeded to put Davis in the chair, calling upon Evorite to vacate it. He answered nothing, but sat still, whereupon Sir Thomas Ridgeway and Sir Oliver St. John pulled him forth and placed Sir J. Davis in his room. At this all the Papists went their way and refused to come any more to the parliament.

On the 19th brothers of the earls of Temoull [?] and Clanricard, and of the baron of Delvin, with Sir Walter Butler and one Clancy, preferred an unsigned petition to the Ld. Dep. complaining of the ejection of Davis and asking for the ill members to be cast out and for the Speaker chosen by the Papists to be restored. The Ld. Dep. asked the gentlemen who brought the petition to sign it, who refused saying they knew not what was in it ; so the Ld. Dep. sent them to get the signatures.

On the 20th the petition was presented again with an addition asking for security of their persons. The Ld. Dep. yielded all under his hand, except the Speaker. On the 21st Sir Jn. Davis was presented as Speaker in the Upper House, but only by the

* There is an account of the proceedings in this parliament in the *Carew Papers*, 1603-24, pp. 270-5, 278-85.

Protestant knights and burgesses, the Papists refusing to come any more to parliament.

On the 22nd the Papist lords refused to come any more to parliament unless the Lower House were purged of those they termed the ill members. This was done by petition, presented by Visct. Mountgarret and the baron of Louth. The Ld. Chanc. and Protestant lords then sent for the Papist lords to repair to the Upper House to hear the Act of Recognition read, but they refused. In the afternoon parliament was adjourned until the 27th by reason of the Whitsuntide holidays. Sir Josias Bodley was sent post to signify the proceedings to the king.

On the 23rd at the Ld. Dep.'s return from church, Visct. Barry and Visct. Gorman contended for precedence. Two of their followers drew their swords, close by the Ld. Dep., whereupon he himself called up the guard. At least 500 swords were drawn, everyone fearing there had been a massacre intended by the Papists. Those that drew were both committed.

On the 25th the matter of the lords' precedence was debated at the Council table but not determined. On the 27th and 28th the Protestants of both Houses came to parliament, but the Papists still refused to come.

On the 29th the earl of Tomont, the ld. chief justice and Sir Oliver St. John were sent from the Ld. Dep. and Council to certify his Majesty of the state of the parliament of Ireland, who arrived at the Court on Monday the 7th June.

$2\frac{1}{8}$ pp. Misc. V, 98.

LIEUTENANT JOHN BONYTHON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, June 17, n.s. The Hague.—Compliments. Asks him to forward the enclosed to Mr. Flude, secretary to the ambassador at Paris, who will send it to the writer's captain.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. Misc. v, 6.

1613, June 17. Charles Emanuel, duke of Savoy, appointing Count Luigi Crivelli with full powers to negotiate a settlement of the dispute with Mantua concerning the state of Monferrat. Dated at Asti, 12 June, 1613.

Undertaking by Count Crivelli to consign to the prince of Castiglione and the marquis of Inojosa, all the fortresses etc. taken in the Monferrat. Dated at Milan, 17 June, 1613.*

$1\frac{1}{4}$ pp. Italian. Copy. Misc. v, 86.

ISAAC CASAUBON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, June 8. London.—Je suis mari d'avoir esté prevenu de vous et de ne vous avoir escrit plustot. C'a esté partie par faute de subject digne de vous ; partie pour navoir eu par cidevant l'honneur de vous coignoistre. Puis qu'il vous a pleu m'obliger

* Printed in Siri : *Memorie Recondite*, Vol. iii, page 104, where the date given is 18 June.

a vous en commençant, je ne doutterai desormais que ne preins a gre que je vous escrive. Et aiant pleu a Dieu que je serve a present le mesme Maistre que vous, cela mesmes m'oblige a vous vouer tout service. Je vous remercie de celles que m'aves envoié de M. Rebbi. C'est un personage de qui je fais grand cas, pour sa doctrine et probité. Sa Maj., a qui j'ai communiqué toutes celles qu'il m'a escrit, lui porte grande affection, admirant qu'en un pais ou ceste engeine de Satan qui pollue le precieux nom de Jesus domine, il se trouve de tels personages. Je lui rescris par commandement, et vous prie lui faire tenir les lettres. Je vous remercie de l'offre que me faites de m'envoyer certains memoires contre ces garnements qui escrivent contre moi. Cela pourra servir et il y a un docteur a Oxford qui a commandement de respondre au livre de ce babouin de Graeculus Cretensis contre moi.* Pour mon particulier Je me soucie si peu de ce que ces mancipia Satani escrivent contre moi que, aiant en peu de pages recogneul leur furie, je ne les lis pas. J'ai trop de serieuses occupations pour perdre le tems a ces libelles fameux. Il a pleu a Dieu me faire naistre d'un père si honorable, si excellent en piété, prudence et doctrine, qui a tant pris de peine a m'instruire en la crainte de Dieu et aux lettres que je ne crains nullement tous ces aboitements. Je scai que devant Dieu je suis le premier des pecheurs ; pour les hommes, je ne les crains pas, loué soit le nom du Seigneur. Si ce maudit Jesuite de Candie And. End. avoit peu dire contre feu mon pere ou contre moi quelque chose de vrai, il n'auroit rempli le papier de fal . . [torn] si fauses. Mais sur tout il est detestable quand il dit que feu mon bon pere a esté pendu. Le Diable ne pourrait inventer une mensonge plus puante. Mon pere tomba malade le 1r Jan. 1586 a Die en Dauphiné et demeura malade un mois. Le 28 dudit il fit son testament, ou les principaux de la ville sont signés. Le 1 Feb., en invoquant le nom de Dieu, il rendit l'ame a son Createur, entre les mains de ma bonne mere, tous ses enfants (sans moi qu'estois a Geneve) gendre et nepveue. On tenait lors en ceste ville de Die une grande assamblée de ceux de la religion, ou estoient Mons. Desdiguières et toute la noblesse de la province. En sa maladie il feut visité tous les jours par tous les grands. Il feut porté en terre par des honestes citoyens, accompagné de toute la ville et de toute la noblesse. Encore aujourd' hui sa memoire est sainte envers les gens de bien. Et plusieurs Papistes l'honoroiuent, quoique ministre de la Sainte parole de Dieu. Mais sa doctrine, ses moeurs et singulière piété le rendoient admirable aux gens de bien. Dieu la delivre des massacres et mille dangers par sa grande faveur. Et qu'un maudit Jesuite ait aujourd hui l'audace de mentir si impudament d'un tel homme qui est avec Dieu dès si long temps. J'ai respondu a ce Satan comme il meritoit. Cependant vous ai voulu donner cest avis

* The reference is to a pamphlet by a Cretan named Eudaemon-Joannes, a Jesuit, entitled *Responsio ad Epistolam Is. Casauboni*. John Prideaux, rector of Exeter Coll., Oxford, was commissioned by Archbishop Abbot to answer it. He did this by a pamphlet entitled, *Castigatio cuiusdam circulatoris qui . . Eudaemon-Johanem . . seipsum noncupat*, published at Oxford in 1614, Pattison : *Isaac Casaubon*, pp. 295, 390-3.

afin, si il vous plaist, que l'occasion se presentant, souplier la verité. Bientost, aidant Dieu, tous ces matins auront bien de la besoigne par moi tailés.

3 pp. *Holograph.* Misc. v, 3.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, June 10. Paris.—I have your letters of May 24 and 31, the first giving an account of the reception of the prince and princess in Holland. After the solemn resolution taken at Fontainebleau for making war upon Savoy in favour of Mantoua, everyone expected a like liveliness in the execution. There hath been such working against it by those otherwise affected that they have not only sought to have part of the forces cut off, but also to have the rest divided into several troops and kept afoot only upon the frontiers of Dauphiné, Provence and Bresse till it might appear what course the duke of Savoy would take to compound the war. At least they have been very earnest that the army might be sent against Savoy rather than against Piedmont, that it might not give too great cause of jealousy to the Spaniards, specially being led by Desdiguières. But Condé and others allege that the sending of the army into Savoy would be very little available for the succour of the d. of Mantoua, and give as little assurance to the princes and states of Italy of the care which this state will take of them. The matter is therefore in suspense notwithstanding the continued solicitations of the Mantuan ambassador. Only leave hath been given to the Chevalier de Guise to carry 2,000 men by sea into Montferrat, for which purpose he departed two days ago to embark in Provence ; with whom d'Espernon sends his son M. de la Valette, colonel general of the infantry of France. De Longueville with some gentlemen departed hence likewise last week to join his uncle, de Nevers, in that war. But these small troops will rather carry wood to the fire to entertain it than water to quench it. Here is great jealousy of the frequent negociations of the Savoy ambr. in England and of the carriage of Mr. Parkhurst, the king's agent at Turin, who is here reported not only to have accompanied him in all his enterprises, but also to have gone from him to Geneva, to give them and the Bernese assurance that the duke had no design against them. But as the first of these employments is rather held to be an artifice of the duke, to raise the reputation of his affairs than an argument of his speeding or inward intelligence with our king, so my lo. ambassador believes the second to proceed from the sd. agent's particular affection to the duke's service, than out of the ground of his instructions.

The Spaniards in the duke of Mantoua's army daily increase the jealousy conceived of their secret intelligence and connivance with Savoy, not only for that after raising the siege of Nizza la Paglia they put 2,000 of their men in garrison there instead of the natives who were formerly there, but also for that when Nevers did after the siege entreat their assistance for the recovery of

Alba, they answered that they would not proceed in any further enterprise with him till they had new order from Milan. And yet Mr. Cottington (who passed on Sunday last this way for England), and all the advertisements from Spain affirm that the k. doth utterly disclaim from the action of Savoy, and threateneth, if he do not desist, he will employ all his forces against him. This makes some think that the intelligence between Savoy and the governor of Milan doth rather proceed from the particular affection, which heretofore hath been between them, than from any order out of Spain. It is reported that the duke is still battering the castle of St. Damian, and fortifying Trin and Moncalve. Nevers hath taken some castles from him, one of which is important for succours coming from France; also that the d. of Florence hath levied 12,000 men to secure the passages of the succours which he will send to Mantoua, which it is said the duke of Modena seeks to hinder through his country.

The duke of Vendosme, against the queen's command, hath retired to a castle in Brittany, from whence she orders him to return. He is believed to have excused himself, and Condé's intervention is expected to secure him from any rigorous proceeding.

[*Postscript.*]—Encloses letter which he thinks Mr. Dickenson can convey to M. Ketler, as understands Dickenson is now come back to his house in Juliers.

3 pp. v, 72.

SIR THOMAS LAKE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, June 10 [*endorsement*.]—I send my two sons in the train with the Prince Palatine and my Lady Elizabeth as far as Heidelberg having desired Doctor Martyn and Mr. Levinus to have care of them. In the return I have directed them to come through the Archduke's countries, which I think [they] will do, though not to stay there, but only to see the court and some towns in passing. If they come to Brussels I hope you will help them to see the court and such memorable things as are thereabout, and if they have any want of money while they are there, I shall desire you to help them with some merchants.

1 p. *Holograph. Seal.* xxvii, 194.

JOHN MORE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, June 10. London.—This bearer can tell you how I have been mindful of your particular. Both the king and my ld. of Rochester are very well satisfied with your proceedings, and have a purpose to advance you. For the great business something may be done sooner than the world expects, and if, when this comes to your hands, nothing is effected, I think no issue is to be expected till the end of summer.

The worst news we have is that money runs low in the exchequer and whereas your payments should be made out of the loans, the city aldermen make difficulty to accept their privy seals, and in

the country many excuse themselves. You will wish with me that this point had not been pressed so far. A refusal in this kind may grow prejudicial to his Maj., which I presume the lords in their wisdom will prevent.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. XXXII, 44.

WILLIAM NORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613 [endorsement], June 10. London.—I have sent you several letters, but received no answer. Mr. Yates also has had no tidings of you. There is not much news. The garboyls in Ireland are not yet well appeased, and great sums of money are going over for payments there. Many Irish lords, both Catholic and Protestant, have arrived, and more expected daily. Sir Robert Mansfield has been three weeks in the Marshalsea. His cause is heard to-day before his Majesty and the Privy Council, together with a Mr. Whitcloke, a counsellor of his, now prisoner in the Fleet. The cause of his imprisonment is not certainly known.

The Savoy ambr. is not yet despatched and attends the queen's coming from Bath. His Majesty goes within three days to Windsor to meet her, I expect accompanied by the Savoyan, who is said to have a very rich present for her. The prince's household is establishing out of hand. Sir David Fowles beareth a great place among the officers. I ask you to let me know how the matter stands about the 20*l.* which I take it was paid in from Sir Wm. Stanly for my uncle's use. My uncle thinks that I am the occasion of the stay of his moneys there.

1p. Misc. v, 83.

JOHN PACKER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, June 10. Greenwich.—I have made more than ordinary haste with the pardon and pension* because I would send your man back as speedily as might be. They were signed on Tuesday night and I went to my ld. chancellor to procure a special seal for them. The clerks expected some reward, though I look for none, but that the party would become an honest man. The pardon is general except treason against H.M.'s person, which Mr. Attorney told me must be inserted in every pardon. The consideration is at his father's suit, for so I interpret your letter. The pension is under the great seal because you wished it should be during life.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. v, 85.

VISCOUNT ROCHESTER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, June 10. Greenwich. Touching Gerard his Majesty's pleasure is that you prosecute with the archdukes the banishment of him out of their dominions, grounding yourself upon their former promise made upon the demand of Owen and upon the

* For Fargus Donnel. See Vol. iii of these papers, pp. 427, 449.

amity of treaties between his Maj. and them, which such pestilent instruments are not like to entertain.

I send herewith the pardon and pension for the Irishman,* as near as could be to your desire and carried with such secrecy as he need not fear anything in that respect.

According to that which you have formerly written to me concerning yourself, I have you in mind both for the increasing of your entertainment there and providing of some place for you at your return home ; whereunto, howsoever you be a stranger to me, your industry and diligence in giving account of those things wherein you are directed from hence, and advertising the occurrences of those parts hath been the only motive.

$\frac{2}{3}$ p. Misc. v, 84.

D[ANIEL] BUWINCKHAUSEN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, June 10–20. Stutgard.—I have yours of May 22. I am glad of your return to Brussels in good health. The Princes Palatine arrived at Heidelberg last Monday ; and they are now engaged in festivities, though the rainy weather partly interferes. The duke has also gone there with his brothers.

The emperor has left Vienna for the Ratisbon diet. It is doubtful if the United Princes will go. We shall send deputies.

As for Grenoble the archdukes have revoked their former procuration *ad totam causam* in favour of another *ad punctum sequestri*, not wishing to proceed in the principal cause. We have told our chancellor to submit as soon as the opposition produce the king of Spain's ratification, though our ambassador, de Preaux and Maurisseus write that the archdukes have recalled their deputies.

I do not think his Highness will send anyone to Brussels right away, because he wrote to his Altesse very fully, 9 weeks ago, and has received no reply ; but such procedure is due to the ministers rather than to their masters. We shall see what they mean to do.

If the war in Italy goes on, it will be a good *morceau* for the soldiers, but the pope and the other Italian princes who do not like war in their neighbourhood, will find a remedy.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ pp. French. XII, 21.

JOHN BROWNLOWE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, June 11. Antwerp.—I sent you on Saturday by Mr. Greene two of the books you desired, Doctor Weston's being not yet to be had here. Van Someren, being yesterday ready to depart for Flanders, received a letter from Monsr. Robiano, which he imparted me with his answer thereto, wherein he seemed to give testimony of the duke's good liking of his proceedings in England, and seemed very forward to have the matter come to perfection. [They] could hardly rest contented with the assurance Van Someren had given them concerning our certain

* Fargus Donnel.

abode at Midlburgh, or our company's intention to live here court wise, of which that the duke might receive absolute satisfaction. Robiano wished him if he did imagine that his presence in England might further that business, to make a season's journey thither and then publicly to declare the cause of his coming by the delivery of the letters which you gave him at his last going thither, both to my lords of Northampton and Rochester ; but he being fearful lest some negligence committed by the Pensionary Borrell, before his departure from London, might have left their resolution for our stay not so absolute as was reported, he would understand from friends in England of the certainty hereof before he undertook a second voyage, which he was more unwilling to undertake because of his particular business in Flanders, which he hopeth will be ended before we shall have answer of our letters, desiring me to write to my friends in London hereabout, which I promised to do by post to-morrow. In the meantime I wished him, that our State might see some apparancy of reformation here, to urge the consenting of bringing some colours in, whether in particular to one, or in general to all, that hereby they might both discern a willingness in these princes to renew their former amity, and more a forwardness in our State to join with him in the opening of the river and removing other obstacles which might hinder the success of so hopeful a business. He told me he had laboured for that, and desired you to speak to Robiano and let him understand that consenting to the entrance of a few cloths will make that business more tractable. If you perceive any more forwardness in those princes than as yet I can gather from him, I pray you make me partake thereof and reserve the proceeding of this business secret from all.

1 p. xi, 150.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, June $\frac{1}{2}$. Venice.—Acknowledges letter of 22 May. Since the raising of the siege of Nizza there hath passed very gentle wars betwixt the Spaniards and the Savoyards, but not so betwixt these and the Mantovans, for when the d. of Savoy had made truce with the governor of Milan, while the nuncio Massimi and the prince of Castiglion, the emperor's commissary, might go to Mantova to offer the d. certain articles of agreement, the d. thought it best to lose no time, and set upon many open towns which he carried and ravaged the whole country, the Mantovans being too weak to make head against him of themselves, and the Spaniards being bound to the peace until the return of the peacemakers. The articles proposed for composition were : to deliver into the pope's hands all the towns taken, to be consigned after due trial to them to whom they should be adjudged ; the deputies of both sides to meet and give sentence within a month ; the revenue of Montferrat to be employed meantime to pay the soldiers and repair the fortifications. When the commissioners came to Mantova to make this overture the d. would not hearken

to any composition unless he might first be redintegrated into the possession of all his usurped places. The treaty being thus broken off, the war was resumed with greater fury. Savoy, to affright the pope and deter the Spaniards from resolving to drive him to desperation, sent to treat with Geneva and offered the Valesians free exercise of their religion, conditionally that they would come and serve him. Mantova thought of the same course for himself and, notwithstanding his red hat, sent to Berne to sound them about joining him against their capital enemy. He did this to induce the pope to declare himself more in his favour than hitherto he hath done, who, suffering himself to be ruled by Spanish counsel, adhereth more to Savoy, notwithstanding the many affronts he hath offered.

Out of this war was like to have sprung another betwixt the dukes of Florence and Modena, touching a passage through the Modenese, which the Great Duke resolved to make by force. Both sides made great preparations for offence and defence. The Florentines, by dividing their forces, one part staying at the confines to amuse the Modenese, made shift to pass with the rest, finding no resistance but in the natural badness of the ways.

In the midst of these wars we hear of peace concluded at Milan betwixt that governor, the commissary for the emperor and two deputies for Savoy and Mantova; the pope's nuncio *Maximi minime* admitted, but shut out for a wrangler. The places usurped by Savoy in Montferrat are to be restored to the emperor's commissary and the gov. of Milan and by them to Mantova, so if all promises hold, our wars are at an end. This award was made the 7/17 of this month.

3 pp. xv, 44.

PIERRE DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, June 11. [Heidelberg.]—I have received your reply about the question of title. We are also in composition with France, which is willing to offer us the title of "brother" but desires some submissions in recompense, upon which we are not yet agreed.

All goes well here and the festivities proceed in good order. Flatterers say that our celebrations have surpassed those of his Majesty at Frankfort and Vienna. We tried to entertain Madame's company, and if we failed, it was because of their numbers.

1 p. *Holograph. French.* xxi, 144.

SIR HENRY PEYTON* to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, June 22, n.s. Sluice. It is impossible anything from hence should be news to you, but it is not comely for me to say nothing. Her Highness was overcome by importunity, lodged and well received at Colloigne. Our States thought the adventure somewhat too great and, I hear, mean to tell his Ex. so

* Endorsed "Sir John Peyton."

much, but the issue proveth them in this, as they are in many other points, over jealous.

The last news from England was a separation between my ld. of Essex and his wife, which is sought to be so contrived that they may be otherwise disposed of and that lawfully ; she already furnished of an husband ; I know who it is. I hope none of this is true, though it be beyond my reason how the latter can be unless our civilians will therein contend with common lawyers, who shall turn most nimbly positive laws into the will of the client.

You have heard how Sir Rob. Killigrew was imprisoned for saluting his friend Sir Thos. Overbury, though he gave none but open and sound counsel. Now there is a rumour of Sir. Rob. Mansfeld's imprisonment in the Fleet for some unreverend speech used to the Lady Elizabeth.

We discourse much of your cassations. They are all of naturals. Parsimony is every man's collection ; peaceable inclination theirs that lull themselves in truces or favour the worse cause ; our side perhaps as much too sharp. Read distrust of naturals, neglect of their distaste and confidence in their own swelling wealth, that no motion of war can arise but from themselves, for which, when their preparations shall be ripe, they will trust to multitudes of Spaniards, Italians, Irish. I cannot blame them ; they are the surest and ablest soldiers on that side.

1 p. *Holograph. Seal.* Misc. v, 91.

JOHN BROWNLOWE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, June 12. Antwerp.—I wrote you yesterday how far Mons. Van Someren has order to go in our cloth business. The enclosed is an answer to his of the 11th at the entreaty of Mrs. Brokesby who desired me to provide her with some moneys, which I will do ; but till she swear that she is unmarried, and pass an attestation that she is living, and is licensed to continue abroad, old Mr. Brokesby will not allow her a penny.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph.* xi, 147.

The Secretary PHILIP PRATZ to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, June 23. Mars.—I have informed his Highness of the contents of yours of the 20th inst. He told me that the person who refused you entry to the park had no authority to do so, and that another time you should address yourself to his *Tapissero Mayor*, Sig. Jehan Vermeren, who is directed by his Highness to show all that you desire to all those whom you wish, his Highness feeling sure that you will use this with all discretion.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *French.* Misc. v, 92.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, June 13. Vlushing.—Yours of 7th by Mr. Eleways I had on Saturday. I have not had leisure to copy out that writing you sent me. I hope you had mine of last week by Mr. Withers.

My Ld. Governor* wrote me from Goulshtyne in the Palatinate, where the prince met her Highness, that he proposes to return by Spa ; so you may see him at Brussels or Antwerp shortly. We talk here of nothing but of the States' purpose to make war on Denmark, that k. being in treaty with the k. of Spain to combine in this war against the States. The business between these Provinces and the Hanse towns is now fully concluded, so Denmark will have a hard party against him if it come to a war.

1 p. *Holograph.* xxxix, 74.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, June 24. Cologne.—I have yours of 17th on which day the princess made her entry into Heidelberg.

We await the result of the meeting of the Halle. A settlement is expected ; they write from there as if it were certain.

Italy, after a long rest, is disturbed by the designs of Savoy, against whom many of the Italian princes have joined the duke of Mantua to enforce restitution of the places occupied. Some years ago Desdiguières had the reputation of *Pedagoge et Castigadore di Savoya*. The French ambassador in Switzerland† has obtained from the Catholic Cantons assurance that they will give no troops to Spain except for the defence of Milan. Lucerne and the small cantons have promised to recall their troops serving Savoy, and not to give him fresh levies for this war in which France is interested. The duke of Savoy is employing an Englishman‡ to persuade those of Geneva and Berne to have confidential relations with this prince and to make no attempt upon his country during this war, promising them to maintain good peace and neighbourliness with them.

1½ pp. *French.* ix, 26.

WILLIAM TOWERSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, June 15. London.—Has received his letter and done as requested. Encloses copy of letter sent to de Somers. Asks for further direction, being “unwilling to write lest I might give distaste either to the state or yourself, if it should come to hand.”

Copy of Deputy Towerson's letter to M. de Sommere,
from London, 15 June.

Acknowledges letter of the 13th, n.s. I will answer plainly and sincerely, being ready to perform all good offices not alone between the nations but towards the Adventurers. For your doubt of the again repair of the Adventurers to Antwerp, though things should be settled there . . . for that his Maj. hath commanded our residence at Middlebourg, thereof you shall not need to fear ; for as the sole cause of their remove proceeded from the banishment

* Viscount Lisle, governor of Flushing.

† Pierre Jeannin de Castille.

‡ William Parkhurst, who was acting as agent at Turin. His instructions from the duke are in *S.P. Savoy*, Vol. i, fol. 157.

and great licence of cloth being imposed, so is there no doubt to be made but the licences taken away with the banishment repealed but the Company will be suitors to H.M. for their thither repair and in some manner with a government; and yet holding their court at Middlebourg, as now they do. But of this be sure and never spend your labour unless things be first brought to their former estates, which being done there is no doubt but the rest will follow: and if things stand as yet they do, as there is already begun a seizure and forfeiture of some of the manufactures of those parts, so I heard it spoken they will follow with more, and that speedily, and that till things be there reduced to their old manner the state will not endure so much as a conference in this business.

$\frac{3}{4}$ and $1\frac{1}{4}$ pp. Misc. v, 7.

ABRAHAM WILLIAMS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, June 15, o.s. Hague.—Since I saw you in Zeland I never was at rest until now within these six days since my return from Cologne about my particular, of which I must give you an account. At my former being there at Christmas last her friends, after they had all given unanime consent, made me this promise that against Easter last, they would make ready her portion in money, to be given into our hands the first day, to put out to our best advantage because in Cologne it did not yield above 5 in the 100. But when they went about to do it, they found that they could not by law alter the estate until her brother should come to age, who is but 9 years old, and as her portion now stands, it would bring us in not above 35*l. st.* per ann., which in England after 10 in the 100 would have yielded us 70*l. st.* yearly, so that with my own means I made account of 120*l.* a year to live on. But when I found the friends could not perform their promise, and that the wench was indifferent, I held myself no farther obliged, and so upon a friendly meeting we broke off. My comfort is that all her friends protest that they never knew any man proceed more directly and honestly in a business.

You shall presently have copy of the treaty between the princes of the Union and the States.

Recommends as a correspondent Mr. Edward Wallgrave, who is left in England for the despatch of the private affairs of the Palatine and his princess.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. XLVI, 42.

LYONELL WAKE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, June 25. Antwerp.—Spare a little time to accompany this bearer and to show him your town of Brussels. If you send me the old piece of a reckoning that you took from me, I will make you another in better form. I pray you receive the money for Mr. Perry of Tho. de Bruy and rebate him the rest.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph.* XLV, 50.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, June 16. Paris.—I have yours of 5th. The duke of Savoy will be assailed not by Piedmont but by Savoy, for the reasons given in my last, and commissions have been sent accordingly to Desdigières. But last night came a letter from the governor of Milan to the queen that the duke will restore all the places taken to the prince of Castillione (who is of the House of Mantoua) and to the governor, without mentioning the d. of Mantoua. This is found very strange but supposed to be to save Savoy's credit. He is said to have been forced to this by order sent from Spain to the governor of Milan to make him desist. The king showed himself so far from favouring the design that he would not let the prince of Piedmont come to his court. With this advertisement the governor entreats the queen not to stir against the duke. If this be true our war is at an end.

Don Inigo de Cardenas, lately lieger here, is said to be returning with his entertainment raised from 6,000 cr. to 12,000. One article of his instructions, we hear, is to cross the marriage between our prince and Madame Chrestienne, or at least to make the conditions advantageous for the Catholic religion. He is also to signify that the king will not press for the interchange of the princesses till next spring. If you know when Lenox is coming hither, pray certify me lest we should be surprised by his sudden arrival. Winwood tells my lord that all the lords who accompanied the princess will stay only six days at Heidelberg, and writes to me that he would come thence by post, and yet could not be here before the middle of July. I cannot reconcile these advertisements. Please keep enclosed for Mr. Alford till he comes that way with Sir Geo. Goring.

2 pp. Seal. v, 73.

WILLIAM SEYMOUR to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, June 26, n.s. Bruges.—Though the occasion of my remove from Paris and from all those parts where I might be liable to the actions of creditors be too notorious, yet being now resident in a country where you are his Majesty's public instrument I thought it would become me to crave your advice and assistance. Hitherto I have forborne because I know not how it mought stand with your liking, and I hastened out of Bruxells lest my presence might have drawn out such visits and conversations as would have made me subject to a doubtful construction. I also deferred writing that you might have time to learn from Paris what would give me better access to your belief. My only desire is to avoid disgrace in the country I left and to repair unto merchants with whom I have yet some credit, to support my necessary expenses, and to be near to England from whence only I seek and hope relief. I trust you will not disallow of my proceedings, but favour my truth in the just interpretation of my actions which are and ever shall be such as may become a most humble and loyal servant of his Majesty, howsoever it pleaseth

God to lay these crosses on my youth. Yet I cannot despair but one day I shall obtain that grace both from God and my sovereign that all these trials of affliction will but turn to my good, and even this enforced residence of mine, where temptations may be offered, will be but further argument of a zealous constancy. Craving such favour at your hands as unto such a disposed subject belongeth.

1 p. *Holograph. Seal.* Misc. v, 94.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613 [endorsement], June 16. The Hague.—De Refuges left on 14th and I think will be with you at Brussels on Saturday next. In his place doth remain Monsr. de Mourne as agent. The States presented him at his departure with a gold cup worth 600*l.* I hear de Preaux shall go for Spain to reside. His friends hold it will be for his honour and profit to assist at the exchange of the two princesses. We fear the differents between the States and Denmark about the heavy impositions, which, though he has ended his war with Suede, he holdeth up against these Provinces and the Hanse towns, will shortly trouble our repose. The States, as you may remember, at the beginning of that war, sent an embassy to Denmark for the redress of that grievance which prevailed nothing. The answer was that the king's present affairs would not yet permit him to moderate those *gabelles* which, I may say, are insupportable. The beginning of this month they replied requiring the ancient treaty to be observed, which if by the answer they receive they shall find he intendeth not to do, and I doubt he will not, their purpose is with Lubeck and the other Hanses which are in association with them, to make war upon him, which will be for the time it will last, the most bloody that this age has seen for both parties are most extremely animated the one against the other. These men believe that there is some alliance in hand between Denmark and Spain to their disadvantage.

Of our princess's arrival at Heidelberg we shall hear nothing till the end of this week.

2½ pp. *Holograph.* XLVII, 72.

PIERRE DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, June 17. Heidelberg. You will get the news from M. Blarer. I need only say that the commissioners have expressed their satisfaction. I wish that it had been the same with every one; but it is impossible for us, even if we had all the kingdoms of his Majesty. The duke of Lenox has a present of 4000 marks and the others *pro rata*. Madame is very happy here and I hope that she will find contentment from it. We are beginning our packing for the diet which will be tedious and, I expect, of little use. The differences between Denmark and the States would have been serious but for the king's prudence.

1 p. *Holograph. French.* XXI, 145.

JOHN KENDRICK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, June 17. London.—Acknowledges letter of the 2nd. From that and from van Somere's letter I perceive how the state of our cloth business stands. I should be inclined to yield but I know our Company will never fall into any treaty for our residence again at Antwerp until either our commodities are generally permitted to come into those parts as free of all charge as they did before the wars, or at least, for a beginning, upon passport. If either were done then I think that both, for the increase of trade, would be forward enough to yield that which should be fit; but till then I see it is less labour to move it farther, as you shall perceive by our deputy's letter to you and one enclosed to van Somere. If I see any likelihood that this business will take any effect, I will not fail, from time to time, to give you due notice, praying you to let me have 2 or 3 lines how matters are likely to go there, that I may here prepare such as are backwardest accordingly; and if the archduke intend to see any good end of this business he shall do well first to revoke the banishment of our cloth, for the longer it stands in its present state the harder things will be accommodated in that manner he desires. I have answered van Somere's letter and send you the copy. I have inquired but cannot yet hear of any amb. appointed for that place, neither can I find yet any fit means to move your coming over; but if this business for our new residence at Antwerp go forward, there will be a good occasion to deal in it. Be assured of my uttermost best to do you service.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. *Holograph.* Misc. v, 87.

Copy of letter to van Someren. London, 17 June, 1613, o.s.

Acknowledges his letter of the 13th, n.s. Since the receipt I have done my uttermost and have spoken with Mr. Towerson, who generally governs the business of our Court, and with other principal traders. I find their inclination very good to further the setting up of a staple at Antwerp and to fortify the same with some government fit for the quality and quantity of the trade. But they will not be persuaded to put the same in execution before there be a general permission from your side of full entrance as it was before the last wars. Yet I am of opinion that if the trade, for a beginning, were set *in statu quo prius*, we should accommodate the matter in a short time, though it were better that the general permission were first consented; for thereby his Maj. and they of the Court might be assured of the good intent of their Altesses to protect them according to all good correspondency. This opinion being once well apprehended, do not think that the late resolution for a residence at Middelburg would be still held, for then (for to make the consumption of our merchandises the greater) neither his Maj. nor the Court would be against the setting up of a third staple and especially when it will be requested by us, which have been the greatest traders there. Therefore you shall do well to proceed in this good work to procure

a general permission, or at least upon passports as in time past, for without one or the other I see no means to do any good here, and although you should come hither again to make the matter easy I am of opinion that it would but be in vain and so I counsel you as friend, do not lose labour unless some of the other matters go before which ought there to be done and set in work the sooner the better before the bitterness do increase by banishment of your manufactures, which is here already begun in laces and other such things and will quickly follow in all thereof unless the prohibition of coloured cloths be shortly revoked.

1 p. *Misc. v, 88.*

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, June 17. Vlushing.—I have kept this till I could have it well translated. I also return Mr. Beaulieu's letter. However the d. of Savoy doth thunder out threats against that d. of Mutena, if the French resolution to assist this do hold, except the bringing together of a great army be by the Spaniard laid upon some other ground than upon that war, these differences will quickly be reconciled, or his hopes easily dispersed.

Divers Irish lords have come to England voluntarily to make answer to their own demeanours in this late business.

We speak much of Denmark allying himself to the House of Austria for assistance both against the Hanse towns and these States. This, if not sooner composed, may beget a new war amongst us.

Let me have the notes of the strength of your whole army, the names of your chiefs and their several charges and generals, as well as the most capable or active in the conduct of war.

1½ pp. *Holograph. xxxix, 75.*

Lord DARCY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613 [*endorsement*], June 18. In the passage from Cales and the Spawe my sister hath lost her umbrella, and it being a thing of that necessary use for her, as she doth every day find the want of it, I have no other way but to entreat you to buy one at Brussels as soon as you may to send it hither to the Spawe, if you shall find a trusty person to deliver it. I pray you lay out the money for it and let me know what it cometh to, and I will see you paid presently. Let the umbrella be as light as is possible.

½ p. *Holograph. Misc. v, 90.*

The EARL OF NORTHAMPTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613 [*endorsement*], June 18. Northampton House. I had answered your letter before if the matter had been ripe. In this place we understood that they of the archdukes' side would make an overture, which was attended but not satisfied. Our end was that they which gave the wound might bring the plaster, with an acknowledgment at the least of an untimely interruption of a course continued ever since the knitting up of the peace, without the least cause given on our part to the Dutch compass to vary.

The archduke's ambassador hath begun to the end you foretold, making an offer, though in very few words, of his endeavour to preserve amity between both states. To the manner of the motion we that were appointed to deal in the business take a just exception for that he will not appear as a minister employed in those affairs to propound the question by direction, which we know to be true, but rather as a person well affected to the common amity that speaks without warrant.

Our answer to his errand was that without conferring with our merchants we could not give a definite answer but offered to give him one in 10 or 12 days. He seemed content with this, and we have now gone thus far in the business, the rest being left to be debated as a cause of that great weight requires.

I doubt not you will conceive what will be the end of this offer when it comes to the castings of our friends or to inhabit among others so many ways opposite. You know how inconvenient it were to sail the ship of the Commonwealth by the merchants' compass, howsoever Antwerp might be more rich for us and easy than the places we now frequent. But howsoever things prove otherwise and the archduke may be animated by that the counsel that works more upon substance than humour to stand upon that faculty of licensing which Magnus Intercursus, and which we find indeed never to have been absolutely overthrown but during the d. of Burgundy's restraint in the reign of Henry VII, yet this wilful insisting upon the letter . . . will bring us in the end to move the king to use likewise his own liberty in excluding utterly his lawns and camerikes, with more smart to the counter party than it lies in them to cause by the poor gain made by that poor proportion that is vented in the archdukes' dominions to our countrymen.

This being ordered, with good words we charged him with the liberty that Father Gerard enjoys in those parts, though charged with guiltiness of the powder treason. For satisfaction he denied the least notice either of the man or of his being there, adding that if he found any one guilty of that hellish treason in those parts he would be the first that should fall on him.

For the third part concerning nunneries and colleges for the seduction of our men and maids we found him a great deal more sullen and reserved than in the first, alleging that we took the same course with their fugitives, and that conscience did as well move them to tender foreigners of their own faith that came over to seek succour, as us to afford so many comforts and supplies to their master's subjects that did abandon him. We flatly denied that any colleges were built for such by Englishmen which the ambr. ascribed to the paucity of their disfrocked fugitives that came. I will take care you shall be advertised how matters proceed, as the one best able in this kind to afford effectual and seasonable offices.

I hope the storm of Ireland will be calmed with the timely care which this state will take of the beginning and the discretion which will be used with the parties discontented. I received a letter

this day from the Deputy securing those parts for the present from tumultuous attempts and in like sort of all future fears, so as the foreign princes may be kept from combining or secretly fomenting the persons that are ill affected.

The best news I can send you are that the k. and prince are in perfect health, the one expressing by his looks a better state than he ever had, though I thank God, for the most part, it hath been ever good ; the other growing so fast as may comfort all worthy subjects to see the proof so far of so fair a plant that must one day flourish, though *sero precor valde sero* in the place of the next vacancy.

3 pp. Misc. v, 89.

A[NDRE] PAULL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, June 18–28. Durlach.—All the festivities went off well but for a duel between a Frenchman called Xelander and Monsr. Schot who was killed. You must have known him as he was with H.H. in England and several times passed in post through Brussels. The reception was very magnificent, H.H. leading the way for his beloved with 2,500 horse and two regiments of foot. The jousts and other exercises lasted three days. Such magnificence has never been seen in these parts in our time. There were present Anspach, Wirtemberg and his three brothers, two dukes of Deux-Ponts, Anhalt and his son, a nephew, and many others. For twelve days 530 tables were kept up at the cost of H.H., where they consumed daily 10 oxen and 20 loads of wine, while 3,000 horse have been defrayed. On Monday the duke of Lenox, the earl of Arundel, Viscount Lisle and General Cecil left, the first for Strasburg and France, and Arundel for Cologne, his wife being somewhat offended because they denied her the place among the princesses. The rest will stay three weeks. Among them is one who calls himself Secretary Lovinius, who speaks very highly of you. We are much in dread of a storm in the North between the States and Denmark and are doing our best to smoothe away these differences before they take shape, hoping that your king will also assist in this, else our enemies will warm their hands at this fire, for there is no doubt but that the elector of Saxony, the duke of Brunswick and many others will side with the Dane, much to the detriment of the Union and the publick good. We count on leaving for the diet of Ratisbon in a fortnight, although it is still uncertain whether the emperor will be there.

1 $\frac{2}{3}$ pp. French. xxxiv, 31.

SIR HENRY PEYTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, June 28, n.s. Brugges.—Since my last Mr. William Seymour, hearing I was at Dunkirk, repaired unto me. I think you know how near I am to that house both in blood and alliance. But the chief cause that made me not unwilling to converse with him was some knowledge I had of his grandfather's adage unto

him for his courses abroad. Wherefore I have faithfully laboured to persuade him to return to France, to avoid ill counsel and suspicion. But he answered with necessary arguments of his poverty and safety which must hold him here until he may have some help from home. That obtained he proposeth to return to his former station. In the meantime he assures me that he is utterly free from the least beginning of any treaty that might alter him in point of religion or allegiance. He promised to write to yourself and other of his Majesty's instruments, and I hope his letter is suitable to his discourse with me and unto that truth which is the only safe way for him. Perhaps my desire to have it so may make me the more apt to believe, yet I can affirm that for ought I ever knew he hath borne himself to the good liking of his best friends, except in matter of expenses and such youthful vanity as few of his rank at such liberty do avoid. Though my acquaintance with you be none at all, I hope you will grant this request that if at any time you hear of any action by which he is made dangerous to his friends you will give me such seasonable inckling thereof that I may wholly leave all acquaintance with him. If there be no taint in him, as I am yet confident, then while he is hereabouts I will be sometimes with him that I may keep him free from worse company. But I earnestly entreat your advice in this behalf, by which I will be wholly governed.

Postscript.—Since Mr. Seymour came hither he hath had conversation with no stranger but once. Mons. de Choison came to visit him and spent an hour or two in ordinary conference ; but had no privacy together ; and he likewise visited him again.

1½ pp. *Holograph. Seal.* Misc. v, 95.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, June 19, o.s. Düsseldorf.—Acknowledges letters of 31 May and 7 June. Of the Spanish designs I make no doubt, and it will not be easy to cross that for the advancement of your archduke to the crown of the Romans as things stand now and are likely to stand. The meeting of our princess and her mother-in-law at Heidelberg was full of mutual kindness. The d. of Lennox goeth to France to see his mother ; Viscount Lisle to Spa, taking Coleine on the way. Hurst will be here in a day or two. The Marquis Ernest is not yet thoroughly well. Next week I will tell you a mystery.

¾ p. xxii, 71.

J[OHN SA[NFORD]] to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, June 19 [o.s.]. Madrid.—I write to tell you how kindly my l. takes your advertisements particularly of England, such as he cannot hear from other partie. He hears of the good acceptation that your painful endeavours find in the court. For the great care you take to inform him of the occurrents of those parts, he will not hide from you anything that his place

doth yield that may give light to your negotiations, having often protested to me that if his good work may hereafter stand you in stead, he will not be wanting to your advancement. I should be very glad you have gained so honourable a friend did I not think you too noble, too good and too honest to thrive, as we were wont to say of our good lord Don Thomas de Parisiis.*

The king hath hitherto found himself well served here which I think will lengthen our abode here, as it hath been and will be the cause of your stay at Brussels.

Our Denmark Ambrs. arrived here on Midsummer Day. They had audience the day after and were brought from the palace to the great place to see *juego de toros*. My ld. and they have visited each other. It is not yet known what they come to treat of.

The Cawley business goeth on still, but wonderful slowly. Great causes, like the grandees of Spain take a nap in these great heats. The matter is passed from the *Hazienda* to the king's *Consulto*, and we expect the *Auto*.

I p. *Holograph.* xxxvi, 65.

JOHN BROWNLOWE TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, June 20. Antwerp.—There parted from hence this morning Sir Robert Bannester, Sir John Lieghe and Mr. Treherne who yesterday with some of his Maty.'s servants bought here some few pictures, about nine in number, most whereof cost not above 10s. sterling the piece, which by them were left with three or four of his Maty.'s servants to be conveyed by them over Flushing yet without make them acquainted how much the cost. The gentleman in whose trust they [were] left went to clear them in the licent, who demanding what they cost told them he did not know ; yet with much pressing of him to acknowledge a certain price, he told them about five pounds, meaning sterling, and being ready to depart, these ravening cormorants caused them to be taken out of the ship, carried into hold [?] where after half a day's resolution they declare them to be confiscated. The gentleman much vexed, not so much at the loss but at the negligence which will be imputed upon him, though he is both altogether ignorant of the custom as also innocent in the carriage of this business, hath earnestly urged the re-delivery of his goods ; he hath not offered him any bribe, and weary of his so unexpected stay, having letters of some haste to deliver in England, is resolved to-morrow to take his journey, and desired me to take the best course for the procuring of the same again, which by good means I doubt not will be speedily obtained. The licenters say they are worth 100 florins, but how true it is I know not, but howsoever in my opinion, it will be distasteful to his Alteza to have his Maty.'s servants only in the passage through his country so discourteously used. I pray you use both the speediest and best course you can to get them clear.

I p. xi, 148.

* Sir Thomas Edmondes, ambassador at Paris.

SIR JOHN DIGBY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, June 20, o.s. Madrid.—I have yours of May 17. Touching the inclination to make Archduke Albert king of the Romans order is given to Don Balthazar de Cuniga to deal with Archdk. Maximilian to pass his pretence to Albertus promising him reasonable satisfaction, and to work discreetly all possible means against Archdk. Ferdinand de Gratz, if he pretend the crown, as it would add to him too great means for obtaining the crowns of Hungary and Bohemia hereafter, which this king claimeth after the death of the emperor and his brethren, in right of his mother. A sum of money is to be sent to remain *in deposito* for the use of the Catholic League, and 3,000 soldiers are promised to the emperor if the Turks assail Transilvania.

Touching the last meeting of the Catholic League you shall see them in the *enclosed paper drawn out* of a letter of *Hungary* to 70 bearing date the 4 of April. You may make what use you please of the *knowledge of them*. But you must be very careful that no eye but your own see the *paper* for that it is *extracted verbatim* out of the *said letter*. They have here lately made 44 new captains, and are raising 8,000 or 10,000 soldiers. By reason whereof here are many discourses of some great enterprise, but I conceive they are like to be bestowed for the supplying of the Spanish tercios of Sicily and Naples, who are either gone or to go to Milan, and from thence shall be sent to re-inforce the garrisons in Flanders. A thousand of the new Spanish soldiers (besides the 3,000 above mentioned) are to be sent from hence to Chili, where there is want of soldiers to continue their conquest in Peru. They are strengthening their garrison in Flanders (notwithstanding their strict course lately taken of reformation) because they hear that the States have increased their forces. Don Fernando Gyron is suddenly dispatched to be *Maestro del Campo general* in Spinola's place.

Concerning the business of Savoy this king hath ordered the governor of Milan, that if the duke of Savoy refuse to conform to the orders given, he shall proceed against him, the *tercios* of Naples and Sicily going to Milan. The prince of Piedmont is come to Spain to give an account of his father's proceedings, but will have no hearing till they hear that the duke hath followed the directions formerly given from here. So the prince is stayed at Monserrate near Barcelona. The duke is not likely to "apart" himself much from this king's pleasure, having sent so good a pledge as his son.

The question of the king's remarriage was never spoken of with so much coldness as at present. Certainly, if Lerma is in power he will not suffer a queen's authority to lessen his absoluteness, having had good experience in the late queen's time. He had now drawn this king to his house at Lerma, meaning himself to spend the summer with him. The council of state are against the king's matching again, because he has already so many children. Only his physician and his confessor incline to it,

The two ambassrs. from Denmark now at this court have been extremely ill-used by the way by the officers and customers, who searched even their letters and instructions, and made them pay betwixt 1,000 and 2,000 *cr.* for their apparel and jewels. For want of mules and monture they had to leave half their train in Galicia. But here they are lodged and defrayed by the king.

I am much troubled with our English seminary. The English Fathers work powerfully for their re-establishment here and I labour to hinder it. Hitherto I have the better of the game. What the issue will be I know not. Here is arrived Father Anthony Hoskins to succeed Father Creswell, who hath order to forsake Spain ; but Father Creswell has been very sick and is still weak.

[*In the margin.*] There is no other mystery in the coming of Don Fero. Gyron unto you but that the archduke (for the diverting of the hatred of the soldiers from himself and the Marquis Spinola) earnestly entreating the king to send of purpose some one of his Council of War for the concluding of the new rigorous reformation.

5 pp. ; the words in italics deciphered. xxii, 137.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, June 30. Cologne.—I have yours of 24th. Two days ago arrived Viscount Lisle, who tells me the princess had a royal reception. The diet progresses very slowly. The emperor, seeing the princes are in no hurry, does not bestir himself either. The pope, however, is doing all he can by his Cardinals to restore peace between Savoy and Mantua, and is like to succeed, seeing he has made peace between France and Savoy where there were very great pretensions. The elector of Saxony has not appeared in person at Halle, pleading the pregnancy of his wife, who now has a son. The elector has sent his Chancellor Belniz and Dr. Gersteberger to Halle to open communication with Brandenburg and the mediators. Certain overtures have been made, and it is hoped they will come to terms. That would be heart-breaking to the Spaniards and to those who have leaned upon Saxony.

1½ pp. French. ix, 27.

DON MAURICE CARNO. y CLANARVURQUE* to ——.

1613, June 30. Madrid.—Acknowledge letters of the 26th ult. You have good reason to give an account of your affairs because you owe it to one who desires to serve you. So far as our fellow-countrymen are concerned it seems to me that it makes no difference of friendship between one and the other since with either the union will be upset which all have need to maintain among themselves in a time of such affliction into which they will

* As the paper is a copy, presumably of an intercepted letter, it would seem probable that the signature has been misread. There is no clue as to the person to whom the letter is addressed.

fall by their disorders and lack of judgment through their sleepy heads. The enemy, knowing this, has always achieved his end at slight cost, encouraging factions and quarrels among them whereby they slaughter each other like beasts. And so they put it into the head of the ancients that they should not follow the Burkes (*Burgos*) or the Geraldines, because they were unlawful usurpers of others' property and of the moderns that they should reduce the ancients to subjection and should agree that they were of the English breed. From this confusion, born of the profound impiety and malice of the accursed English and of the incredible simplicity and folly of our own people, things have reached such an extreme that in the judgment of good men the affairs of our country are past human remedy. All the same it will not be right for any of us, who live in this age, to assist this fire at the cost of keeping the world in a worse state than our forefathers. Rather we ought by our efforts and example to establish concord among our people as a qualification adverse to our ruin. For we often see hopeless cases healed when a ligature is applied to the peccant humour, as Galen did by applying stiptic medicaments to the severed artery. There is a proverb that when one is hardest pressed God comes to the rescue.

With regard to your own case the truth is that the times are very troublesome and affairs very dangerous. To speak plainly and without exaggeration, the chief reason which has daunted me from dealing with it until now has been because I saw that they considered you to be a friend of our enemies and I did not think it behoved me to serve anyone who followed them even in appearance. To avoid this drawback I urged you several times to sacrifice your own wishes and to lower your point, in order to placate sinister opinions, for such I hold them to be. At the same time I do not complain if you have committed some indiscretion, however innocent yet sufficient to minister occasion for surmise in a doubtful matter to prejudiced men. Do this and take my advice, sending the English to the devil, since they have given themselves to him. Do not contaminate yourself by associating with them or trust them, for they are all false, double dealers and shameless, in a word, infamous heretics. By the seal of a priest they do not want you or any one of your countrymen except to deceive and dishonour them. On the salvation of my soul, the English with whom Edward Eaistas, Raymond de Bourcke and others of our countrymen dealt, themselves accused them of being spies and similarly some English of those resident there openly condemn some of the rest of you, as well clerics as laymen. The truth is that they do not trust them very much, even though they keep them as confidents, and they do not consider anyone perfectly trustworthy until they have manifest proof of his fidelity. This is the devilish cunning whereby the English contrive to deceive them and to discredit our countrymen because they have no faith in them. Papers of favour are not given until they see how matters will turn out. To treat for you to go to Ireland is to confirm presumptions which will be rendered

stronger thereby, especially as for a layman to go to Ireland is to go to hell. I should not advise you to do so. *Malem affligi in aula Dei quam in aula Pharaonis. Omnibus divitiis afflui, but nondum arctata est manus Domini.* Perhaps some opportunity will occur soon whereby God will find us a remedy, as He is able to do ; and believe me that I shall not shirk in fulfilling what I owe to good friends.

The Reverend Father is sending the papers to Urlington and I think he does not know if they will be given before he arrives ; moreover Sir Edmund Baynham says he answered a long time ago.

An ambassador of the king of Denmark has arrived here. He must be coming with some snares of the filthy English and although good men are aware of that here, it may be that he will decive them easily. May God remember His cause. The disturbances in Italy do not cease. The prince of Piedmont arrived at Barcelona and they sent from here to tell him not to proceed further.

3 pp. Spanish. Copy. Misc. v, 97.

JOHN BROWNLOWE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, June 21. Antwerp.—I wrote you yesterday concerning the taking of some pictures from some of H.M.'s servants by those of the Licent. This day those gentlemen are departed without them, and I presume those cormorants had an intention to swallow the gudgeon, but I hope either by your carefulness they will be recovered, or some course used in England to cry quittance with them. This morning I have yours with the enclosed from Tymon, by which I perceive that by a placart made by the emperor no creditor can be forced either to abate his principall or to give time without caution. I have here shown Tymon's letters to Advocate de Hertoge who holds it sufficient with a request to give over a copy authentic of the same placart, not doubting that the Council of Brabant will give sentence accordingly. Here is an Italian, one Bontempi, who hath used the best course he could against the same Utteneckhoute and hath gotten his letter annihilated, apprehended his person here and caused him to put him in good security for the present payment of his money after the expiration of his letters, with charges and interest. The same procuror here who hath procured this, hath offered to procure me the like for a gratuity of 10*l.* which he saith he can procure in one day, which I presume cannot be gotten without corrupting some principal man of the Council, and this he promiseth to get and that Utteneckhoute shall not be permitted to answer. Which I know no reason why Tymon should not procure as well as he, and therefore let him make way beforehand by bestowing a double ducat two or three [sic], and do it in one day. I will be with you in 3 or 4 days. If Tymon cannot do it, I will employ this procuror.

1 p. xi, 151.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, June 21. Vlushing.—Acknowledges letter of 13th with enclosure.

On the 11th a proclamation was made for the apprehension of one Cotton, an esquire of Hampshire for treason,* who the same night came in of himself. He is said to have written a most detestable book. In his study was found a little chest full of bones on which were written the names of Digby, Catesby and other traitors that were in the Powder treason, and thereby divers other of his friends fled. On the 3rd the divorceement of the Lady Howard from the earl of Essex was by sentence decreed. She alleged against him 22 articles, the first a point of law, she being but 13 and he 14 when they were married, it was made but a supposed marriage; next that since the time of their coming together as man and wife, she had dutifully and loyally attended his bed, night by night, doing her best endeavour until this present, and that now she being 22 and he 23, he having neither fever that might weaken him, nor other sickness, she hath deposed that she is yet virgin, and that her said supposed husband is not of power to know her; so as she is now (by the sentence out of the mouth of man) set free to marry elsewhere, whereof we shall hear more ere long.

Of Ireland I know not the conclusion, but there is good hope that H.M.'s wisdom will set all things well in that kingdom. Yet there is express order from H.M. to take other gracious measures throughout England. Some think there is hatching in the shell which time will disclose.

I cannot hear anything about the recovery of the cloth. It is so long since. I hear that it is sold.

Give speedy conveyance to the enclosed to Dathenes, from whom I have nothing yet but compliment.

2 pp. *Holograph.* XXXIX, 76.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, June 22. Paris.—The prince of Piedmont was stopped at Barcelona till his father had obeyed the king's commandment. That king has shown how earnest he is in the matter by advising the queen to attack Savoy by Piedmont, promising to set on him by way of Italy. The Savoy ambr. in England hath so wrought on the king that he commanded my lo. to deal with the q. that before using force she would use all means of mediation. He was answered that Savoy's sole object was to amuse the world by treaties while he dispossessed Mantoua of all his marquisate, and those who knew his humour were well aware that he would never be brought to any reason but by force.

At the request of the States the queen hath written to the k. of Denmark to put down his new impositions in the Sound. But they have been told that she would not engage herself in any action against the D. king unless our king would be willing to

* John Cotton of Warblington, Hants. *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1611-8, page 186.

concur with her therein. From Spain we hear that the k. of Denmark's vice-chancellor was well received there; indicating that the Spaniards purpose to make their profit of that intelligence with him. But I hope that the letts which lie between them will be so powerful as to make the same very little available to either of them.

There hath been contention, now pacified, between the queen and Condé about the duke of Vendosme. D'Ancre has gone to Amiens to avoid the envy which he draweth on himself by meddling in business.

A book of one Schulkenius in defence of Bellarmine against Widdrington has been burned by order of the provost of Paris. To counterbalance that good deed a poor Protestant printer for having printed the Supplication to the emperor for the calling of a general council has had to make an *amende* to the nuncio and been banished from Paris for ever.* The book is to be burned before the nuncio's house.

The duke of Brachiano's daughter has arrived to be married to M. de Montmorency.† The prince of Conty hath been very sick neither is there yet any perfect hope of his recovery.

$2\frac{1}{4}$ pp. Seal. v, 74.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, June 25, o.s. Venice.—Acknowledges letter of $\frac{1}{2}$ June. I left you at the end of our troubles in Montferrat, but notwithstanding the noise of peace, provisions for war proceed in all places with as much diligence as before. It was doubted at first whether the duke of Mantova would accept the terms concluded, whereby the d. of Savoy hath this advantage that this resignation shall not prejudice the right he pretendeth to the state whensover he shall think good to claim it again. Besides he expecteth a large reparation of damages, unto which it is presumed the French would have forced Savoy if the Spaniards had not, by their artifices, withheld them from entering into that business. The govr. of Milan hath in this, as in all things else, showed his partiality to Savoy and passed over the motion for amends, telling Mantova it was no fit time to stand on such circumstances lest Savoy should take occasion to break off the treaty. So he advised him to defer pressing that particular until Savoy should demand of him the Infanta dowager's dowry, and meanwhile to balance the portion in his hands with what he could require of her father for his losses.

On the other side Savoy insisted on a pardon for all who followed his part, which Mantova refused, being implacably incensed against Count Guido S. Giorgy for betraying Trin. The Count has been summoned to answer for this, but he is safe in

* The first book was the Apology of Adolf Schulkenius, printed at Ulm. *Mercure François*, Vol. iii, p. 277. The "Supplication" is usually known as *Novus homo* by Thomas Preston who wrote under the name of Widdrington.

† Maria Felice, daughter of Virginio Orsini, duke of Bracciano. She was the second wife of the duke of Montmorency.

Savoy's protection, who has made him governor of Asti. All these circumstances were passed over by the two dukes at the instance of the gov. of Milan, who overruled the business at his pleasure, and the peace was concluded without further conditions. On the 27, n.s., Savoy delivered up Trin. In spite of this friendly conclusion all parties stand as much on their guards as when the war was at the hottest, and instead of disarming here is greater preparations on all sides than before. There is no ground for any probable conjecture, but it is not to be imagined that so great armies shall be kept long in pay without employment.

We have here Don Luigi d'Este, second son to the duke of Modena, whom this state hath entertained with a provision of 6000 crowns in the place of Don John de' Medici.

2½ pp. xv, 45.

ROBERT, VISCOUNT LISLE, to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, June 25. Spa.—I am here to take the waters for a month or 3 weeks. I shall be glad to hear from you. If anything come for me from Flushing, for I look to hear thence, give it your best address. I lie here at the *Golden Sheep*. The great courtiers that were here went yesterday to Brussels. The pr. and princess of Orange are here still, and my l. Darcy and my lady Lumley. On Sunday come sennight will be a great day of ceremony at Brussels. I propose to send my son and ask you to help him to get some room where he may see the solemnities without danger. I shall be glad to hear what will become of the d. of Aerschot's stuff.

1 p. Holograph. xxix, 61.

[PIERRE] DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, June 25. [Heidelberg.]—Acknowledges letter of 19/29th with enclosures for Mr. Paul, who is away preparing for the diet. His Maty. wants the presence of more princes but most of them seem to have little desire to go. The Italian peace is regretted by good fellows and those who would like to see more stir in the neighbourhood of the triple crown. It shows the wisdom of the Italians, the weakness of Spain, and the usual caprice of Savoy, whose ambr. boasts of his influence at your court or rather at our English court, not sparing presents, though he has nothing to pay his army except what he gets from Spain.

The king's ambassadors went 12 days ago. Lenox and Arundel to Strasburg, whence the former goes to France, and the latter will take enough of the waters to dispose him to go to Italy with his lady. Viscount Lisle has gone by the Rhine towards Italy. Lord Harrington and the two commissioners remain. We hope to dispatch them soon. Their Highnesses are hunting together every day. We hope that in due course they will succeed in producing a young kid.

1 p. Holograph. French. Seal. xxi, 146.

1613, July 5. Brussels.—Account of the theft of the silver box containing the host from the church of the convent of the Bare Footed Friars by two robbers, natives of Brussels ; and of the capture of the delinquents.

At the foot “ Capt. Matias Nunez de Castro.”

2 pp. Spanish. Misc. v, 101.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, June 26, o.s. Düsseldorf.—I have yours of 14th. Markham hath been with me sundry times. He spake of you in the same kind and friendly sort as ever before. I, finding him silent on the particular named by you, used the like. He protesteth the only cause of his journey to Brussels was to procure payment of money due to him.

I know nothing of what you write touching the Saxon Elector and Lesieur but that there passed some rough speeches. For ought I see Sir Stephen and the Landgrave Maurice have laboured much to little affect. There was some likelihood of an interview and treaty between the Saxon and Brandenburg ; I cannot affirm either, but have reason to doubt the worst.

Our young prince of Brandenburg had one at Hal to care for his interest in these provinces at the treaty, and that by his father's permission ; by which artifice the refusal of exorbitant demands might be coloured. He who undertook the charge was his governor, who, I learn had also another business—the transferring of the lieutenancy of these countries from the Marq. Ernest, not yet recovered, to his young master. This is the mystery mentioned in my former. The young prince is zealous in the reformed religion ; but for sundry weighty causes it will be good that his affection to the subjects of the same religion give not subject to the rest to complain of partiality. The Protestants of Aquisgrane are still encountered with rubs, the emperor is somewhat too quick with his pen, but I hope they shall do well enough.

1½ pp. xxii, 72.

LADY LUMLEY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, June 26. The Spaye.—Acknowledges his letter, received with his packet. Asks him to forward another packet to Mr. Quester, who has promised to see her letters safely delivered. Will pay any charge for carriage from Brussels. The bearer has been paid for taking both packets. Expects to return by Antwerp and not by Brussels, or would have thanked him personally.

½ p. *Last sentence holograph.* Misc. v, 93.

NEHEMIAS BROWNLOWE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, June 27. Antwerp.—Yours of the 25th I have received with an enclosed to the officers of the Licences, and conform to my brother's letter took Mr. Chandeler along with me, and

delivered the same, where we first understood that Sr. Van Opham is now at Brussels, then having perused over the letter they gave us for answer, that within two or three days they would give us a closed letter to the Finances in answer of that they had received, and that was all the answer we could get of them, so that I thought good to advise you thereof that in the mean time you may go forward in that business as you shall judge to be most fitting.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Seal.* xi, 152.

JOHN BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, June 28. Paris.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, page 464, where it is wrongly dated 23 June.]

$2\frac{1}{4}$ pp. v, 75.

JOHN CHANDLER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, June 28. Brussels.—Yours of 25th came with my letters in pudding time to free me this day of an apprehension procured by one Henrick van Marve, grandfather to a child whereof his daughter will make me the only father. These letters are likely to be opposed in respect that there is a sentence out against me whereby I am condemned to pay *pro expensis* alimony the sum of 800 guilders, whereof the half part is satisfied. My desire is that you would speak with Tymon or Mauricius the solicitor that if my adverse party attempt the procuring revocation of these letters, a course be taken to prevent it, and that nothing be done in my prejudice without calling me to make my defence. The charge of 9 guilders disbursed by you shall be satisfied you by Wake, and what else shall be disbursed in the maintaining of these letters. This day I presented to the officers of the Licent the letters from the Finances and demanded restitution of the pictures. They answered that within a day or two they would give satisfaction by letters closed to the Finances that you may proceed in that business as this "sleendlér" answer may give you subject.

1 p. *Holograph.* xix, 29.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613 [*endorsement*], June 28. The Hague.—After introducing a gentleman not named proceeds "the king of Denmark yet hath not sent his answer to the States' letter, and perhaps will send none at all, but doubtless at the next Assembly of Holland, at the end of this month, they will take the resolution."

1 p. *Holograph.* xlvii, 71.

ANDRE PAULL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, June 29. Heidelberg.—Has just learned that M. Dickman is leaving at once and will go by Brussels. Promises to answer his last letters by the next ordinary. Missed writing the last week through being away.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *French.* xxxiv, 32.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, June 29. Vlushing.—This day the e. of Southampton is expected here from England. He will embark to-morrow for Antwerp going thence to the Spau. If he visit your town it will be very privately. When I have seen and spoken with him, I will write again.

$\frac{2}{3}$ p. *Holograph.* XXXIX, 77.

WILLIAM TOWERSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, June 29. Since my last the lords have intimated to the company of the Adventurers that the ambassador of the archdukes had made a project unto their honours for the entertaining of the company with the like court, to be held at Antwerpe, as now at Middleborough ; who received answer that when they had advised with the Adventurers they would give him answer, and thereupon commanded the merchants to give them their opinions by a set day. Which being well debated by the company they held it very fit, being a good mean for the enlarging of trade and to settle amity between that nation and us, and so delivered the four articles here enclosed to their lordships. But I judge that their lps. are not affected to our reasons, and gave us for answer that his Maj. should be made acquainted with our judgments and demands ; but we might well perceive from their honours there would be no treaty without first the licence and banishment of our cloths might be again set off by the archduke, and that being done I verily think good will ensue, if commission came to treat. The resolution of the company is with H.M.'s leave, upon good terms, to settle a court there, which being done and they well entreated, will draw the trade in short time from Middleborough. But if once they set themselves at Amsterdam I will not believe they will be easily drawn to hold a third place of residence, nor will there be any necessity for so doing.

I have sent a copy of this to M. Dezomers and am resolved, without your seconding the business, it will fall to the ground.

1 p. *Misc. v.* 96.

PIERRE DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, June 30. Asking his help to obtain permission for a bale to pass without licence which is being sent back to Antwerp, containing some tapestries bought for his Highness, which have not given satisfaction.

$\frac{2}{3}$ p. *French.* XXI, 147.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, June 30. Vlushing.—My ld. Southampton cometh only to see your town whilst the archdukes are absent. Otherwise he would have passed by you. This honest gentleman, Sir Thomas Dutton, will tell you the news.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph.* XXXIX, 78,

ROBERT, VISCOUNT LISLE, to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, July 1. Liege.—My son comes to you as I wrote in my last by Colonel Paton. I pray you let him have your advice and furtherance to see the solemnities and the principal persons to be able to know them hereafter. I leave it to you whether he be brought to kiss their Highnesses' hands because his stay at Brussels will be very short. I would be glad to know what doth become of the d. of Arescott's stuff.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. *Holograph.* xxix, 62.

JOHN MORE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, July 1. London.—The proposition here made in the behalf of the archdukes, whereof you wrote, is well regarded by some of the lords, and divers merchants give ear to it; but we are jealous that you desire not so much our trade, as to make us the instruments of opening the Scheldt, or at least of weakening the States by diverting their trade unto their adverse party. However, the opinion here is that the staple will not now be established at Antwerp, or at least all the company will not move thither from Middleburg upon any consideration. Our necessities of the exchequer still continue. The parlt. which a few days since was held for resolved on against Michaelmas, is now again in appearance put off. Some think the secretary's office will be resolved on next week, but it is generally conceived that if nothing is done by next week, it will remain till the king return from progress.

1 p. xxxii, 43.

ANDRE PAULL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, July 1. Heidelberg.—Hickman left at such short notice that I had to be brief last time. I now send the cartels published by various princes during the festivities, especially those of Saxony and the elector. That of Mars is Anspach's and that of Lenommé is from the two brothers of the Administrator. I will send others later; they are being printed and collected in a volume.

The commissioners Herangthon, Dr. Martin and Secretary Levin are still here and go in a few days to see the dower lands. The last had a long talk with me, chiefly about *the Jesuit Baldwin*; why the cloth of *England* is *banished*; of the country of Edam and why *they are sending an ambassador to Edam*. You may imagine how gladly I heard this, but it is not a subject for the pen. He also told me that your master was well pleased with you, whereat I took occasion to sing your praises.

The emperor is on the way to the diet at Ratisbon, and is at present at Linz with his cousin, the Archduke Ferdinand. All the Ecclesiastical Electors will attend the diet. Cologne has already started with a dozen horse. The Protestant princes, except Brunswick and Saxony, have not yet sent deputies. We shall start as soon as we hear that the emperor is approaching. My

wife is not pleased because they tell us that the diet may last until January or February.

Of the agreement between Brandenburg and Saxony we only know that their chancellors met at Halle where he of Brandenburg offered a sum of money if Saxony would abandon his claims ; but he received no reply. The elector of Saxony has invited Brandenburg to Dresden to be godfather to his son, together with the electress ; so we hope for a happy issue to the affair.

There is to be a conference at Durlach between the Jesuit Gonthier and Baden's ministers. Vaudemont is bringing the Jesuit there with two or three others of the same breed. Baden is borrowing some theologians from the duke of Wirtemberg to help him. The Administrator has had no notice of all this, at which we are somewhat scandalised, because such a thing should not be done without the knowledge of the rest of the Union, for it is to be feared that the outcome will be very harmful and that the Jesuits will get material out of it to preen themselves since it is agreed between the parties to keep no protocol of all that will be said. That is why we foresee that no good can come of it, since pure *ambition* is the sole motive.

Peace has been made between Savoy and Mantua by express mediation of the king of Spain. There are some who tease us by urging us to be on our guard so that we may not be surprised by the armed forces of Italy. If our enemies were well advised they would seize such a fair opportunity for making some move against us, but we see no sign of it. The case of the widow will come before his Highness to-day.

Postscript.—I should like to know more about the bad intelligence between Denmark and the States and the name of that Frieslander who with the individual who calls himself van der Marck is intriguing against the States,* whose plan M. *Timon* had, and if there are more than those two.

3³ pp. French ; the words in italics deciphered. xxxiv, 33.

THOMAS FLOUD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, July 14, n.s. Paris.—I make bold to trouble you for the conveyance of letters to or from Sluce. I have sent away Captain Conwaye's from whom I recommend to you these that go here-with. The duke of Lennox is much feasted and visited and he repays liberally. Some four days hence he goes to see his mother and friends in Berry and returneth hither ; so there is no speech as yet of his quitting this country. He knows nothing thereof himself till he hear from England which is expected in four days by Mr. Woodford.

½ p. xxv, 25.

LADY LUMLEY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, July 4. Spawe.—Asking him to forward a packet to

See note at page 88 above,

Quester in London. Regrets not being able to see him, as her journey lies another way.

$\frac{1}{4}$ p. Misc. v, 99.

LORD DARCY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, July 4 [*endorsement*]. Acknowledges letter, by Mr. Mirors, and the umbrella. My sister starts for England on Tuesday. As regards the d. of Arschot's hangings I would have them 6 Flemish ells deep and to hang a room 34 yards in compass and I would bestow 300l., but if there be 2 or 3 pieces more that will serve this turn, it may be they will likewise be bought. On Friday I will leave my sister at Lovaine and be early at Brussels and see those hangings and buy them if they and their price like me. If this be hindered I will come to Brussels the next day, though it be from Antwerp. I desire you to prepare the business so I may stay as little at Brussels as may be, because my sister maketh great speed to return to England.

[*Note in margin.*]—34 yards are 45 Flemish ells.

1 p. Misc. v, 100.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, July 15. Cologne.—I could not write last week, having lost an uncle and an aunt. I have yours of 3rd with the decree pronounced against the book of the curé of St. Martin's here, which almost sent him out of his mind. But he has now plucked up courage and is about to produce an *Apologia* which is no better than his first book, which might well be devoted to Vulcan.

The el. of Saxe has begged the el. of Brandenburg and the marquis of Culmbach with their wives, who are sisters of the electress of Brandenburg, to be sponsors for his son* on June 27. They excused themselves as having to be at the marriage of Prince Ra[d]zivil with a marquise of Brandenburg at Berlin on that date.

At Halle there has been talk of a sum of money for Saxony if he would waive his pretensions to Juliers. His deputies, the chancellor of Dresden and Dr. Gerstenberg, replied that they had no power to listen to such overtures. On June 17 a sort of accord was made by the governor of Milan between Savoy and Mantua to the effect that Savoy should restore all places occupied in Montferrat into the hands of the imperial commissary, who should hand them over to Mantua, and that there should be no talk of reparation until they discuss the question of the widowed Infanta's dowry. Of this Savoy would not hear, and negotiations are broken off. It is believed that Savoy took advantage of an impression he had given that he was the man to introduce the reformed religion into Italy, if they pressed him too hard.

2 pp. French. ix, 28.

* John George, born on 31 May; who succeeded to the electorate in 1656.

DANIEL BUWINCKHAUSEN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, July 15. Stuttgart.—The Catholic princes are gathering at Ratisbon. Archduke Leopold has passed through this duchy on his way there. He does not come here, but was escorted and defrayed to the frontiers. This duke's representatives left yesterday. God grant that they achieve something for the good of Christendom, though there is little sign of it.

I hear that peace is made in Italy, but neither side has disbanded its men. They are rather adding to them and putting them into garrisons. The Mantuan places occupied by Savoy are not yet restored. Wise men are of opinion that the duke of Mantua will be unwilling for the places which are his beyond question to be delivered on deposit to the Marquis Castillione who, although a kinsman, is a most faithful imperial minister, and much less to the governor of Milan whom he believes to be entirely devoted to the interests of Savoy. From what the Savoy ambassador Crivelli writes it may also be conjectured that the pope, the emperor and Spain also favour Savoy. For this reason the duke may be the readier in restoring the places occupied not to the Mantuan but to the depositaries appointed by them.

It seems probable that their arms will take another direction. Although the marquis of Lans has written to the Genevans, after Savoy's settlement of his affairs with Mantua, that his armies which are afoot have no hostile intention and will not be employed against any of those who are living at peace, the Genevans do not trust to this and have written to Zurich, that since he continues his levies in Savoy and from the terms of de Lans' letter they hear nothing of any steps towards disarmament, they are obliged to keep the best guard possible to them, the more so because they have learned from several French gentlemen arrived from Mantua that the army of Spain is in the neighbourhood of Casale, composed of 14,000 men.

Things at Juliers are in great confusion, which will grow unless they are remedied very soon, and at Aix there is much alarm. They are threatened like a plump chicken ; but God will assist them.

2½ pp. *French and Latin. Holograph.* XII, 22.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613 [endorsement], July 6. The Hague.—I have your last with the enclosed from my ld. ambr. of France. These are to accompany my ld. of Oxford who has been here these 8 days to receive his pension of 300*l. p. a.* which Sir Francis Vere left him. This week the States of Holland assemble to take a final resolution about Denmark, and for that purpose Nordanus, the Syndic of Lubeck, arrived last night. Yet our messenger from Denmark is not returned but we expect him daily. Young Sir Henry has made a full relation to you of the reception at Heidelberg, from whence daily one or other doth come dropping. I fear we shortly

shall have all her Highness' together in a cluster, who as yet are not suffered to attend on her.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. *Holograph.* XLVII, 73.

A[NDRE] PAULL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, July 7. Durlach.—Vaudemont arrived here with his faithful companions on last Sunday week for the conference. The Jesuits made difficulties about joining until concessions were made. The marquis of Baden and his ministers took exception to this and the conference broke up almost as soon as it began. The fact is they are rather ashamed that the ruses and tricks of our adversaries outrun our ambition. Archduke Leopold arrives to-morrow with 24 counts and 300 horse for one night only on his way to Ratisbon. The emperor is enjoying himself with his cousin at Lintz. The Protestant princes have decided not to go or send till they are certain of the emperor's arrival.

Your king's commissioners went last Monday to see the dower lands, and are expected back in 10 or 12 days. Brandenburg has not gone himself to the Dresden christening on account of the marriage of his aunt to Prince Ratzeville of Poland. This makes us doubtful about the *accord*.

$1\frac{3}{4}$ pp. *French.* XXXIV, 34.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, July 7. Vlushing.—I had yours by Mr. Morris Browne on Sunday. The Denmark business is our chief discourse; our king and the q. regent of France having already by letters advised that king to govern his actions by equity and reason, we hope the differences between him and these people will be composed. H.M.'s letter was very round, and that from France very sharp, signifying that these people were straitly allied to that crown, that he used them with great injustice, and that unless he gave them contentment, France would resent it. This was much more than I expected from thence. I should not have believed it, had it not been told me by a very good party in this state.

I hear that Cotton will come to trial in 2 or 3 days, and that the Irish business was once more to be heard before H.M. and then to be finally ended. They have wholly, I mean the nobility, submitted to his clemency, and I hear he will return them to their country well contented. The Essex divorce was to be heard again at Lambeth yesterday. It is expected at court that before he begin his Progress, H.M. will make new officers instead of those lately void.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. *Holograph.* XXXIX, 80.

PIERRE DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, July 8 [endorsement]. Acknowledges letter of 3/13. So far as I can see those poor sacriligeous thieves served as a preparatory for the miracle of the sacrament although I am inclined to believe that they were more eager for the silver of the

ciborium than for the host. Their Highnesses increase in affection and in greatness or in *grosseur*. Our commissioners are starting for Ratisbon, whither his Majesty has already sent some of his train, intending to follow himself as soon as he knows more definitely which of the princes will attend. The affairs of Italy are appeased, but the duke of Mantua is dissatisfied and has intimated to Savoy that he means to recover his expenses by justice or by force. We are settling with France on the question of title and we should like to know the archduke's practice, whether he puts "Monseigneur" out of the line, and what quality he adopts in the signature or subscription.

1 p. *Holograph. French.* xxi, 148.

JOHN BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, July 10. Paris.—Lenox is still here, expecting his mother. He is much regaled here. He hath renewed his demand for the company of men-at-arms, which the prince had heretofore. Though my lord was absolutely denied the same, yet now upon better consideration I think the q. will gratify him.

Though Savoy hath restored his captures the q. is not altogether satisfied as he keeps his army on foot. She hath written to Spain to complain thereof and to move for his forces to be discharged, to avoid the jealousy caused thereby to the allies of this crown.

M. Arsen, the States ambr. here, authorised only for a journey to Holland, has gone with his wife and family, hoping to remain there, but he is far above any other that they can employ and the most necessary for this place from his experience and knowledge. He had 1,000*l.* bestowed on him on leaving. He takes with him an instrument wherein this king doth acknowledge to rest satisfied with the remittance of the debt, wch. the k. our mr. hath made to the States of the third part, wch. was turned over upon them, and for the other two parts that this king is content to make a free gift thereof unto the States.

Here hath been a rumour that the States' ships had given a great overthrow to the Spanish beyond the Line.

As Mr. Seymour's condition could not permit my lo. to afford him the usage which he would otherwise have done, so neither did he but rarely resort unto his lp. all the time that he was here. But there hath been no further cause of unkindness between them. This day I have a promise from de Crequi, Colonel of the Regiment of the Guard, that within 4 or 5 days he will get Mr. Eustace a place in one of the companies.

The ambrs. of Denmark were extremely ill used in Spain, their letters and instructions being searched. They had to pay almost 2,000 *cr.* for the customs of their jewels and apparel. They were so ill provided on their way to Madrid that they had to leave half their train in Galicia. To repair those suffrances order was taken at their coming to Madrid to defray them at the king's charges.

2 pp. v, 76.

LORD DARCY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613 [endorsement], July 12. The Spawe.—My sister has deferred her journey, and therefore I cannot be with you at Brussels so soon as I thought. As I depend on her resolution I cannot appoint a certain day to be at Brussels; but I do not think she will stay long here. If you can find a suit of hangings, 6 Flemish ells deep, to hang a room 34 yards in compass, and stay them till my coming, I shall be greatly beholden to you. 300*l.* is the sum I would bestow.

1 p. Misc. v, 102.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, July 23. [Cologne.]—On his way to the diet the emperor has arrived at Lintz and intends to stay there some days to give opportunity to the electors and princes to be at Ratisbon before him, and wishes, before his arrival there, the states of Upper Austria to agree on the concession granted by him to the Protestants some years before, of which they requested confirmation by the clergy. They have discussed the contribution question, which is of most importance to him, for he is not satisfied with the 100,000 daller offered in ready money together with the cancelling of or allowance for a similar sum which they say was advanced for his service. We do not yet hear that any prince has arrived at Ratisbon except the elector of Mayence. Saxony says that he wants a fortnight for sport in connection with the christening of his son. Leopold, before going to Ratisbon, has gone to Konigsfeld a splendid monastery in the jurisdiction of Berne, where he has seen the monuments of his predecessors, and since has visited the ruins of Habsbourg near Basle, a former patrimony of his House, but now belonging to Basle. He has thus seen the bones and ashes of his forbears, the original house now belonging to Basle, and the bones of his ancestor Charles of Burgundy at Nancy at the siege whereof he was killed by the Swiss, a lesson in modesty and humility to princes.

The colloquy which was to be held at Durlach by the Marquis of Baden and de Vaudemont has ended in smoke, the parties not being able to agree *de modo*. The collocutors were to be a minister of the Baden Court, assisted by some Wirtemberg divines, and Gontier and other Jesuits. Vaudemont went off with his Jesuits, and each party threw the blame on the other. Gontier will take advantage of this and persuade Paris and all France that the Durlach heretics could not face him. The earl and countess of Arundel left Basle on the 1st for Milan.

2½ pp. French. Seal. Unsigned. ix, 29.

ANDRE PAULL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, July 15. Heidelberg.—We find the speech enclosed in yours of June 9 so good that we are having it printed for distribution at the coming diet. From that we expect nothing, unless it leads to a general Council, which might expose the tricks of the

Roman Court. The emperor is still at Graiz watching to see what attitude the Protestants will adopt and whether they mean to go to Ratisbon, in order that they may precede him, for he considers that it would be a slur on his reputation if he were not received by them. No one is there yet except the ecclesiastics and the Saxon ambassadors.* The Catholics and imperialists are trying to induce Brunswick to move the emperor's proposal at the diet. He may allow himself to be persuaded, but it will not enhance his reputation. Two days ago Camerarius, envoy of His Highness at Ratisbon, left to oppose the plans of Neuburg and others who might attempt something to our prejudice. The rest of us do not know when we are to go. From Italy we hear of no disbanding but rather the opposite, so our misgivings increase; but our priests will be the first to pay. Your king's commissioners returned two days ago, well pleased with what they saw.

1 p. *French.* xxxiv, 35.

LORD DARCY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, July 16. Louvain.—I am very desirous to hear what you have done for the hangings. I pray you let me know by a particular messenger if there be any of the duke of Arscott that will serve my turn. If so I would be glad if they might be brought to Antwerp. If I like them and their price I will buy them and desire no favour but will give to the uttermost. Lord Lisle also desired to know what hangings were there to be sold. I intended then to come to Brussels, but being now indisposed I can neither satisfy myself nor him. Let me know what is there, that I may write to him, and I think he would take it kindly if you wrote to him yourself. He will remain yet six or seven days at the Spaa and then goes to Aquisgraine for ten days at least.

1 p. *Misc. v,* 103.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, July $\frac{16}{26}$. Venice.—Acknowledges letters of 26 June and 3 July. Our speculations are all at fault and we see the fable inverted, of being more afflicted with the block than with the stork. This sudden compounding was so far beyond their imaginations that they know not by what name to style the whole business. The Spaniards would have us think that their king has herein much advanced in reputation as having power to command obedience. But it is well known it was the noise of the French preparations that caused so great haste. The wound being rather covered than healed may break out again with no less danger.

The main point now in treaty is a general disarming. For this the governour of Milan sent Don Zanchio de Luna to the duke of Savoy to desire him to lead the way. The duke answered that

* Esias von Brandenstein, Christoph von Loss, Wolf von Luttichau and Gabriel Tuntzel. Chroust: *Briefe und Akten zur Geschichte des Dreissigjährigen Krieges*, Vol. iii, page 397.

he would dismiss his forces on receiving letters immediately from the king of Spain, but till then he would stand upon his guard. To avoid the imputation of exhausting the state of Milan by the maintenance of the army raised by the governor upon this occasion he offered to quarter and feed them all in Piedmont, so long as the king thought fit to keep them together.

Don Francesco de Padillia was sent to the duke of Mantua upon a like errand, but he also returned without effecting anything. So three weeks after the cessation of hostility no soldier has been dismissed, while the governor of Milan is raising fresh levies. Those who will not believe the king of Spain to be in case to make a war in Italy attribute these proceedings to a fatality of that crown, whose ministers use to war with his coffers when no enemy appeareth, though others have a conceit these forces are kept up until the imperial diet be ended, to add reputation to their affairs in Germany. This state goeth along with them *pari passu*, making small account of the motion of the prince of Castiglion to spare this superfluous charge of maintaining soldiers when there was none that meant them any hurt.

I thank you particularly for the Irish advertisements which met the rumours that were set flying about Italy, far differing from the truth. Tiron pretends to have made way by means of our prince (who is with God) to his Majesty's grace, and he mourned for his death.

3 pp. xv, 46.

PIERRE DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, July 16. Heidelberg. Preparations for the diet are very slow and indicate poor results. Here they fancy they will be constrained to play another tune, which alarms me because the spectre of Italy is not entirely dissipated. I am not afraid of the movements of la Corogna or of Spinola because I do not believe that the king of Spain means to break the peace for any uncertain issue; though wise men do not neglect any appearances and I believe his Majesty will do his part.

Asks him, on behalf of the Elector to present to the Archduke a letter on behalf of the poor widow of Frankenthal, whose husband was robbed and murdered.

The commissioners for the dowry are back, well pleased with the beauty and goodness of the country and with the good will of the people towards Madame. They leave on Monday.

1½ pp. French. Holograph. xxi, 149.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613 [endorsement], July 17. Düsseldorf.—I have yours of 28 ult., and one from Lesieur of 29. He was returned to Berlin, nothing having been done at Hal. There was some expectation of a resolution from the Saxon for a treaty, but I feel sure he will not be so forward to arms as is reported by the fearful Protestants of Aquisgrane. You have doubtless heard of the advertisement

they have had of a sentence of the emperor for restoring the old magistrate and prohibiting all religion but the Roman in the town, with liberty of their exercise without it and of complaining against the old magistrate. A silly comfort. They have since heard the emperor hath signed that sentence but it is reserved to be propounded in the diet, where they hope their friends shall carry some stroke. But scarce any of the princes of the Union will be there. Meantime ces bons messieurs d'Aix have had a sharp letter from the emperor touching innovations and oppressions whereof they have been accused ; but they hope their answer will give satisfaction. Our counsel of Brandenburg, to whom in doubts and dangers they have recourse, afforded them their advice.

Has not any of the treaties mentioned by Trumbull, but sends particulars of treaties found in the history of Demetrius, published at Delft in 1605.

1 p. xxii, 69.

J[OHN] SANFORD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, July 17. Madrid.—The king hath been sick at the Escorial but is now well restored. Mr. Cawley went there to procure a resolution of their long *consulto* but could not be so happy as to see the issue. These grave counsellors are like elephants, *non ante biennium pariunt*. The Denmark ambrs. are gone ; what matters are treated of is not known. Vacandarie, the post, is come hither extraordinary to my lord. I know not why. We daily expect the return of one of my lord's secretaries from England. Our heats here are now terrible. To prevent maladies I have let blood on both arms. The Spanish physicians are *hirudines*. On St. James's day at night my ld. Vaux's brother, who came over with Pedro de Zuniga, killed one Copland, an Englishman who had been a merchant at Lisbon, in the street. He came as a *retraydo* [fugitive] to my lord's house, but for the odiousness of the fact my ld. would only give *amparo* [sanctuary] till the evening, when he was conveyed to the Venetian ambassador's.*

My lord is not writing by this ordinary, being busy in despatching Vacandarie, by whom he will write to you. I pray you send the enclosed to England.

1 p. *Holograph.* xxxvi, 66.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, July 29. Cologne.—The diet hangs fire, the emperor being still at Lintz, dissatisfied with the contribution granted by the Estates. The empress intended to go and see her mother at Innspruck. A young duke of Monsterberg in Silesia and the Ct. de Lippe have arrived at Ratisbon, and on the 2nd Cardinal Madrutz, the papal legate. Archduke Maximilian will leave

* Piero Priuli.

Innspruck on Aug. 2-12 for Ratisbon. Leopold goes with 200 horse, and many musicians, intending to make good cheer especially with the *bons compagnons de Saxe*.

[Further account of the futile conference at Durlach.]

$1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. French. ix, 30.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, July 19. Vlushing.—On Saturday last the Irish business was before the king and council, and one Talbot, an Irish lawyer was committed to the Tower. Some of H.M.'s ships are to be sent to Ireland and 5,000 men to be ready in the counties bordering on that kingdom. By this you may guess that H.M. findeth these people not sound to him, but it is not these people of themselves who can do us wrong there. It must be their supports from Spain that must do that business, and therefore we should strike up that root and then the branches would quickly wither. God will open our master's eyes to see the practices of that nation. Winwood has leave to go for England and I think he will not be long from thence but there are no great officers as yet made. Mr. Morton who was with Sir Hen. Wotton in Savoy, brother to our captain here,* is to go to that duke, some think to reside there.

The nullity of the Essex marriage is not yet finally sentenced.

1 p. *Holograph.* xxxix, 83.

The SAME to the SAME.

1613, July 19. Vlushing. Requesting him to deliver a letter into Lord Lisle's own hands.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph.* xxxix, 81.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, July 19. Vlushing.—I had yours of 14th yesterday. I find that two of mine to you and one to l. Lisle are not come to you. I now send another for him. The last I sent by Mr. Wake. He purposes to be shortly at Antwerp. There is an important letter from England for him. H.M. has resolved to continue Sir John Davis Speaker in the Irish parliament, and everything else to go on as he proposed. To reinforce the garrisons 700 men are to be levied in Wales. From the city of London two aldermen and Lt. Panton are to be sent to the new towns, which the city hath erected, to give order for their convenient fortification. Sir Thomas Wal[le]r, lieutenant of Dover castle, is dead, and there are many suitors for that place to the e. of Northampton, as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. The countess of Shrewsbury and the l. Gray have again the liberty of the Tower as they had before Sir Wm. Wade's displacing.

1 p. *Holograph.* xxxix, 82.

* Capt. Robert Morton, eldest son of George Morton of Esture manor in Chilham, Kent. His youngest brother with Wotton was Albert. Hasted : *Hist of Kent*, Vol. vii, page 280.

JEAN BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, July 22. Paris.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, page 470.]

$2\frac{1}{4}$ pp. v, 77.

ROBERT, VISCOUNT LISLE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, July 22. Spa.—Acknowledges letter of the 11th. I am not greatly sorry that my son did not kiss their H.'s hands, as it was not the intent of his journey to visit that court. But I would not this were taken as done out of neglect. I purpose to pass through without visiting Brussels, but of this I will write you more at large from Aken if I do not go by Louvain to go to Antwerp. But otherwise I shall go from Aken by Maestricht and Louvain, and so to Antwerp, and I may meet you at Louvain, I shall stay a night there. On Tuesday or Wednesday I shall be at Aken for 6 or 7 days. I send this with the enclosed from my ld. of Southampton by one of the servants of my lady of Dompré, a noble lady and as discreet as I have ever known any. Touching the d. of Aerschot's goods I do not want pictures or medals nor hangings of very great value, but for a handsome suite of fine pieces I would willingly give 100l. ster.

1 p. *Holograph.* xxix, 63.

A[NDRÉ] PAULL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, July 23. Heidelberg.—The administrator had a daughter a week ago* to be christened quietly next Sunday. Rejoicings are reserved for a fine young prince 4 or 5 months hence. Martin and Lovin left on Tuesday well pleased. Harington will follow on Monday, but his lady would like to stay on being specially pleased at being given the standing of princess, though not without some offence.

The emperor was to enter Ratisbon yesterday, and we have orders to be ready to start next week. The Berlin marriage has been magnificent. Le Sieur represented your king, and will now be at Ratisbon. He gave a magnificent present to the bridal couple on his king's behalf.

The emperor has lately written to Brandenburg, telling him to desist from making alliances with foreign princes, and to come to Ratisbon in person, which he will not do. Saxony refuses Brandenburg's offer of money in compensation for his claims to Juliers. We hear very privately that Neuburg and Saxony have come to terms but do not know the price. The duke of Mecklenbourg has made overtures to the States for a canal from the Baltic to the Elbe near Wismar and so divert the passage of the Sound, to the great prejudice of Denmark. Count William of Nassau is here and well entertained.

2 pp. *French.* xxxiv, 36.

* Elizabeth Louisa; first child of the duke of Deuxponts by his second wife, Louisa Juliana, daughter of the Elector Palatine, Frederick IV.

ROBERT, VISCOUNT LISLE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, July 24. Spa.—Thanks Trumbull for forwarding letters from Sir John Throckmorton. Expects to be at Louvain on Thursday week and will be very glad of his company. The prince and princess of Orange go next week to Aken.

1 p. *Holograph.* xxix, 64.

JOHN MORE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, July 24. Little St. Bartholomew's, London.—Understanding of Mr. Quester's going towards you I write by him what news there is.

On Thursday Mr. Cottington and Mr. Norton were sworn Clerks of the Council. I wish you might have been placed in the *avant garde*, or at least borne them company according to the hope my ld. of Rochester gave us. But this resolution was taken at Farnham while my ld. withdrew to Whitehall in some discontentment for that he could not prevail with the king for the release of Overbury. Until the return of the progress all our great affairs will *pendre au crocq*. Sir H. N[eville] will keep at Pillingbear till Michaelmas. Sir R. Winwood hath now a letter sending towards him to be here between this and that time for the dispatch of his private affairs. Here is a speech that Sir Roger Willbram, Mr. G. Calvert and others shall be deputed to Ireland to appease the Catholics. Meantime their *boutefeus* are chastised here. Talbot, a lawyer sent to the Tower for maintaining the pope's authority ; another yesterday to the Fleet for his misdemeanor in Ireland. So when they shall be better disciplined, their parlt. shall recommence in October. The necessities of the exchequer still continue ; nay proceed strangely.

1 p. *Holograph. Seal.* xxxii, 44a.

THE EARL OF SOUTHAMPTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613 [endorsement], July 24. Acknowledges receipt of a packet, which came out of England, and the advertisements sent by the bearer. Next week will clear the town of most of the good company now in it. Expects to be in Antwerp that day week and hopes Trumbull will get him leave to see the castle.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. xxxvii, 1.

ALFONSE DE ST. VICTOR to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Aug. 3. Middelborg. Some time ago M. Levinus sent you a letter to be given to the Pere Provincial of the Carmelites. As he was then at Rome you returned it to London. Pray give him the present letter and try to discover what M. Levinus has done with the other and get him to write you another like it.

1 p. *French.* Misc. v, 79.

ABRAHAM WILLIAMS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, July 24. Hague.—M. Arssens, the States' ambassr. in France, arrived here on Monday 19th and means to remain two months at least.

Our States are in continual deliberation what course to take with the unrepertited companies, Friesland still stands out, and refuses to take on those companies which the States General have repartited upon that province. All fair means have been used but prevail so little with them, that it is to be feared they must be dealt with roughly, as was Utrecht. As for our going to England, we expect daily and hourly some good news.

1 p. *Seal.* XLVI, 43.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Aug. 5. Cologne.—Acknowledges letters of 21 and 30 July. The emperor on July 25 was still at Lintz, and the day of his departure for Ratisbon is not fixed. I think he is waiting for the answer of Saxony, to whom he has sent to hasten his arrival, and to beg him not to wait for the assembly fixed for yesterday at Leipsic, at which he is to meet the elector of Brandenburg, the Landgrave Maurice of Hessen and other princes, to discuss the Juliers matter, which the emperor would gladly see settled without his intervention. There are only the three ecclesiastical electors and the bp. of Spires at Ratisbon. It is very doubtful if the United Princes will appear there. The Administratress had a daughter on July 26 at Heidelberg, a son would have given greater joy; but girls are necessary to get them. The Radzivil marriage has been celebrated in Berlin. The kings of G. Britain, Poland and Denmark sent their ambassadors. This alliance greatly strengthens the House of Brandenburg, and gives Saxony cause to think, for all the confederates in Poland are devoted to this Radzivil, and all have sent presents by their ambassadors.

1 $\frac{2}{3}$ pp. *French.* ix, 31.

GEORGE [ABBOT] ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, July 30. Croydon.—Commending the bearer John Hart who is going to those parts. Thanks him for many letters and books received.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. i, 9.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, July 31, o.s. Volberg near Beinsberg.—Infection at Düsseldorp hath driven us into the woods of Berg-land. Things go meetly well in this joint government, though not so well as they should. The Saxon runneth his former courses, giving no care to the overtures which have been made to him. He is fed with fair promises by those who aim at their own ends which are of another mould. We shall have a new governor for the el. of Brandenburg. The marq. Ernest doth well to disburden himself, in regard of his health. You will say the burden may easily be

borne as he beareth it, by others. I must confess I do not think he troubleth his head with any of our businesses.

[*Postscript.*]—The Saxon may wish too late that he had taken a reasonable compensation in money.

The court is at Beinsberg, from which I am an easy walk. Hotman went with his family to Wesel a week ago thinking the court would move to Dinslach.

1 p. xxii, 73.

JOHN, BARON HARINGTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, July 30. Heidelberg.—Requests Trumbull to further the passage of his servant, John Burges, sent to England on some business that requires speed.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. xxvii, 1.

SIR HENRY PEYTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Aug. 9, n.s. Sluice.—I have not lately heard from Mr. Seymour but I learn that he receives much comfort by your friendly acceptance of his letter and from your good counsel. Though he be well enough inclined of himself and well counselled by his friends I wish he had such supply from home as might enable him to return to his former and safer station. His letters and mine to his grandfather plead for it, but I do not hear his lp.'s resolution.

With regard to the Irish business I am glad his Maj. encounters the disobedience of that stiff-necked people with so brisk a resolution. They may have presumed on his exhausted treasury, and if they were suffered to abridge any parcel of the royal prerogative, would not stay there. I conceive it a fair occasion for H.M. to fortify himself seasonably on his weakest enemies against more dangerous assaults.

The States rest satisfied with Denmark's answer about the tolls but foresee new difficulties that may arise from that unquiet king's attempts, if not wholly comprehended in the Grand Protestant League. The long dispute of repartitions, through the backwardness of the Frieslanders, is now resolved by their yielding and so both the present dangers are overpassed.

I hear Sir Ralph Winwood has leave to come home, which is held an infallible argument of his higher employment. Methinks the travelling lords, especially those that seek health, should begin to look homewards. If my ld. of Southampton takes his way for Callys you are most likely to hear of him, and if within 8 days, I would gladly have notice to meet him somewhere.

$\frac{1}{2}$ pp. *Holograph. Seal. Misc. v, 106.*

THE COUNT OF BRUAY to FERNANDO DE BOISCHOT, AMBASSADOR
in GREAT BRITAIN.

1613, August 9. Brussels.—Acknowledges letters of the 17th and 27th ult. The English stage does not seem to me to be a

theatre of the world, because they do not represent farces or comedies and, with the reserve of the heretics, they play few games and for the most part it seems to me guesswork. The diet is so far advanced that at this moment the emperor should have arrived at Ratisbon. The affair of Savoy will, I fancy, mean more noise than nuts, as is usual with that prince who gaily rushes into many things but matures few. Where there is much bark there is little bite.

I have letters from some of the princes of Italy. He of Florence says that he is holding his troops back. He of Modena says that he gave them passage in conformity with his promise to the king, our master. However he has some quarrel with the Lucchese. I am afraid that in the end Italy and Germany will become the theatre of the world because the disposition is bad and the princes are corrupted. Time will show, as the Count of Aremberg used to say.

The ordinary brought me nothing from Berque; the other wrote that he was well, at Ratisbon, and my son also. Our friend had a touch of gout yesterday, but he gets about. The marquis of Inojosa writes that he was very pleased at having settled the trouble between Mantua and Savoy to the satisfaction of his Majesty; but he experienced more difficulty over the question of damages, so the outlook is still overcast. The Marquis Spinola writes me from Ostend on the 2nd that he is repairing the port both there and at Nieuport and he is considering that of the channel, which will be a very useful work. I gather that Francisci is proposing another from Malines to Antwerp which I have mentioned at different times.

Salomon has spoken to me. He is a fool for not following my advice to go and serve the duke of Lerma, who told me he would be pleased to have him if I sent him. I do not know if the Inquisition frightens him. It is a human failing that often one does not know how to choose the better part.

Thanks him for sending the paper to Captain Brusto and asks the price of his Highness's hat from those of Castor and if one of the same shape can be got for a large head, as his head is much larger. Until the present has worn hats of France.

The marquis of Guadaleste is marrying Madamoiselle de Ligny, to the great satisfaction of both parties. I returned from there yesterday in the company of Don Philip Spinola, Don Alfonso de Avalos, Don Fernando de Guevara, his son and Captain Castelvi. I propose to go back at the end of the week. To-night he is sending a courier to Spain for his Majesty's licence. The dowry 100,000 florins. The princess of Spinoy died of senile decay, so they say, and left a lot to her husband. The daughter is in the palace and Count Henrique is expected here with his wife as uncle and aunt and guardians and advisers of Count Frederico who hopes to touch the paternal inheritance and the estate and marriage of the girl.

NICHOLAS THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1613, July *endorsement*]. The *Wilde Boar*, [Brussels].—I am now presently arrived, and will to-morrow morning wait on you.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph.* XXXIX, 79.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613 [*endorsement*], Aug. 1. The Hague.—I know not whether Monsr. Artzens passed by you in his return, but here we have him. Monsr. de Puisieux hath written to de Maurier, the agent, that he hath taken leave of their Majesties and of the service of his masters, and my ld. ambr. to the princes of Orange that he hath taken his absolute leave, and thereupon had a present of 4,000 cr. But he flatly denied that he hath given *le dernier adieu*, and [said] that the present was for his former good services, so that his purpose is to go back, which he will do perhaps in Novr. and not sooner. I have obtained leave for my particular occasions to return to England, which I will do with the first wind after 20th inst.; where I will do you all good offices. You may address letters to my house in Little St. Bartholomew's. If the king's service do not necessarily press my speedy return I design to spend in England the better part of this winter, but I shall not know before my first access to the king.

We believe that the k. of Denmark will really perform as much as by his letters he hath promised the States, and to that purpose he has given order to his customers, but our last confederation with Lubeck doth much encumber us, against which town that king hath printed, though yet they are not published, certain placarts interdicting all commerce and trade between them and his subjects. I am advertised from the best hand that your PP. have made a presentation to H.M. to give liberty of religion and many other franchises and immunities to our merchants, if they will hold their residency in the town of Bruges, which they judge will prove a very fit and proper place for them by reason of the new canal which is now in hand, which if it proceed, I may say to you under *benedicite*, will utterly ruinate and decay the province of Zeland.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ pp. *Holograph.* XLVII, 74.

CLE[MENT] THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Aug. 3. Antwerp.—Yours with the enclosed I received. The commentary you make upon the text I conjectured might have been so before the writing of my former, and thereupon made particular enquiry for all those parties and places, and I find they had neither correspondence nor acquaintance with Hurst or Maye or in either of those places of Düsseldorf or Emerick, nor yet held any; which made me so bold in troubling you and Mr. Dickenson to find out the truth, which time will do, although not so timely as I wish. I pray you solicit Mr. D. herein so often as you write, until you draw some certainty of the business from him,

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph.* XXXIX, 84.

JEAN BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Aug. 3. Paris.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, page 474.]
 2½ pp. v, 78.

FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

1613, Aug. 3. Threat of the Turks under Schender Basha and Marazogli Basha to enter Transylvania; to be joined by the princes of Moldavia and Valachia and assisted by 30,000 Tartars, though some think the last will not stir. The prince of Moldavia has asked to be dispensed, pleading his enmity with the Poles, who might attempt to bring in Constantin that was expelled last year, but the Vizier insists.

The Grand Signor goes in person to Adrianopoli. His going thither last year caused such a stir in Christendom that his second going is likely to yield matter for both discourse and action, because of the threat to Transylvania and Hungary. The emperor's ambassador professes indifference though his master's claim to Transylvania was the main point of his ambassage. The prince of Transylvania sent to know why these preparations were made against him, against which he would defend himself as best he could. His messenger waited three days for audience of the Vizier and it is not known with what answer he left. The Transylvanian ambassador complains that he can have no expedition, one way or other. Marazogli has intercepted letters from Gabriel Bathori asking that the Bailo* should intervene with the Basha on his behalf.

There is one Betrin Gabri that seeketh for the principedom of Transylvania and seems to have the emperor in his favour, for the latter hateth Battori for former injuries received. The Vizier taketh advantage of this the better to accomplish their design, giving out that these forces are only to expel Battori and to establish Gabri, wherein he thinketh to satisfy the people that desire Gabri and also to detain the emperor from further care of the matter. On the other side the Vizier promises Battori that these forces are only to settle the country in peace with him; so holdeth each faction in expectation, and perhaps meaneth the satisfaction of one of them, as the matter may fall out casually. But if the Turk can prevail, assuredly there shall be no more princes in Transylvania, but a Turkish governor as in Valachia and Moldavia.

2 pp. xv, 47.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBLE.

1613, Aug. 5. Vlushing.—The king's commissioners, Mr. Levinus and his colleague, on their way back to England, came here to see me and returned to Middelburg. They tell me our princess is in good health and very heartily contented. I pray God all things may continue prosperous unto her. I perceive by

* i.e. the Venetian minister to the Porte, at this date Cristoforo Valier.

Mr. Levinus that the interview between Saxe and Brandenburg hath not begotten any great kindness between them, as there is little appearance of the admittance of the former into possession of Juliers and Cleves. His opinion is that the refusal will not produce any matter of great danger because the House of Austria dare not disturb the quiet of that business by action of arms. He seems confident of all other the king of Spain's counsels, as much as to say the devil is dead, we may go play. But this adversary of ours is subtle and ambitious. He lieth but in wait to make himself strong against us.

I think you will have my ld. Lisle at Antwerp on Saturday next. I hear nothing yet of my ld. of Southampton. The king's ship hath attended him here ever since Monday.

$1\frac{3}{4}$ pp. *Holograph.* xi, 95.

JOHN PACKER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Aug. 7. The Court at Salisbury.—At my return from Farnham to London I found the new clerk of the Council sworn, which was somewhat sudden to me. Upon my coming here I was bold to put my lord in mind of his promise to you and told him the news must somewhat astonish you. Whereupon he willed me to let you know that Mr. Norton was sworn only for countenance and not to exercise the place unless upon extraordinary occasion, but to expect till some of his reverions fall; and that you shall receive no prejudice thereby, but would have you be assured that he will continue his care of you and undertake what he hath already promised.

$\frac{2}{3}$ p. *Misc. v*, 104.

VISCOUNT ROCHESTER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Aug. 7. The Court at Salisbury.—Asking him to assist Ezechias Fourré in his suit, for which he is going over to sue for possession of certain lands at Tournay belonging to his wife, and for Mr. Rumbler, apothecary to the king, and Mr. Lemir apothecary to the queen, who have a like claim in right of their wives, who were Dr. Lobel's daughters, who have empowered Fourré to prosecute their business together with his own.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Seal.* *Misc. v*, 105.

ANDRÉ PAULL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Aug. 8/18. Ratisbon.—I arrived here five days ago. The affairs of the diet have a strange aspect. We had our first meeting yesterday. Our party agreed that they would consent to no treaty before the emperor redressed our grievances. As the other side stood out against this, we withdrew from the assembly and have refused to return until our grievances are heard, which have been drawn up in writing. The emperor is deeply annoyed, but we shall not give way. If contributions are to be paid they must use a different tone. In my master's case they amount to 400,000 florins German, to be paid in five yearly instalments.

The Papists take a high tone, being the most important people present here. They have the House of Saxony and the landgrave of Hesse Darmstat on their string, which makes them so overbearing. The rest of the Protestants are in agreement with us. Is it not most deplorable that Saxony is always breaking the most promising enterprises in this way to the great prejudice of the Christian religion and the general welfare ? He persuades himself that by these manœuvres he will more easily realise his pretensions to Juliers ; but he will find himself mistaken. The example of the duke of Brunswick ought to enlighten him. That unfortunate prince served the Papists so faithfully with the idea of obtaining some advantage over his town. But he was so far from enjoying the fruits of his prolonged hopes that he complained before his death that they had made him a *nez du verd*, which the good duke would doubtless have resented if God had prolonged his life.

1 p. French. Seal. xxxiv, 37.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Aug. 19. Cologne.—I have been at Aix where I left the prince of Orange and his lady. I have now yours of 10th. The emperor is at Ratisbon, and the diet is at last begun. The d. of Bavaria entertained the emperor at Draubling, and sent to him his brother duke Albert, who was thrown from his horse when dismounting to salute the emperor, who has now to replace the duke of Brunswick, who is ill, if not dead at Prague,* whereby the diet may be stopped, which he was to have opened. The plague has broken out among the Italians attending the papal legate, who speak of war and commissions of war. I think these are the usual rhodomotades of these folk. Duke Wolf. William of Neuburg is said to have accompanied the emperor at his entry.

1½ pp. French. Seal. ix, 32.

ABRAHAM WILLIAMS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Aug. 11. Hague.—On Tuesday my ld. and lady with my ld. governor of the Brille† and his lady went to Amsterdam to see that town, a journey which hath been promised my lady Winwood any time these 10 years. The town feasted and defrayed us, and no more. We returned hither on Saturday, where I found yours of July 29. My ld. goes to England, but *cum animo revertendi*, on private affairs, and this was granted till the end of this month, and he sets forth to the Brill on Saturday 21st. My lord amb., the governor, their ladies, children, families and goods all embark with the first wind. If he return, it will not be till next spring. In the interim he means me to remain here, but leaves it to me to stay or return again after he has spoken with the king. I have chosen the latter, though things may so fall out that I return no more.

M. Arssens will not acknowledge that he took his absolute leave. 1,200 was a good gratuity, but not for an absolute farewell,

* Henry Julius, duke of Brunswick Wolffenbuttel died on 7 June, n.s.

† Sir Horace Vere.

having been there 16 or 17 years. My ld. hath been here 10 years, and received not a penny's worth from the States, as ambr., nor do I think they will give him anything now. H.M. hath dealt otherwise with Caron, and that very lately.

Here is a note of all the treaties now in my hands.

1. A treaty between our late queen and the States of 1585.
2. Another of 1598.
3. The last between England and France.
4. The treaty of truce between the archdukes and States.
5. That between the count of Eastfrise and the town of Embden.
6. The treaty of Wesel between H.M. and the princes of the Union.
7. The treaty of Halle.
8. The treaty of Guterbagh.
9. That between Morocco and the States.
10. The two-fold treaty between the princes of the Union and the States.
11. That between the States and the town of Lubeck.
12. The marriage contract with the Palatin.

Number 10 I now send you, with the private treaty which was made apart to the end that few should see it. I entreat you to impart it to no one. The treaty of Lubeck is yet in Dutch, and I have not yet translated it, but you shall shortly have an extract, and whatsoever you please of the rest.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ pp. XLVI, 44.

DANIEL BUWINCKHAUSEN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1613 *endorsement*], August 12–22. Stutgard.—I received yours last Thursday. All eyes are on Ratisbon, where the emperor made his entry with the empress on July 25, o.s. Crossing Bavaria his Maty. was somewhat offended because neither the duke nor his brother went to meet him. At Ratisbon he was met by the three ecclesiastical electors, the archbp. of Saltzburg, the bishops of Aichstat and Spire, two landgraves. The Archduke Leopold awaited him in the antechamber, but not being very well received he went off next day to Passau. No other princes are present, though summoned a second time, but I hear they are waiting until the proposition is made. The duke of Brunswick is dead in his voluntary exile at Prague having left his own country, with scant repute. The young prince* should settle the quarrel with the city, but it is likely to be difficult as they say that some years go he had to promise his father to pursue it after the latter's death.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. French. *Holograph.* XII, 23.

[PIERRE] DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Aug. 12 [endorsement].—You will have heard of the quarrels between the English and Scots and especially between

* Frederick Ulric,

Madame's squire Keith and Lord Harrington's squire Buchel. We are all very sorry for it, but it is a personal matter, and they must bear the blame. Mr. Harrington expects a decision on the subject but I think he left before it arrived.

At Ratisbon there seems to be some hitch over agreements, and it will be difficult for them to settle about contributions, which is the most pressing question.

The marquis of Baden is here with 500 horse taking his daughter to be married at Cassel on the 24th.*

Their Highnesses are well and are only waiting for the departure of the Palatine of Petite Pierre to continue their hunting.

1 p. *Holograph. French.* xxii, 150.

ROBERT, VISCOUNT LISLE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Aug. 12. Flushing.—I pray you deliver this letter to Madame de Dompre's own hands, and send any answer to me. Here I find nothing done about our fortifications. Neither the States nor the town are very hasty to do anything in it; yet is there nothing more necessary, if the k. of Spain with seizing upon this place do not care to break with the king in the States. I hear all is well at Heidelberg, but they expect some alteration from the Papists as soon as they have a fit term for it. I thank you for coming to me to Antwerp and the care you had of me there.

I had a very good passage hither for though the weather was fair, I lay one night at Lillo and another at Basiland.

1 p. *Holograph.* xxix, 65.

SIR JOHN DIGBY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Aug. 15, o.s. Madrid.—*Marques Spinola* hath lately written hither that he had executed what he was commanded concerning *reformation* in *Flanders* as well for the *regiments of foot* as *companies of horse* there remaining in all 1,200 *horse* which the *country* were to sustain, being divided into 12 *companies* of *Spaniards*, two of *Italians* and two of *Wallons* which according to the order lately given by 90† are all *reformed*. Secondly he and *Don Luys de Velasco, and Conde de Bucquoy* went lately to visit the *port* and *haven* of *Ostend* and that he findeth that *place* very ill fortified, which troubled him not a little, for he understood that *those* of the *country* have already *spent* in *defence* against the *sea* almost a *million florins*, and that they were now in hand with some *Hollanders* skilful in *works* of this kind to undergo the *work* and to make such *defences* this summer as shall be needful to *resist* the *sea* and so to give them yearly a set sum of money, they *binding* themselves from time to time to *Maintain* and repair the said *works*. And that from henceforward the whole *charge* shall be at the *country's cost*. Thirdly that they were now in hand for to *fortify* the said *town* and for 90 desire of having the *town* to be

* Catherine Ursula, eldest daughter of George Frederick, marquis of Baden Durlach who married Otto, eldest son of Maurice, landgrave of Hesse Cassel.

† This figure, sometimes accompanied by others, seems to stand for the king of Spain.

put into the *Spaniard's* hands, he hath acquainted 89* therewith. And that 89 promised to do it. But yet the *marques'* opinion is that for avoiding of delay the present *governor* be dealt with all underhand and 80 *recompensed* in some other matter that he may the willinger *resign it*, by which means (if it shall so succeed) this also must likewise follow that neither 89 nor any other can pretend for the same since 89 hath already promised it.

Lastly that touching the *haven* he and the rest are all of opinion that the late intended *work* of making the *dikes* should not any further be proceeded in, but think it more necessary that 90 should maintain in *Ostend* a *squadron* of ships from 100 to 300 *tons* well *armed* and that if so many *ships* can be spared *from Spain*, it will be the better; if not they will give present order for the *building* or *providing* of them in *those parts*. To these letters 90 hath answered that he approveth the proceeding of the *marques* in the business of the *reformation*.

Likewise the resolution taken concerning the *dike* and for the *fortification* of the *town*. And he liketh well that it should be proceeded in.

For having the *town* put into the hand of a *Spanish governor* he holdeth it very necessary, especially being resolved to *keep* there an *armada* of *ships*. But he would have all gentleness and moderation used in the matter that no distaste or discontent be given. And that before *marques Spinola* conclude the business or resolve of a *governour*, he first give account of it *hither* and receive directions hence. For the maintaining of 10 *ships of war* in *Ostend* 89 signifieth a great inclination unto it, and saith he will give order for the providing of such moneys as shall be sufficient to make provision for them, willing the *marques* to see if there may be found out there any new project for the *raising of money* for the bearing some part of the *charge*. And besides the strength and use the *marques* allegeth will be in those parts of those *ships* 90 would have it consulted whether the said *ships* may not serve for the *bringing* of them yearly *hither into Spain* all such provisions for his *fleets* as are now *brought* hither by the *English* and *Hollanders* to their great advantage. And whether the said *ships* may not serve for the *transporting* and *guarding* of all such *Spanish soldiers* as shall upon occasion be sent from *Spain* into *Flanders*. For that these *benefits* will help much to *recompense* the *charge* in maintaining the said 10 *ships*.

Further *marques Spinola* advertiseth that there was a messenger lately sent from the *archbishop* of *Mentz* unto 89 to signify unto him that those of the *Catholic league* of the nether parts of *Germany* desired that he would *take upon him to be director* of the said *league* in those parts as the *duke of Bavaria* was in the *upper parts of Germany*. And further the *archbishop* desired that he would clearly let him know his mind concerning the *election* of the *king of Romans*. To that which concerned the *league* 89's answer was that for divers reasons it was fitter that the *archbishop*

* This figure, sometimes accompanied by others, may possibly stand for the Archduke Albert.

should in those parts continue still *director* of the said *league*, things remaining in peace. But if upon any cause they should have occasion to take arms, it not being then so convenient for the *archbishop's profession*, 89 would then declare himself *director* of the said *league*. To that which concerned the *king of Romans*, 89 held it not fit to declare himself for that [he] only desireth that the *election* might be continued in the *House of Austria*, and so referreth himself to what shall be most agreeable to 85 and *prince electors*.

Moreover the *marques* advertiseth that there was a gentleman sent of late to 89 from the *archbishop* of *Cullen* to let him understand that he was shortly to take his journey towards *Ratisbon*, and therefore desired him in his absence (if need were) to *take his state into his protection*. And that he would assist him with certain sums of money monthly for the *payment* of the *soldiers* which the said *elector* keeps in the town of *Keburh* the which 89 hath promised him ; for it seemeth that the *archbishop* is much straitened for *want of moneys*.

You may use of these things only for your own information. Let me know what you most desire to be informed of from hence.

7 pp. *The words in italics deciphered.* xxii, 138.

JEAN BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Aug. 15. Paris.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, page 475.]

2 pp. v, 79.

THOMAS FLOYD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Aug. 25, n.s. Paris.—The earl of Oxford complains of Studder's railing conversation, and Mr. Rhuddall feareth Blunt's company hath and will cost him somewhat. My ld. of Oxford is unwell, but we trust it is nothing but a remnant of his former English sickness. Rhuddall is gone to Blois. Mrs. Anne has been very ill and is well; Mrs. Louise is sickly. The prince of Condé hath been dangerously ill by a sudden swelling in the throat. Mons. de La Tremouille and his mother are this day set forward to Heidelberg by Sedan, whence that duchess will accompany them. Three days since my lord Bruce, or the lord of Kinloss as you please to call him, is gone privately hence having lately bought two swords of a length; we imagine he is come into your jurisdiction to end bloodily that mortal difference between him and Sackville. Great pity so brave spirits should receive no worthier trial of their valour. My ld. hath been always well affected to Mr. Seymour; shortly before his departure hence he procured him 100*l.* and had he known, would have prevented his last disgrace here, but what these courses may alter men, I know not. Formerly we held the state was much appaised towards him, and that the king groweth daily better affected towards the lady Arbella but men's conjectures are often deceived by seeming verities.

Berruyer is lately returned from Normandy, and expects to be with you in 15 days.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. xxv, 26.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Aug. 16. Vlushing.—I hear from England of the deaths of ld. Russell and Chief Justice Flemming, also of the annulation of the Essex marriage, the commissioners being in that point divided. This much troubles our churchmen. I fear it will bring a great scandal upon our government in the church. Sir Thomas Overbury remaineth *in statu quo*, and by his imprisonment is becoming much dejected. The Denmark ambrs. have returned from Spain. They bring an embassy to that king, who is making ready 15 ships of war, and levying troops in your parts and in these, but here all is forbidden by the States, and they consult to assist their allies of Lubeck, and if their animosities be not by a better temper of other princes qualified, it is very like that they will try the quarrel by the force of their armies. What will your princes do in this great business?

1 p. *Holograph.* xxxix, 85a.

SIR STEPHEN LESLIEUR to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Aug. $\frac{16}{26}$. Regensburg.—I arrived here on the 5th o.s. The proposition, consisting of 13 sheets of paper, was made few days before. Since then no general assembly. The ambassadors for the Union and those that pretend to have *gravamina* refuse to assist any more in counsel except these be first determined. Saxe remaineth with the ecclesiastical electors with whom and others the emperor consulteth what to do. Archduke Maximilian is daily expected, in hope by his interposition a mean may be found to reconcile these differences. Saxe has been quite close as though he would come, but is said to be returned back towards his country.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. *Holograph.* Misc. v, 108.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Aug. 17. Paris.—I have yours of 12th by Mr. Harte, and of 10th of the ordinary. I write by one of Chastillon's gentlemen. We had heard that Mr. Norton was made Clerk of the Council in ordinary, and Mr. Cottington and yourself in extraordinary, and your ignorance of the same cannot alter my belief of it. The news came from Sir T. Lake. It is thought that you will not be told till your return to England. Mr. Devick, who has lately married, had made motion to my lord for himself that he would resign that post to him for 300*l.* My lord holds him not fit for the place, and you may rely upon his support when he resigns. Devick would not acquaint anybody of his marriage, saving my lord amb. His cousin, your sister, is gone with the marquis of Verneuil to the waters of Troages.

3 pp. v, 80.

FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

1613, Aug. 18. The affairs of Transylvania go on, as advised. With Schender Bassa is Betrin Gabri who is desired by the people of Transylvania, so they await a signal from the Grand Signor. He was ready to leave for Adrianopoli on the 16th, but delays going awhile because he understands that the plague is outrageous there. However he left on the 11th with his household only, leaving the Vizier and the rest till he shall send for them. He is spending his time in hunting and entertainments on the way, purposing to take two months or so, and he may pass that city and go to Belgrade, which is nearer Transylvania. Battori is reported to have 60,000 soldiers, Poles, Cosacki, Hungars and his own people, besides Walloons that have remained since the wars of Hungary and his agents say he shall want no assistance from the emperor and Poland ; but I can hardly believe it. However the Turks begin to talk of the king's alteration of his going to Adrianopoli, and the Transylvanian amb. is at last despatched with letters to his master that these preparations shall proceed no further if he will send the accustomed tribute and deliver Lippa and Janua to the Gd. Sig. It is also given out that Schender and Marazogli Bassas are ordered to retire their forces.

There hath been made lately 2000 Janizzaries, which is very extraordinary as it is usually done but in 5, 6 and 7 years, and it fell out but last year. They also took out a million of gold last week from the privy treasure, which is likewise never done but upon a great exigent or the king's going in person to the wars.

Manogli, the emir of Sidon, is said to have made his peace with money. There is no certainty of peace with the Persian, though the Turks affirm it. The chiaus sent with the Persian amb. is not yet returned, though they say a man has come from him lately, nor do we hear of any proceedings of the Persian.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. xv, 48.

THE LORDS OF THE COUNCIL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Aug. 19. Whitehall.—We have written before concerning the bearer, Thomas Albery, who acknowledges your efforts to procure him justice. You are to represent his case again to the archdukes or their ministers, and if the resolution be to weary the petitioner by unjust protraction, his Maj. shall be urged to resort to those courses of redress which in justice cannot be denied. Let us know your opinion of the cause and what issue the petitioner may expect.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. Signed : Northampton, G. Cant, J. Stanhope, Jul. Caesar, Tho. Parry. Min. II, 22.

PIERRE DATHENES TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Aug. 20. Acknowledges letter of the 14th. M. and Madame Harrington left last Tuesday. They would have been very glad of a pronouncement upon the differences among the Scots, but the matter having been referred to his Maj. they have sent

all the information by the squire Sir Andrew Kethe. Their Highnesses are at the chase.

$\frac{2}{3}$ p. *Holograph. French.* xxi, 151.

ABRAHAM WILLIAMS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Aug. 21. Hague.—The enclosed is from my lord. He will leave on 23rd which he had done 21st but the great tempest, which yesterday drowned two ships at the coming in of the Maas, forced us to stay.

His Excy. and count Henry went yesterday to Alkmaer for a few days.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *XLVI,* 45.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Sept. 1. Cologne.—I have yours of Aug. 26. I send you copy of the emperor's proposals at Ratisbon. Contributions are the main object, and are for the defence of Hungary and Transilvania. The Protestants are willing to help, but demand removal of grievances before all else. The Catholics, including Saxony in this respect, want to proceed to the deliberations and insist that plurality of votes must prevail. The d. of Bavaria is not coming to Ratisbon, and it seems that the emperor and he are not on very good terms. The old d. of Neuberg was expected and Wolfgang William is ingratiating himself with the elector of Cologne, who supped lately with Wolfgang. They are sending us from various quarters a levy of 2000 foot towards Lingen and Munster. The prince of B. has sent to ask why. We also hear that a large sum of money has arrived at Rheinberg for distribution.

1 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp. *French.* ix, 33.

J[OHN] SANFORD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, St. Bartholomew's Day [Aug. 24]. Madrid.—The king is at the Escorial with the prince of Piedmont. The council of state go forward in matters of justice like Treadwell's horse, that is to say stately, which other men call stiffly. The great duke lately married to the countess of Valencia so he hath a supersedeas from business, *aliis occupationibus detinetur*. The king has given him leave to "play his prizes" as it shall stand with his pleasure. My ld. visited him about the beginning of this week; but the good duke had an ill night of it and consequently we had an ill day's work of it. I cannot hear that there is yet anything done. Vacandarie was despatched on the arrival of our secretary, in whose company there came hither one Mr. Jennings, merchant of London, to take account of an unthrifty servant of his, one Leonel Bacon, who playeth least in sight. A kinsman of Cawley's is come to see him. Señor Rowlands is not yet arrived. But the three carricks are already arrived at Lisbon, as well freighted as my Lady Digby, who is great with child.

God send Jason as well home with his golden fleece from the W. Indies, for that is it that must clothe us all.

1 p. *Holograph.* xxxvi, 67.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Aug. 26. Vlushing.—Your wife took shipping yesterday, after she had dined with us, for England. I trust that by this time she is well within the Thames, for the wind hath served ever since. I could not fasten on her that kindness which I desired to show her. I speak it as complaining of her refusal to accept of one well-meaning courtesy unto her. I trust that hereafter she will not use so great strangeness with us, where she shall evermore be heartily welcome.

The d. of Lenox since his return home out of France is created earl of Richmond ; thus you see that the king's regal prerogative passeth all things without contradiction. I trust he will do as much for my ld. Lisle, that is to make him earl of Warwick. I wrote to you last week by Mr. Withers. That which I wrote concerning the k. of Denmark is since then by letters from the Hague contradicted, to wit, that there is little of that report true, yet my ld. Lisle was told it for a matter of truth by some of the states of this province at Midelburk, but if there were any such thing passed between that king and the House of Austria, you should have heard of it in your parts. I cannot conceive to what end your princes design to cut another channel between the Meuse and the Skelde, for by that passage which they have at Rhynberg they may lay or impose what taxes they list, and I think that channel will not be much to other purpose. But whenever these people list to open the passage of the sound to Antwerp all these their new channels will be easily made improfitable, as perhaps within very few years we may see the practice thereof ; but as you say the diligence of these people to produce what they can conceive to be profitable to the welfare of their commonweale maketh our sluggish carelessness so much the more to appear in that point. But I see little hope of amendment, every man being for himself, and few or none careful of the common good.

I received yours of 18th by the hands of Capt. Vorth. He hath desired me to enclose his letter with mine. Tell me his condition and for what cause he abideth in these parts, for he saith you are informed of all.

[Postscript.]—I have sent you the captain's name as he writeth it and the place where he is lodged at [Mi]delburk.

2½ pp. *Holograph.* xxxix, 85.

[PIERRE] DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Aug. 27. [Heidelberg.]—Acknowledges letter of 31 Aug. An account of the diet of Ratisbon. They say Scioppius is at the Spanish court with a great book dedicated to all kings and princes against that of your king and is asking for money in the

king's name to get it printed. You see Satan cannot be idle. We have lost on Monday last Lord Harington who had left for Worms on his homeward journey. The doctors say that it was due to a fit of passion about the quarrel between the two squires his Highness having referred the case to the king. Lady Harington is taking the body to England. I am waiting to hear from M. Doncher about the bales of tapestry to send you the certificate.

$2\frac{1}{4}$ pp. *Holograph. French.* xxi, 152.

JEAN BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, August 27. Paris.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, page 477.]

3 pp. v, 81.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [GEORGE ABBOT, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY].

1613, Aug. 28. Brussels.—It hath pleased God through his Maty. to range your Grace among the lords of his privy council. I recommend to your favour Monsr. Jacob de Sommere, who hath formerly travelled to remove all misunderstandings between our nation and this people about the interdiction of English cloths. It may please your Grace to give him benign audience. He is of the reformed religion. He hath studied in the university of Cambridge is well versed in the language and affairs of state and hath travelled through the best kingdoms of Europe.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. *Draft.* Min. ii, 23.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to HENRY, EARL OF NORTHAMPTON.

1613, Aug. 29. Brussels.—You have been advertised by my letters of Thursday last of the fatal encounter of Lord Bruce with Mr. Edward Sackville, your nephew. Lord Bruce is now dead. The combat was on Tuesday last and until Friday evening, the 27th, there were hopes of his recovery. He was dressed that evening and the chirurgeons, for the easier care of his wounds, had, by incision, drawn two into one, which went clean through his body on the left side, not far below the heart. He began to be very sick and died about midnight. The body is not yet interred and I do not know what his friends will do with it; but I believe his heart will be taken to be buried where he had recommended by his testament. Mr. Sackville is yet in the sanctuary, to avoid the danger of the severe laws of this country against duels. His wounds begin to heal and he is out of danger.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Draft.* Min. ii, 24.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Sept. 9. Cologne.—I have yours of the 2nd. The diet moves very slowly. A few days back the new vice chancellor Ulm sent for the Protestant deputies of Aix, and ordered them to stay away from the sitting, which all other towns had allowed

them, and from all other “ conventicles ” as he called them. The United Princes and their correspondents will complain of this roundly to the emperor and those of Aix will attend as far as time will allow. Our side, that is the deputies of the United and their friends, do not attend the council and wish beforehand to have the emperor’s declaration on their grievances at which the emperor and the Romanists are very ill pleased, and Ulm begins to threaten. Le Sieur, your king’s ambassador, has not yet had audience. Klesel does not like him, and I think the nuncio and the Spanish ambassador would gladly see him out of it, *ut ipsi soli regnent.* The Venetian and Florentine ambassadors have called on him.* The emperor was awaiting the return of Collato the courier whom he sent to England out of consideration for the said ambassador.

1½ pp. French. ix, 34.

B. BUWINCKHAUSEN DE WALLMERODE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Sept. 1, o.s. Cassel in Hesse.—In the absence of my brother at Cologne I have seen what you wanted from him and though I do not doubt but that M. Dathenes will meet your requirements, yet having an hour or so to spare here I am writing to apologise for not having done so since our encounter at Brussels. I saw that you were content that he should continue to write for both of us.

To come to your last I may say our towns remain very constant to our Union and further that during the diet some princes and estates joined themselves to ours in the exhibition of our grievances. Although the emperor, by a third decree, commanded the united princes and estates, in spite of their protests that grievances must be discussed first, that they must present themselves at the council to discuss and vote upon the proposal made, they unanimously excused themselves and stood fast to their instructions not to go. We shall soon see what the emperor means to do. If, as I hope, he agrees to speak of the grievances, and that is the advice given him by several of the most moderate Catholics including the elector of Treves, we shall have gained the upper hand though we shall be content with what is reasonable and not be obstinate over anything which is not very well founded and in the competence of his Majesty, and which is necessary for the preservation of religion, liberty and peace in Germany. If, on the other hand, violent counsels prevail, our princes will withdraw their ambassadors and as a first step we shall take measures by a principal assembly of the Union to protect ourselves against force which may be used against us, whether to make us pay the contributions which the Papists might grant without us, and without which the emperor cannot subsist, although they pay the smaller part, or to attack us in other ways, such as an execution against Aix and Mulheim, or attacking some small towns of our Union, after the manner of Donauworth, or the ecclesiastical

* Girolamo Soranzo and Giuliano de’ Medici.

property of some weak minor prince, or the marquis of Baden over the pretensions of the children of his deceased cousin Edward, or the like, to sound the ford and see if we should put up with such petty provocations.

But we are certain that in opposing righteously their slightest attempt we shall find them ready to appoint mediators to arrange some agreement, such as the Archduke Maximilian, the elector of Saxony, the Landgrave Louis of Darmstat and the like. None the less we must strengthen ourselves with troops, money and good friends, so that we may be able to take a higher tone and make a good settlement, arms in hand. I have no doubt the king, your master will be willing to help us. I do not believe that they would come to a complete rupture as at the moment Spain has neither the will nor the power to undertake so great an operation. If they do, it would mean that God wishes to punish us, possibly by them at the beginning and after to ruin them and the Papacy utterly in Germany, forcing us to do it themselves, for otherwise we are too cold and too good natured to drive them out altogether.

Leaving such matters to Providence I may say that our grievances, which are numerous, may all be reduced to one head, which is the inequality of justice in Germany to the disadvantage of the Protestants. Whereas in France they have Chambres *miparties* and other reasonable judgments ; our princes, towns and estates are subject to an imperial Aulic council entirely Papist, Hispagnolite, corrupt, to say no worse. This arrogates to itself cognisance of matters which neither they nor the emperor himself has power to judge without the assistance of other princes and estates, in accordance with the laws of the empire. Hence arise the ill founded judgments which you have seen in the cases Juliers, Aix, Mulheim the execution of Donauworth and a hundred others, which they would have carried out in like fashion if the Union had not followed and prevented it ; all this tending to deprive the estates of liberty, little by little, and to introduce the Spanish monarchy. The chamber of Spire has come to the same disorder. Instead of the judge, the presidents and the assistants being *miparties*, as they should be and have been from the beginning, they are reduced to less than a quarter and the Aulic council evokes towards itself the causes which it pleases. There are besides many abuses and contributions upon which the emperor's ministers fatten and other things for setting forth of which paper would not suffice and perhaps it will all appear soon publicly ; for these things are not new. More than fifty years ago disputes began about them and in all diets and assemblies remonstrances have been made, not only by those who are now united but even more by Saxony and others. God forgive them for having now abandoned the public for their own private interest, with the admission that if we had helped them to obtain their intent they would have taken up these grievances with us, though they do not bear so heavily upon them as upon us. But owing to necessity, or the persuasions of the emperors or the

excessive credulity and good nature of the princes or estates, who always hoped for the best and trusted the promises given, they have contented themselves up to now in proceeding to the contributions and other points proposed, which were carried by the Papists by the majority of votes. And so emptying our purses and employing our money against us by these same grievances, they put them off and made mock of us. So they parted and did not forget to proceed to offend us further and render our complaints greater. Judge then if disarming has been too soon, as your people there say, but after the manner of the one who accused the good Roman *quod averso corpore telum excepisset* that we should make the Halloo and say *Hic murus aheneus esto* to do nothing and never stir till that shall be done which has been promised so often and never kept.

I meant to write at greater length and to answer your inquiries more thoroughly, but it is all in haste and I have not been able to read it over. You will excuse the bad arrangement and divine what I do not express well.

I am on my way to the duke of Brunswick and hope to arrive on Saturday. This prince has asked me to stay here to discuss public affairs together. My journey is to offer condolences on the death of the father and to give the new duke the usual good wishes on his accession, but chiefly to start him on the way to embrace the good cause with us. The Elector Palatine is also sending. From one to another every one will make the effort; but several things will stand in the way and so it is necessary for the king your master to co-operate powerfully with him, as he could and should. I have urged this upon Messrs. Edmonds and Winwood and I do so with you also, and let it be soon. We know that the imperial court will threaten him with sentences to his detriment for the affairs which he has and which perhaps are not too well founded, but if he is wise he will see that it is only a way to frighten him and to keep him in servitude like his late father. But if he will follow good advice he will find expedients which will enable him to emerge from it with more reputation and profit. His brother* has been elected bishop of Halberstat, which his father had and on which the Papists had their eye. They also talk of a marriage for him with the House of Brandenburg, but it is God who will dispose of all that.

In three weeks I hope to be back home and will give you an account of my negotiation.

5 pp. French. *Trace of seal.* XII, 24.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Sept. 3. Venice.—Acknowledges letter of 21 Aug. Much time of the last two months I spent at Padova with my ld. of Arundel who is now here receiving the greatest honours. He leaves in a few days and I am to go to Mantova to salute the new

* Christian, the next surviving brother of Frederick Ulric, duke of Brunswick Wolffebuttel.

duke. I have recommended you, as you desired, to my ld. of Arundel and his lady who will expect to hear from you.

Since my last there have been no further hostilities in Piedmont and no disbanding of troops. Commissioners have met at Milan but to little purpose, for Savoy requires delivery of the Infanta to the duke of Modena, pardon for the rebels and a general amnesty on both sides. The duke of Mantova insists as peremptorily on reparation of the damages sustained by Savoy's invasion. Finding the governor of Milan to enforce matters to the advantage of Savoy, he has sent an ambassador to Spain* to inform the king, during which time all armies are kept on foot, and it is feared there will be no disbanding all this winter. The Spaniards, pretending they are in arms only in behalf of Mantova, quarter their troops in Monferrat, where they have eaten up what the sword of Savoy left unravaged, where the poor people are grown sensible almost to the point of open rebellion and the duke of Mantova, impatient of these artifices, professes that he will not acknowledge any obligation to them that cure a burning ague with a consumption.

A sharp war has also sprung between Modena and Lucca, upon an old controversy about the Graffignana, renewed through Modena arming for the security of his own state when the Florentines would have passed through in aid of Mantova. The duke would not lose the opportunity, having men in arms, and suddenly assailed the Lucchese in the litigious quarter. The business is not yet accommodated, notwithstanding that the governor of Milan, who would fain be the great controller of Italy, hath employed divers persons to them including Don Baltazar di Biglia.

3 pp. xv, 49.

PIERRE DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Sept. 3. Acknowledges letter of 24 with others attached, which promises to forward. At Regensburg things are as they were. Archduke Maximilian is made to intervene by both sides to find some expedient. Asks for any information about the troops of Italy.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. French. xxii, 153.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Sept. 4. Vlushing.—I had yours of 26th on the 1st inst. with the other letters and the box of ruffs for my lo. Lisle. I had heard of the duel between my ld. Bruce and Mr. Sackville, and the rest, but do not understand what is become of the latter. I should be glad to hear he was well and out of danger of the laws.

I may now tell you of a more remarkable blow like to be given in these parts of Flanders near Graveline, if the place be not this day altered, between the e. of Essex and Mr. Henry Howard, third son to the e. of Suffolk. They fight three to three, the e. of Essex with Mr. Howard, my ld. of Essex' base brother with

* Giovanni Gonzaga. Siri: *Memorie Recondite* Vol. iii, p. 129.

Mr. Hammon and one Huntington Colby with one Mr. Owsley. The quarrel is deadly being grounded upon the business of the earl's lady. Thus you see the little care taken at home of all things ; our government as well ecclesiastical as politic will become a scorn and byword to all nations. It was not wont to be thus. If God save not this poor earl, his life must pay for it, and so be the annulation of his marriage. I am sorry I cannot write of some better subject.

1½ pp. *Holograph.* xxxix, 86.

1613, Sept. 4. Brussels.—Form of attestation by Thomas Newport of Antwerp, merchant, stating that whereas, in June last, he consigned to R. Freeman of London, merchant, a case of ordinary black Florence taffetas containing ten pieces which was seized in the customs and confiscated because it was found to contain more than was stated in the advice, he affirms on oath before his Majesty's agent with the Archdukes, that the mistake was due to miscounting, and further deposes that he has traded for two years with England and exported sundry merchandise on which the customs amounted to 1,500*l.* sterling, which he duly paid, without making benefit to himself by secret or underhand means.

Signed by Newport and by Anthony Wither and John Wolley as witnesses.

1½ pp. Min. ii, 26.

ANDRÉ PAULL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Sept. 6, o.s. Ratisbon.—I have two of yours dated July. Public affairs are in the same state as ever. The emperor, by the advice of our adversaries, has thrice exhorted us to return to the council, but *surdo fabulam*. There is some hope that he may relent and consider our grievances on the interposition of Archduke Maximilian. If they concede to us that the plurality of votes should not prevail against us, that they will not dispute with us the ecclesiastical goods seized by us and if they will give better order to the judicature of the Imperial Court then we would rest satisfied and help the emperor with all our strength. I hope that we shall obtain something, though the bishop of Mayence rages on the other side. He and his accomplices, *the Archduke Leopold, the Spanish ambassador* and others, try to persuade the emperor to reduce us to order *by arms*. We see at this moment the effect of the conference held last year at Brussels, for if we have troubles in the country who can doubt but that *Spain* and the *Archduke Albert* will make their profit out of it ?

They bring here a great noise of the attacks and ravaging made by the Turk in Transylvania. Although we believe that there may be some amount of truth in it and that the Turk may have attempted something, we find it difficult to persuade ourselves that the danger is as great as they would like us to believe and incline to think that it is mostly invented in order to facilitate the contributions, which the emperor needs extremely.

Lesieur has not yet had audience, but is not this a great *affront*? The Papists are making supreme efforts to get Archduke Leopold made bishop of Halberstat. But they will fail as the duchess has seized the country hoping to get one of her sons made bishop. She has dismissed all the bailiffs and imprisoned the Chancellor Voppius, who tried to escape with his wife, a former mistress of the late duke.

They have much to say here about the fine port being made with you in Flanders. They talk of marvels, though I do not believe the half, as I know the difficulties which they will encounter both from the instability of the sand and soil which they are working and from the disputes which their neighbours will make about it, of which no one can give me better information than yourself.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. French. Signed S5ZO (i.e. Paul in cipher). The words in *italics* deciphered. XXXIV, 38.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Sept. 17. Cologne.—I have yours of the 9th. I send you a copy of the grievances of the Protestants exhibited at Ratisbon. The *repliques* and *dupliques* still continue between the correspondants and the emperor, who is getting angry, as are the Romanists who would swamp our side by plurality of votes, which has never been allowed since there were Protestants in Germany. Klesel said the emperor lives at this diet as in a university, for in the paucity of electors and princes (in person) the emperor has to deal with doctors. Carl Paul on behalf of the Palatine and Buwinchkausen for Wirtemberg have gone to Wolfenbutel to condole and congratulate the young duke, who, it is hoped, will join the Union.

The elector of Brandenburg has agreed to the admission of his son who is at Wesel, to the government of these provinces of Juliers. I think there will be a council and a new regime. The young prince, returning lately from the christening of Mons. de Selem's child, had to take an escort from Nimuegen, upon information of danger to his person. It is certain that the cavalry of the States General have dispersed the levies made in Lingen and Munster, on pretext of being taken to Muscovy, having cut most of them to pieces. Many French, who had been in the service of the States and had taken service elsewhere, were captured and hanged. We hear that the levy was being made for the king of Denmark against Lubeck.

$1\frac{2}{3}$ pp. French. IX, 35.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Sept. 8. Paris.—I have yours of 23rd and 28th Aug. I made your request to my ld. on which he said that he thought you the fittest for the clerkship, but he had promised Devick, and had so written to Levinus. Upon the new promotions he had written to Devick that his success was unlikely who seems to

have given up hope, and so my ld. feels himself half released of his promise. But the e. of Pembroke lately sent over here his Secretary Leeche, who offers my ld. 400*l.* for the place. My lord said he was pledged to Devick; whereupon Leeche became very angry, but got no comfort from his lp. Leeche now talks of a composition with Devick. My ld. thinks you should be warned of this. I told him you would give 4 or 5 years' purchase. To this he replied that he would not stand with you for that price, and that I should be the arbiter between him and you. In the end he said that you should seek the place by means of your friends in England, without making mention of the fee. But he thinks the place already bestowed on you, founded upon Sir T. Lake's letter. On reading your letter he said that you had not less merited the place by serving him than Cottington by serving Sir Ch. Cornwallis. Our court are now in hand to treat with the Sp. ambr. for the interchange of the princesses next spring.

3 pp. Seal. v, 82.

SAMUEL CALVERT TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Sept. 8. [London.]—I saw Mrs. Trumbull with Abraham Williams the day after her arrival. My ld. ambr. is home from the Hague with his whole family, of purpose I thought to stay, but no sooner had he seen the king on Sunday last but there was question *de retrousser baggage*. What this riddle will come to I yet know not. My cousin G. Calvert is gone to Ireland the same day from Windsor in commission with Sir Ch. Cornw[allis], Sir Humphrey Winch, some time judge in that country, and Sir Roger Wilbraham, all about the parliament business there. Their allowances are 3*l. per diem* each, but they will return shortly. My ld. amb. asked me what the state here would do for you. I could not then reply, but now I can resolve you by my cousin Cottington from my ld. of Rochester's own mouth that you will be Clerk of the Council at your return. Dudley Norton is one, but hath the caution with his oath never to be in ordinary.

1 p. Holograph. XIV, 49.

GEORGE [ABBOT], ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Sept. 9. Croydon.—His Maty. having been more than six weeks on progress, I have not lately had opportunity to speak with him, but by letters have done your errand for better yearly consideration. I have used some reasons that come better from me than from yourself and I trust before long it shall take good effect. It was a good service to recover that treatise unto Catesby. I have perused it, and sent it to the king with annotations of my own. It was written by Thomas Stephenson, a Jesuit, so that the two letters T.S. rightly stand for his name. It bears date April 1, 1604, and he came to England from overseas between Jan. 1 of that year and that time. I find, which the

state never knew till the receipt of this book, that T.S. from his first coming to England had his peculiar residence in Catesby's house, while the powder treason was in working, and in the prologue and epilogue he often mentions speaking with Catesby. It cannot be doubted but he came here with verbal instructions from the great traitors in those parts, which were privy to that work. His doctrine of deposing and killing princes is bad enough, but cometh not so far home as the writings do of some of that society, he doth so interlace it with distinctions and limitations. I easily guess that he was his own interpreter and by word of mouth did make up what he delivered not in writing, as may well be gathered by the fact of Catesby, who must be presumed beyond other men to consult with his domestic oracle. This is an excellent averment that more of the Jesuits than have hitherto been mentioned were acquainted with the attempt, whereof the state will make use as opportunity is offered. It was a good service to recover this book, as I shall signify to his Maty. You may make some use of knowing that it is the work of Stephenson, the Jesuit, although you should not make it known to any but to your friend. I shall do my best to light on this Jesuit whom I understand to be in England.

I will do all I can to surprise Dr. Weston's books. You did well to send one of them to Sir T. Edmondes, and another to the French ambr. at Brussels that it may receive the censure it deserves. This doctor is a loose man of life, as I find by my examination of a pretty boy who remained in the house in England where the doctor resided, and for the foulness whereof he was willed by the master of the house to be gone. So its no strange thing that he should write without truth, shame or conscience.

Touching the manuscript found at Callis I cannot determine to what use it may be for this kingdom till I see it. But by the titles, it is fitter to be in the custody of some principal person of state than to remain where it is. That you may gain it for your country, 10*l.* shall be delivered to you, whereof what remaineth above the price of the manuscript, I would have you "cross the scores" for such books as you have formerly sent.

I will take care that such pretty treatises as are printed here shall be sent to you. It hath been some stop that I have remained at Croydon for some part of this summer.

You may in those parts hear something of the revolt of Dr. Carrier, of which pray advertise me. He hath been hankering this summer about the Spa, but I conceive this has been to colour some intelligence which he holdeth with the nuncio now residing at Liege. He corresponds with one Dr. Wright, an English fugitive who abideth with the nuncio, and thereupon I may well presume the other. This dr. for many years hath not been held sound, so that we shall lose nothing by his departure. Pronounce nothing of him publicly yet, but observe him. It is rumoured here that he shall be placed somewhere in Germany—at Tryers or Ments or in Bavaria, by means, I suppose, of the nuncio.

I long to hear what will become of the canon of Lile in Flanders, and how his fellow mass-mongers will shuffle him out of the accusation laid against him for magic, murder and incontinence.

$2\frac{1}{3}$ pp. 1, 10.

PIERRE DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Sept. 10. Acknowledges letter of 4/14 and the big packet for M. de Plessen ; also to send the certificate for the three rooms of tapestries. At the diet they are awaiting the fruit of Maximilian's interposition. His Maj. seems inclined to moderate the excessive zeal of the Catholics, not thinking, amid the alarms from the Turk, that they should separate by a schism which could only have dangerous consequences. M. du Garde, a Scottish gentleman of the prince of Great Britain, is leaving here in a day or two. We expect to-day the marquis of Baden, returning from the marriage of his daughter.

$\frac{2}{3}$ p. French. xxi, 154.

VISCOUNT ROCHESTER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613 [endorsement], Sept. 10.—It is fit you consider the many that have their hopes and pretences very justly for H.M.'s favour, and however the power of princes enables them to make many happy, yet how many there be whose hopes go unprovided. Their rewards are disposed by raising of men to places and by opportunities offering ; few by their coffers or their lands. Men of your cast especially can but hope, unless your merits be extraordinary, to have the ordinary course kept with you, which is to be remembered in those places which are of a size and capacity with the person. Many that have long laboured would be glad to arrive at such a security. This is to show you how your desires must come not so stuffed, which because the like may be followed as a leading cast to many, is a means to hinder yourself and make a stay of the whole ; whereas dividing them and making one at once the subject, there is means for those that would do you good to assist on. My opinion is that you ground your suit upon a particular of some place of service or to crave a help for your present over expense ; which I will further the best I may for you. It is fit you proportion me a measure at which I shall aim, if you desire a supply of money for your relief.

1 p. Misc. v, 108b.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Sept. 10. Vlushing.—Sir Ch. Cornwallis, Sir Roger Wilbr[ah]am, Mr. Colvart, and one knight* more are gone to Ireland to examine late proceedings there at the parliament

* Sir Humphrey Winch, lord chief justice of the king's bench in Ireland and later justice of the Common Pleas in England.

intended and grievously complained of by divers subjects in that kingdom. Until they report, those businesses will be a stand.

The commissioners for the nullity of the Essex marriage meet on the 18th and upon hearing both sides will determine something ; but here is fear that in case that earl and Mr. Henry Howard do fight, that business will be so ended. I have no doubt you are advised by special order from England to procure some means from the archdukes to prevent their meeting and stay their personages, for yesternight very late I received letters to take such order in these parts. The enclosed I received even now from my lo. Lisle. I pray you carry it speedily, for Mr. Sackville is at Liege. If you write, assure him that I will give good account of any letters he may send to me.

$1\frac{1}{4}$ pp. *Holograph.* XXXIX, 87.

SIR JOHN DIGBY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Sept. 12. Madrid.—I have yours by the last ordinary. The entertainment given here to the prince of Piedmont hath been so much above expectation that it is believed he shall match with this king's second daughter, though she be only 7. It is known that Savoy desires to match his son with a king's daughter. For my own part I doubt if this is really intended, for when they first began *to treat in France* concerning the *drawing* of the secret *articles* for the reciprocal *marriages* speech was held betwixt 72* *in France* and *Monsr. de Villeroy* that it would be convenient that both parties should oblige themselves not to *match* at all *with Savoy*. To which effect 72 writing *hither*, there were sent unto him *two cedulas* under the hand and seal of 90, the *one excluding* the *prince of Piedmont* to *match* either *in Spain or France*, the *other* excluding not only *him* but *all the rest of his brethren*, but 72 was charged not to use the *second* if it were possible to *excuse* it. And likewise that at the delivering 90 *cedulas* he should *receive* others from *them* to the like effect. 72 so carried the business that he used neither of the *cedulas* that were *sent him*, but betwixt *him* and *Monsieur Villeroy* a *treaty* was made wherein they excluded any *marriage with Savoy* without the reciprocal *consent of both parties*, which should not be *verbal*, but appear in *writing*. And this said *treaty* was *approved* and *ratiſed* by 87 and 90. But this I entreat you to make such use of as you shall think fit, but that it may in *no case* be *known* to have been *learned* from *hence*.

There are returned to Lisbon four carracks which went thence at the beginning of the year for the East Indies. They were so hindered by contrary winds that they came too late to cross Cape *Bonae Spei*, and so lost their voyage, which will be an extraordinary hindrance to Portugal. There is no news of the other carracks expected from the East Indies at Lisbon in July.

* The symbols 72, 87, 90 probably stand for the Spanish ambassador, the queen regent and the king of Spain respectively.

The arrival of the West Indian fleet will bring Calley's case to some certainty. I still hope the best.

3 pp. *The words in italics deciphered.* xxii, 139.

J[OHN] SANFORD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Sept. 12. Madrid.—I am come home weary from seeing the Escurial and the monastery of St. Lawrence there, *octavum mundi miraculum*—a work worthy of the greatness of a king of Spain and the more admired that one and the same man did both begin and finish this exquisite building and enjoy it in his lifetime 14 years. The king left the day before we came thither, with the young prince, the queen of France and the prince of Piedmont, to Segovia for the feast of *toros* and lañas.* Thence he goes to Castella Vieja, to Lerma and other places before he return to Madrid. The great duke is gone after them to Segovia. All this, as occasions of expense, will retard all suits yet awhile. I know not whether Rowland's stay will hinder the Cawley business. I hear that the yielding up his papers to Cawley will not be admitted because they are not conveyed absolutely, but with condition.

Last week came a complaint from our merchants at St. Sebastian's that because 15 of the Biscayan ships had been repulsed from Newfound land whither they went to fish for whales, by means whereof they lost their voyage to the undoing of many of them, therefore they have sworn to be avenged on our English, and that our merchants there dare not stir out of their houses for fear of being killed. I fear this will breed no good blood between us.

1 p. *Holograph.* xxxvi, 68.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Sept. 23. Cologne.—At Ratisbon the evangelistic states will do nothing till their *gravamina* are satisfied. The Ecclesiastics, with whom the Saxon ambrs. agree, press the emperor to use his authority to constrain the others, offering him every assistance. He is said to be working for an accord between the Romanists and our side, for he wants money soon. They write of interposition by Maximilian. God knows what the end will be. The plague is increasing and every one is tired of it. But the emperor does not know where to go, the plague being rife at Presburg, Lintz, Vienna and Prague. Le Sieur has not yet had audience, which will annoy your king; as also that an Italian Capuchin, preaching at Ratisbon on Sunday, took as his theme a refutation of his maty.'s book,† dedicated to the kings and princes of Christendom.

1½ pp. *French.* ix, 36.

* Obviously a mistake for cañas, a mimic tournament played with reeds for lances.

† "Premonition to all most Mighty Monarchs, Kings, Free Princes and States of Christendom," published in 1609.

[ANDRE PAULL] to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Sept. 13. Ratisbon.—To day I have yours of Aug. 28. We have no answer to our last note. The emperor would like to remedy some of our grievances, but dares not out of regard for the pope and Spain, who egg on the Bishop of Mayence, Leopold and the rest to trouble Germany, that the management of affairs may be transferred to the king, and the election of the king of the Romans rest with the pope. The emperor has sent to the latter Count Collalto, an Italian and Colonel in Transylvania, to get aid against the Turk. Balthasar de Zuniga has sent his secretary Pruneau to Spain to sift the goodwill and the final intentions of that king about this diet. Our priests are not of one mind, and ambition among them is extreme. Leopold competes with the archbishop of Saltzburg for precedence, supported by the elector of Mayence. Treves by no means concurs with Cologne and Mayence, who are for extremes, persuaded thereto by Spain and archduke Albert, from whom the other dissents *toto caelo* because of the wrong done to him in the matter of the abbey in Luxemburg. We must make all we can of these quarrels, and then their schemes will end in smoke. Poverty drives them hence. Cologne left for Munich last Saturday, and will not return. Mayence, who to make a show has spent over this diet 120,000 reichtalers, wants to be off, and will be gone this week, leaving his counsellors here, and the emperor in difficulty, not knowing of what wood to cut arrows so as to get contributions, without which he dare not return to Vienna or Prague where his creditors await him. They speak of his desire to make another proposal. There are three chief points : (1) that the diet be prorogued till next year ; (2) that some contributions be paid in advance to stop the Turk ; (3) that he will give order for redressing the greater part of our grievances. After the experience of late years we shall wait to see results. If we agree to (2) we may be attacked by our own money. The emperor's resolution will reveal *le pot aux roses*. Le Sieur should have had audience of the emperor to-day but it is put off. I gave him your letter.

$1\frac{3}{4}$ pp. French. xxxiv, 39.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Sept. 14. Paris.—Mr. Leeche has returned having offered my lo. 500*l.*, to which he would have yielded, being in debt for his late purchase of Burton,* but for his promise to you. Leech also proposed that you should come in together. My lo. has written to Sir T. Lake on your behalf, but he expects 300*l.* from you. Mr. Norton has also written to him. He will get the same answer as Leeche.

I have your last by Mr. Donker with enclosure for Sully and those of Geneva. The advertisement . . . in your letter concerning

* Bourton-on-the-Water co. Gloucester acquired from Lord Chandos. Rudder : *Hist. of Gloucestershire*, page 304.

D.P. I have imparted to his lp. who doth hold it to be a matter very considerable, and he will . . . give warning thereof to such persons and places as he shall think convenient. But for apprehending of the party, it is not a thing wch. may be easily be done in these parts, where perhaps he hath but too many favourers, unless there were clearer and stronger proofs to convict him of some practises against . . . this kingdom. I would be glad to know from you whether you have had any communication of this matter with Monsr. Berruyer.

You know of the proceedings against Ferrier at Nismes, and of the arrest given here thereupon against them, which hath been revoked. But another tumult fell out there by occasion of reproaches made there by some gentlemen of the Constable's for their violence against Ferrier. These they beat, and some of them were apprehended. A general commotion followed, and the prisoners were released. Now one of the consuls has tried to hand over the town to the constable. He fired upon the first consul when on his round at night, but missed him and has been arrested with some others. M. Durand, the minister, has reconciled Rohan and du Plessis, and there is hope of a further reconciliation between Bouillon and Rohan. The establishment of the college at Charenton is forbidden without permission of the parlement. On the death of Narmoutier, who has just bought the lieutenant general[cy] of Poitou for 10,000l., Guise and Espernon stand for Rochefoucaut, and Condé for Rochefort. The Spanish ambr. lately presented to the k. and q. a piece of tiffany bearing the infanta's colours, which were wanted for the livery of the pages etc. The q. had the said piece pinned on the ambassador's sleeve, but he was very unwilling, and hid it with his cloak, so much he despised such a base piece of stuff. He went thence to madame's chamber and presented her with a box in form of a heart with a table within it. On the one side was a picture of the prince of Spain and madame's on the other. The cover was beset with diamonds, and it is worth 100,000cr. The q. is preparing a diamond chain of 200,000cr. to present to the infanta on her coming.

The French ministers lately complained to the Spanish ambr. that the d. of Savoy still keeps some of his forces afoot, and standeth to have the Mantouan princess delivered to him. If this continues they have told the amb. that they shall be forced to end the quarrel of the d. of Mantoua and therefore they desire the k. of Spain to make Savoy disarm with a view to a friendly composition between those princes.

Our English priests would fain nestle themselves in these parts as well as in yours, having lately taken up a house in the suburb of St. Jaques in this town with a purpose, in time, to convert the same into a college. But my ld. amb. will be able, and not careless, to hinder the same.

The duke of Nevers is expected at Fontainebleau.

I send a memorial from Mr. Eustace.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ pp. v, 83.

1613. Sept. 14.* Sir Stephen Lesieur's account of his audience of the Vice Chancellor Ulm and the Council of State at Ratisbon.

$3\frac{1}{4}$ pp. French. Misc. v. 144.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Sept. 14. Vlushing.—I had yours of 9th two days ago. I return Beaulieu's letter. Yesterday I heard from England that on the 15th the commissioners for the sale of land and devising of leases in Ireland meet to compound with all that desire to purchase. H.M. sells 2,000 a year land of any land within the annexation, save such as is near H.M.'s own houses of access; all ruinous castles and houses are to be sold if any offer for them. H.M.'s debts and incautious use of money is the cause of this sale. This miserable poverty causeth us to pocket up many intolerable indignities.

On the 18th the commissioners meet at Lambeth to hear the Essex business. It is thought the arguments will be on these two points either *propter frigiditatem quoad illum ac propter beneficium et maleficia quoad illum*. This business of little grace doth much trouble both our politic and ecclesiastic government and administreth but too much matter against us for our adversaries to sport themselves with. Sir Raphe Winwood was at Windsor with the k. who used him graciously, but I think until my lo. of Rochester (who still maketh all the dispatches of state) be pleased to ease himself thereof, there will be no principal secretary.

The commissioners for Ireland are gone, and the Irish commissioners that came over to complain, some are suffered to go after H.M.'s commissioners to Ireland, to be at the hearing, and some others are stayed till the return of the lds. commissioners from thence.

There is yet no chief justice. Tamfield, Dodrich, Montagu and Bacon are named. The bishop of Lincoln is dead, and Sir. Wm. Godolphin, Sir. Ri. Weston, Sir. Rob. Newdigate, Sir Tho. Cave, and one Dr. Williams, a grave learned man of Oxford.† H.M. this day cometh to Tibbalds, whence he will return to Windsor to meet the queen in her return from Bath. At the Hague the deputies of Brunswick, Mudenburgh and Bremen are arrived to treat with the States to be received into their alliance. The two former are admitted on condition of contributing half as much to the maintenance of war, when it happeneth to this state, as doth Lubeck. I doubt not but that the town of Bremen will likewise be admitted. Hence you may observe that this commonwealth doth begin to grow into estimation. God grant that they keep honest unto their old friends. Captain St. Victor hath been imprisoned at Midelburk for suspicion to receive stolen goods

* Headed Oct. 1613. *Negotiation du Chevalier Le Sieur*. The particulars are set forth more at length in Lesieur's despatch to the king on 17 Sept., 1613. *S.P. Germany, Empire*, Vol. iii, ff. 34-7.

† John Williams, who was principal of Jesus College, Oxford, and dean of Bangor, who died on 4 September.

from French rascals, as also for cheating with false dice. Your recommendation of him unto me hath at this time released him, and now he is busy to have satisfaction on his false accusers. I will assist him the best I can in his good cause.

2 pp. *Holograph.* xxxix, 88.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Sept. 26. Cologne.—We are awaiting a good conclusion to the diet by means of the archduke Maximilian and the marquis of Anspach, who is called in for this purpose. The duke of Nevers has renewed his suit to the emperor, and the empress supports his cause. The electors of Saxe and Brandenburg with their wives were to meet at Senftenberg on the 6th o.s. It is thought the interview may be prejudicial to the latter. The imperialists talk loudly of the danger to Transylvania, saying that the Turk has sent 80,000 men, and demands the fortresses of Lippa and Genoa and that Veradin is in great danger.

1 p. *French.* ix, 37.

PIERRE DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Sept. 17.—The mania for duels seems to be passing from France to your country. Courage might be better employed than in this barbarous inhumanity. At the diet the ecclesiastics remain obstinate while ours press for redress of grievances. Transylvania is in danger of perishing but our papists say it is better to lose a distant province than to yield an inch to the heretics. If the proposed interposition does not succeed, it looks as if they would separate without much result but rather increased mistrust which might, in the end, have dangerous consequences. M. Lesieur was to have audience, at last, on Tuesday.

1 p. *French.* xxi, 155.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Sept. 17, o.s. Volberg near Beinsberg.—Acknowledges letters of Aug. 23 and 30. The deputies of those of the Union with other Protestants have exhibited grievances, and if the archduke Maximilian cannot give contentment on both sides I see not how the diet can progress. The young pr. of Brandenburg is expected at Beinsberg to-morrow. Before he succeed the marq. Ernest to that charge, there must be solemn notice given, and I foresee the acknowledging of him will be difficult. M. Hotman accompanieth him to Beinsberg. I might have gone but it was offered me too late. Here is a new controversy about a church. I preach moderation to both parties.

[*Postscript.*]—I have just received a letter of Aug. 29, o.s., from Lesieur that the Saxon elector was not come; that the empr. had sent for him again, that his deputies assist in the assembly of ecclesiastical electors, and that those of the evangelical states refuse to assist at general sessions till their grievances be satisfied. The archd. Maximilian refused to deal alone with the Protestants,

and the marq. of Ansbach was sent for to join with him. I am ordered to condole with the d. of Brunswick and assist at his father's funeral, if his Maty.'s affairs at the diet do not permit Lesieur to perform that charge ; but the funeral will be past before I can come.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. xxii, 74.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613. Sept. 18. Vlushing. Encloses packet from Ld. Lisle. Reports death of the Attorney of the Duchy,* and some speech of a new deputy for Ireland.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph. Seal.* xxxix, 88a.

NICOLAS DE REBBE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Oct. 2. Brussels.—If the king, your master, is ever induced to approve the love I bear him, I believe that I have the means at hand to make him triumph over his most conspiratorial enemies and to avenge his honour against the calumnies they have spread, especially since the plot discovered, and this emboldens me to render him the most famous and glorious prince in all Europe. I have made other overtures to you orally whereby you may persuade yourself *quod non fallam opinionem tuam nec fidem meam nec expectationem Regiae Majestatis.*

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. *French. Seal.* Misc. v, 110.

SIR HENRY PEYTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Sept. 22, o.s. Sluce.—Long silence due to sickness, absence and lack of material. Death of Overbury. Much discourse upon the subject. Pride, by consent, deservedly punished, yet the extreme punishment moveth pity. Mr. Sackville feeleth no violence of H.M.'s displeasure, though his friends feared he should. His fair carriage and equal hazard maketh even his adversaries speak favourably. My ld. of Essex and Mr. Howard were on Friday last before the Lords. No bitter terms passed, which maketh me hope the reconciliation may be more easy and firm.

This mischief by duels hastens a long intended law against them which his Maj. is about to publish. This is all that can be done for the present, but if the severe execution answer not, it will be of little force. Martial law may serve, but it must also provide certain rules for reparation of all injuries that can be conceived against true, not imaginary honour.

Mr. Seymour I think wanteth but strength to bear himself out of these parts, for he cannot but find by the nearness of his abode unto England, less hope of supply from his friends than if he had remained further off ; but so long as he shall commit no greater errors I hope his return into a right way may satisfy.

* Sir John Brograve, attorney for the duchy of Lancaster. *Court and Times of James I*, Vol. i, page 277.

The States do find themselves sought unto by more of their neighbours for confederacy ; but we presume they will make no alliance without England and France, how consonant soever, unless it may pass as contract in mere money matter. This is the greatest new business I have head of since the remove of our amb.* who giveth out that he is to return again about the spring and hath taken order for the building of some addition to his house. He is much graced by H.M. both by his access and his public praises of him. These things make us (that see him here the greatest) think he hath greater hopes than to purpose to return, and that his show is but a reserve for possibility of "faylaunce" and a present point of modest policy.

$1\frac{2}{3}$ pp. XXXIX, 65.

JOHN CASIMIR, DUKE OF DEUXPONTs, to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Sept. 23. Heidelberg.—Thanking him for his services in respect of the duke's three lordships in Brabant and Flanders, reported by François Lisfeld, the duke's secretary, and asking him to assist the said Lisfeld, who is being sent back forthwith to pursue the suit at Malines.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. French. Misc. v, 109.

JOHN MORE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Sept. 23. London.—Acknowledges three letters. Our exchequer remains still weak, and no penny of yours or other entertainments hath been received, but now a costly plaster is like shortly to give us some ease, though no health. Ten thousand more of the great entail is sold for 40,000*l.*, which bargain they say will shortly be perfected, and out of that money the Lords promise that you and my ld. shall have your payments. For your motion for extraordinaries I find by Mr. Packer that my ld. of Rochester is not so sensible thereof as I could wish. I have induced my ld. to move Mr. Chancellor for your entertainments, and you may be assured he will be ready to show the effects of his love in that particular also. Here is no more appearance of H.M.'s purpose to make officers than was 12 months past. The king is here expected from Theobalds to-morrow night to make a lord chief justice and a bp. of Lincoln. Overbury last week was found dead in his bed after a languishing sickness. His brother-in-law Sir [John] Lidcote made instance for his body, which being refused, he is said wholly to neglect the care of his funerals. My l. of Essex and Mr. H. Howard were severally before the Lords on Friday at Whitehall, where they were enjoined to keep their houses till the king's pleasure be known. My ld. of Essex was said to have a purpose to write a relation of the proceedings, to justify his forwardness to perform the challenge, but my l. Chancellor forbade it.

Two E. India ships are arrived and two more not far behind, and a fifth the "*Trades encreas*" almost full laden in the Indies

* Winwood.

ready to return. Our alum mines prove good, our harvest this year great both of corn and hay, our wool (whereof we have good store) is well sold. In a word we have a fair estate, had we but the art to improve it. Mrs. Trumbull is still in the country. Mr. Cottington hath been already tempering about such resignation [*sic*] for himself [of his clerkship of the council] whereof we must use the more circumspection.

[*Postscript.*]—We have fresh news of Capt. Butten's arrival, having not yet perfected the discovery of the N.W. Passage, but hath left one ship behind for want of men.

2 pp. *Seal.* xxxii, 45.

PIERRE DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Sept. 24.—Acknowledges letter of 18th. The diet remains in the same state. It seems that our ecclesiastics, who have never shown much affection for his Majesty, are seeking by their obstinacy, to thwart the succour expected from this diet while casting the blame on us, and so get away without opening their purses. The elector of Cologne has gone to see the duke of Bavaria ; it is not known why. The electors of Saxe and Brandenburg have met at Augustusberg for diversion, without touching business which they have referred to their counsellors. Saxony has lost the chief instrument of this intrigue of Juliers, Sieur Geistenberger, to whom he promised 100,000 dollars to put him in possession of that country. The young duke of Brunswick buried his father this week and received visits of condolence from almost all the princes of Germany.

All goes well here. They do not lose an hour of the fine weather. The chase chases away all melancholy. At the end of the month we are expecting Mesdames Orange, Bouillon, Tremouille, prince Henry, count William, the marquis of Baden and prince of Anhalt, so there is no lack of good company.

1 p. *French.* xxi, 156.

JEHAN ANDREA TURATO to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Oct. 4.—Surprised at not having received any reply from London, to which he had sent his papers and a petition to the king for the redress of injury received there ; asks Trumbull to obtain a reply or at least the return of his papers.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Italian.* *Seal.* Misc. v, 113.

EDWARD WALDEGRAVE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Sept. 24. London.—Some few days since his Majesty called Sir James Sandalyne to him and commanded him to relate the whole circumstance of the quarrel between Sir Andrew Keathe and Mr. Bushe and conjured him to speak the truth, and that he would never think well of him if he did not. Sir James vowed he would, which being done all the standers by could not but judge that Sir Andrew had received the most wrong. H.M. urged him once again to speak the truth ; Sir James answered

that he had. The king replied ‘Now by my soul thou liest, for I have my son’s hand and seal to the contrary, and therefore by God it is false.’ I leave you to think how pitiful Sir James looked, who replied, but H.M. gave him no hearing. Sir Andrew and his champions are not yet arrived here, but I am confident that he and all his associates are in London and dare not show themselves until mediation be made unto H.M. in their behalfs. H.M. is now at Whitehall and remains until Monday next, and then goes to Windsor to meet the queen and thence to Hampton Court, to remain during pleasure.

Sir Raphe Winwood hath been in the country and is now returned to London where he remains some two months and then, they say, returns to the Haghe. Abraham Williams is in the country and stays there yet some 10 or 12 days.

$1\frac{2}{3}$ pp. XLVI, 1.

ARTHUR, lord CHICHESTER, lord deputy of Ireland and the other COMMISSIONERS to SIR THOMAS PHILLIPS,
SIR FRANCIS COOKE and CAPT. DORINGTON.

1613, Sept. 25. Dublin.—Order for a return of the present state of the plantation of the Londoners at Londonderry and the rest of the lands of their undertaking.*

$\frac{2}{3}$ p. *Signed by the Commissioners.* Misc. v, 117.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Sept. 25. Vlushing.—I have yours of 20th and letters from England. Sir Thos. Overbury died in the Tower on Wednesday last, found dead in his bed by his keeper. It is not known of what he died. Rochester takes it so heavily that he kept his chamber on the news thereof. Essex and Mr. Howard were before the Council on 17th, and carried themselves tempestuously and discreetly. The earl was confined to his own house, and Howard to Salisbury House, his own lodging. On Wednesday afternoon the commissioners met at Lambeth about the nullity case, and the matter was opened and argued by counsel and put off till Monday. The general opinion is that the reasons for the nullity were stronger than against it. The opinion is also that Winwood shall be a principal secretary.

1 p. *Holograph.* XXXIX, 89.

[ROBERT] EARL OF ESSEX and HENRY HOWARD.

1613, Sept. 27.—A brief, true report of what hath passed between the earl and Mr. Henry Howard, . . . according to the opinion of Sir Horatio Vere and Sir John Wentworth, appointed by the Lo. Privy Seal and the duke of Lenox to be judges of such points of honour as may concern the particulars that have passed between the earl and Mr. Howard.

On Friday Aug. 20 Mr. Howard received a challenge from my ld. of Essex, about 10 of the clock in the morning, and imparted

* Printed in *Londonderry and the London Companies*, pp. 44, 45.

the contents thereof to Mr. Balle. This challenge was written from Newborough, Mr. Howard being at Langley. It was accepted and presently answered by Mr. Howard, who assigned the place of meeting to be at Chatson, and the hour at 4 in the afternoon, but the same came not to my ld. of Essex until 3. Accordingly Mr. H. came to the place, but Essex finding himself straightened by time, by reason of the late rescript of Mr. Howard's letter (whereof my ld. of Essex page was the bearer) sent Sir Thomas Beumont and Mr. Walter Devereux his brother to desire a new appointment, at which time (upon very reasonable consideration) it was mutually agreed to meet the 14 Sept. at Graveling in Flanders, and Mr. Devereux and Sir. T. Beumont to be seconds for my lord and Mr. Balle and Mr. Colbie for Howard; but after my ld. thought it fit to dismiss Beumont and to choose Mr. Ouseley in his stead. Mr. Colbie and Mr. Ouseley, meeting by mere accident at Vlushing on 31 Aug., took notice of the arrival of all the parties, and agreed upon a meeting of the four seconds (only) at Bridges for the fitting of weapons on Saturday following. Accordingly they met and conferred of many things, but that night agreed to nothing. Upon several meetings it was resolved to change the place from Gravling to Sluse, and to shorten the first appointment 3 days. During the treaty an offer was made on my lord's behalf that he would be content to receive reasonable satisfaction from Howard, if it pleased him, which Howard refused, saying that he came over to give him satisfaction with his sword. On that Tuesday following Mr. Hugh May found out my l. of Essex at Courtrache and delivered him H.M.'s letters, which he humbly obeyed, and Mr. Howard was found out by Mr. Gibb on Thursday following, whereby all former appointments were prevented.

W. Devereux, Ed. Balle, Hunt. Colbie, R. Ouseley, parties; Hor. Vere, John Wentworth, Dud. Norton.

1 p. *Copy.* Misc. xxxiv, 58.

JAN VAN ELSLAND to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Oct. 7. Antwerp.—Asking him to send copies of the concordats made between the king of Great Britain and the Low Countries to M. de Pape, the advocate, to enable him to pursue their case against the officers of the Licences, and so oblige Mr. Skinner and himself.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *French.* Misc. v, 119.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Oct. 7. [Cologne].—I do not understand your long silence. Tell me if I have offended you. There is still the same uncertainty about the diet. The emperor may prorogue it, but will ask for money against the Turk. The towns do not seem so eager to join in a war with the other Leaguers against the United. Maximilian shows himself very pacific, which by no means puzzles the Saxon deputies.

The interview between the electors of Saxe and Brandenburg gives umbrage to Ecclesiastics and D. Wolf. William, who continues his familiarity with the Papists. He wishes to ensure his marriage with Bavaria's daughter with a dowry of 50,000 fl. She will have free exercise of her religion in her room for herself and her people, and the children will be brought up in the father's faith. Ct. Frederic de Solms and Dr. Löschlin are said to have gone to Munich to treat for the marriage.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. French. Unsigned. Seal. ix, 38.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Sept. 30, o.s. Padova.—Acknowledges letter of 28 Aug. Has heard from England of several challenges and quarrels, showing the troubled humours which may break out to dangerous diseases if they be not prevented.

Here is an inveterate hatred among these princes and states which hath been long suppressed by the predominant power of the Spaniard, to make them forget the use of arms, which turns most to his benefit. But now, being much increased in wealth, they have the reins so far let loose unto them as to impoverish each other, which they have done in short time, and then are stopped with a Spanish "hola," without agreement between the parties, so they are in the hard condition that they can neither agree like friends nor make war like enemies.

The governor of Milan has added to his demands in favour of Savoy the delivery of Mantova's niece to be bred up in Milan or Modena. Mantova, supported by this state and Florence, excuseth himself in expectation of an answer from Spain. This state increaseth their troops with provision for long boats for the rivers *in omnem eventum*.

Graffignana being besieged by the Modonesi, Don Balthazar di Biglia entered the town in the name of the king of Spain, when the siege was raised. This goeth in the number of other Spanish artifices to keep them from accord, while the peace maker may continue in possession.

You will have heard of the prize of seven Turkish galleys taken by those of Sicily, doing no small displeasure to this state which is commonly scourged upon such like quarrels, for the hurt the Turk receives from other princes.

The Spanish ambassador* hath a new contestation with the state for one of his servants, accused as an assassin. He hath had twice audience for his delivery, which he will hardly obtain, the crimes being so many and so odious.

Sig. Barbarigo, amb. to his Maj. has started travelling through the Grisons, Heidelberg and Holland.

Count Rambaldo Collalto is expected here on his way to Rome from the emperor, to demand aid against the Turk. He is a subject of this state but depends upon Spain.

* Alonso de Cueva, marquis of Bedmar.

My journey to Mantova is deferred and may stay until the duke hath laid by his cardinal's hat. The great duke hath made his peace with the pope for passing through the state of the Church.

My Id. of Arundel is gone privately to Florence, having left his lady hereby at a villa.

I send herewith copies of my last letters from Constantinople.

$2\frac{2}{3}$ pp. xv, 50.

[PIERRE] DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Oct. 1. [Heidelberg.]—It seems that for this year neither the men nor the money will be ready for the war of Hungary before the cold weather compels every one to make peace, so your captains will still have time to make their capitulations. Yet the emperor has reopened the question of contribution in view of the danger to Transilvania, adjourning everything else to a more convenient season, other things remaining in *statu quo* till then. They say the Ecclesiastics and their partisans have promised some months separately, and are preparing to go, leaving their ambassadors; and that his Maj., after receiving the resolution of ours, proposes to do the same, but does not yet know what the United and correspondents will concede on this point, although the separation can hardly be delayed any longer. I beg you to tell us of your rhodomontades and what sign there is of their speaking and acting. Italian troops are still afoot, the differences being so great that reconciliation will be difficult. Spain shows that it means to keep the helm in these parts, if not directly, at least in effect, by extraordinary ways. It looks as if there were something afoot with the pope and Savoy.

1 p. *Holograph. French. Seal.* xxi, 157.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Oct. 2. Paris.—I have your two letters, that of Sept. 14 with Mr. Bilderbeck's which I return, and that of 22nd. My lord in consequence of his purchase of Burton would have 400*l.* for the clerkship. My wits are staggered thereby. I doubt whether your present means can afford such a sum. I reminded him that he had agreed to 300*l.* He said he would accept whatever you could afford above 300*l.* If you get leave to go to England, you should step hither on your going rather than on your return. I may be at Senlis, but you would come that way, at my brother-in-law's Monrs. de Cheneviere's by the *Porte de Creil*. Mr. John Packer has written that, when at Salisbury, during the king's progress, he moved my lo. of Rochester in your behalf.

I have forwarded your letters to the duke of Sully and those of Geneva. God bless him and you who . . . watch so carefully for the good flock. But you should . . . warn him better to make up his letters another time, for as these were folded up, both his name and a good part of the writing might easily be read.

Our court are returning early from Fontainebleau by reason of jars between the great men. The q. is trying to content Condé

and his party, preferring Rochefort to be lt. general of Poitou before Rochefoucaut who was supported by Guise and Espernon, and Vendosme is now to have Brittany instead of the marshal of Brissac.

The contract for the marriage of Villeroy's grandson and d'Ancre's daughter is concluded. The delays in our great marriage treaty make me suspect that some of the powerfulest here are not well affected to it, and we are also advertised that there is great opposition in England. My lo. hath no answer to his memorial about it, presented above two months ago.

Nevers is lately returned and complains much of Spanish practises concerning Montferrat, who while pretending to cause Savoy to disarm encourage him to insist on the delivery of the Mantouan princess to him or the duke of Modena, and keeping forces in Montferrat, wasting the country and holding Cassal as besieged. Nevers has been very earnest with the queen to assist Mantoua, but she has taken time to deliberate, being desirous not to endanger the good correspondence with Spain. The difference between Modena and Luca is compounded. The duke of Modena had besieged Castiglione, but the governor of Milan has taken possession in the name of Spain. That is the profit which those petty states of Italy do reap by their quarrels, whilst the Spanish vulture, hanging over them, carrieth them both away, as the heron did the frog.

Berticheres, who is discontented about Aiguemorts and is an intimate friend to Ferrier, is said to be the author of the trouble at Nismes. Ferrier, who was the cause of so much scandal among those of the Religion, hath now played the last act of his wicked folly in making abjuration of his religion before the Jesuits.

Lodgings are preparing for the infanta in the Louvre under the queen's chambers, the former design of enlarging the house by the addition of new buildings being now altered.

$\frac{5}{2}$ pp. v, 84.

JOHN PACKER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Oct. 3. Hampton Court.—I have thought good not to deliver your letter to my lord before I have spoken with him. I cannot conceive any other of the business but that it will be easily assented to . . . for this would be granted to any man against whom no exception could be taken, though he had merited nothing. Whatsoever Mr. More and I shall resolve I will presently take a course to effect your desire. The king writeth three letters to thank certain governors for their care in the business of Essex and Howard; it is left for you to put in the name of the governor of Gravelines, which no man here can tell.

$\frac{2}{3}$ p. Misc. v, 111.

SIR STEPHEN LESIEUR to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Oct. 4/14. Regensburg.—I have been so full of affairs this day that I have been forced to write my letter to his Maj. in

haste and commend it to you to be speedily and safely sent. Yours of 25 Sept. came yesterday. If the other with it was truly delivered, this other will testify ; to which I referred myself for matters of this diet, from which every man hasteneth away *re infecta*. I will speedily write at more leisure.

$\frac{1}{4}$ p. *Holograph.* Misc. v, 112.

LIEUTENANT JOHN BONYTHON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Oct. 14, n.s.—Has received a letter from his captain dated 31 August, complaining that he is forgotten and he has never received any of the letters sent to Trumbull or by Rotterdam. Asks Trumbull to write to the secretary of the ambassador in France, enclosing the captain's letter and desiring it to be conveyed to him and that it is understood that those which were formerly sent have miscarried.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Seal.* Misc. v, 125.

ESAYE FOURRE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Oct. 14. Tournai.—I arrived here three days ago but as the judge was away I only presented my letter to-day. The council here follows the policy of fair promises but little performance. I am afraid they will spin out time and send me away without doing me prompt justice or repairing the plain faults of their Fiscals against me. My procureur now thinks fit to ask for some letter of recommendation from M. Steenhus or another, as he is the fiscal. I beg you for your help in obtaining some *placet* to get the case settled. I will send you a full account of what happens.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp. *French.* Misc. v, 124.

ROBERT GARSETT to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Oct. 14, n.s. Antwerp.—I presume you know of my arrival here and of my business. John Brownloe hath deceived the world generally, his acquaintance much, his friends more and himself most. I am likely among the best of his well wishers to smart most deeply in my loss. Being so near I wish you could pleasure me in ought to save somewhat towards my loss. Mr. Bennet, his tertiorian master, hath gotten the youth, Brownloe's brother, to make good a counterfeit bill, to deliver to him (Bennet) all the goods in Mr. Skynner's packhouse, which Skynner delivered to the youth at his going to England, and are my own goods, the same that Bennet conveyed out of Danell's house. I must also remind you of the 20*l.* delivered to you by Brownloe, which you requested Mr. de Quester to receive for you at London, to pay me for Brownloe, and which de Quester hath not yet paid, asking you to get de Quester to pay me or to find it good in yourself or whoever else you may appoint. I shall also be glad to hear from you of Mr. Potter's business, of which I wrote to you from London.

1 p. *Seal.* Misc. v, 126.

ANDRE PAULL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Oct. 4, o.s. Ratisbon.—Acknowledges letter of 25 September. We are now on the eve of the diet and reckon to leave at the end of the week. The despatch of us correspondents has been vain, although they are still treating with us upon certain points ; but it is all deception. That you may know that we are dealing with complete sincerity and reason I may tell you that all this business has been reduced in the end to these three points : (1) full reinstatement of the town of Donauworth ; (2) the emperor to appoint a certain number of princes, an equal number of either faith, to discuss our grievances and to remedy them ; (3) that the judicature of the emperor's court must be *in suspenso*, principally in the pleadings touching the marquis of Baden, the town of Aix, the town of Fridtberg and so forth. If we had succeeded in getting our demands, we should have offered to contribute very willingly and more liberally than our adversaries. But, as I have told you, there is little or no hope of getting what we so justly demand. The emperor leans too much to the other side. Under the threats of the pope and Spain he is not able to do otherwise, so there is every appearance that the diet will be broken up on our side and that we shall make no contribution. The Papists have agreed to contribute to the emperor thirty months, in four instalments over two years.

Such is the state of our affairs at the moment, from which you may easily conjecture what is the resolution of our adversaries and what they mean to us. The pope, Spain, the archduke Albert are the supports upon which they rely. It is not now a question of one or two monasteries seized by us, but of our religion and our disobedience to the pope. They tell us to our faces without dissimulation the goal at which they aim. We can hardly wonder enough whence comes this extraordinary confidence on their part seeing that their resources and strength are not unknown to us and an examination of these affords them no reason whatever to be so boastful. Moreover all the Papists of Germany have not yet entered their league. The archbishop of Salzburg, the bishops of Aichstat and Lostnitz and several others are not in it. All the house of Austria, except Spain and Burgundy, which is still doubtful, has not yet joined them. The reason for this is that those of Austria are competing with the duke of Bavaria, who has the direction of the Catholic league, which they wish to have. If God gives us grace to persist firmly in our resolution and our intentions are not divided we have nothing to fear, but shall be strong enough to stand up to all who wish to attack us in the full assurance that in so just a quarrel we shall not be abandoned by our friends and allies.

The danger to Transylvania which they publish here is nothing but a pure fiction to extract money from us and to break the truces which they have with the Grand Turk. They desire this solely to enable them to arm by this means and to fall upon us.

You will no doubt have heard that the count Palatine Wolfgang Wilhelm of Neuburg is off to marry the princess of Bavaria. The nuptials are to take place at Munich in a month or five weeks but without any great solemnities or festivities. In the marriage treaty it is provided that he leaves her a Popish curé and that he shall not trouble her in her religion and conscience.

[*Postscript.*]—These last days a Jesuit has related a fable to his auditors here, which I have found in Latin and send to you.

2 pp. French. XXXIV, 41.

1613, August.—*Apologus a Jesuita pro concione habita Ratisbonae sub comitiis.*

Fecerat excelsa Jovis ales in arbore nidum ;
Grassantur circum quam, fera turba sues.
Hoc felis vidit qui saltu praepete quercum
Ascendens aquilam certa pericla docet.
Exilit illa furens et se dimittit ab alto
Ut porci poenas quas meruere luant
Occupant interea nidum versutior alter
Seque loci Dominum qui vacat ipse facit.

Epimythion

Est aquila haec Caesar, Lutheranos nomino porcos
Falem Calvini dogmata qui sequitur.

½ sheet. XXXIV, 40.

SIR THOMAS LAKE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Oct. 5. Whitehall.—These are to convey three letters of his Maj. to the governors of the towns to whom they are directed, to thank them for their care used upon his letters sent by Mr. Hugh May and Henry Gibbs to prevent the duel between the earl of Essex and Mr. Henry Howard, and at some access to the archduke you are to signify as much in his name, and pray his Alt. to give them like thanks.

Deliver the enclosed to Sir Stephen Le Sieur ; it is an answer to part of his last. Seeing you advertise that the best way of conveyance is by you, I will use it oftener for such packets as come through my hands.

Enquire if there be any good hangings to be had ready-made, fair and of good work, in compass almost 300 sticks,* and 7 deep. I would bestow 20s. a stick on such a suit. If there be none ready-made, speak with some good master concerning such a suit.

His Maj. goes to-morrow to Royston, and leaves all offices undisposed.

1½ pp. Holograph. XXVII, 195.

PIERRE DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Oct. 6 [*endorsement*]. Heidelberg.—We are waiting for the overtures to be made at the diet by archduke Maximilian

* Stick=“a customary length (varying according to the material) of a piece or roll of certain textile fabrics imported from Flanders,” *Oxford Eng. Dict.*

about our grievances, and the resolution about contributions and an adjournment till the spring. Although the others have brought about this separation by their obstinacy I hope that his Maj., before his departure, will recognise that they have given him bad advice. It is greatly feared that this irresolution may cause the loss of Transylvania, although by recent news the Turkish army has withdrawn. Here anything is possible, which makes me hope that the cold will reduce the designs of some to talk around the fire.

1 p. *Holograph. French.* xxI, 158.

EDWARD EUSTACE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Oct. 6. Paris.—There came hither out of Ireland some 3 months past one Capt. Tobyn, of Kilkenny. When he first came he wrote to the bishop of Tomond, Tyrone's agent in the court of Spain. He left for Rome a few days ago. He served awhile in the Low Countries and later in France, following the viscount of Tully (Ormonde's cousin). I shall ask your worship to deal effectively with Mr. Stanihurst about payment. It was my fortune when I received the money of Mr. Beoly, upon your direction, that the king was not in town, so that I could not enter the guard because they go abroad with him. He will not be in town this month. You may receive of Mr. Stanihurst what he will give to supply my present want, and after cause him to take some better order for the rest.

1 p. *Misc. v, 114.*

ADAM MESTERTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Oct. 16, n.s. Terremont.—Promised to let him know when he was going to Zeeland. If there is any business besides what he has promised, asks Trumbull to let him know by Sunday as he proposes to go on Monday or Tuesday.

½ p. *Holograph. Misc. v, 130.*

THOMAS SHELTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Oct. 16 [n.s.]. Paris.—I cannot express the favourable countenance my lord showed me upon the receipt of your letter. I had found no friend here, for the court is at Fontainebleau and all those to whom I was commended absent till Monday. Beaulieu and Mrs. Wulley have been most kind. She and Mrs. de Vike desire your presence here as the thing most desired. I request you to come to satisfy the greedy expectations of your friends, which love not but adore your memory. If you come bring John Wulley with you.

I have not shown myself to my lady. The want of clothes keeps me piteously under. I was forced to come afoot from Arras hither. I endured great pains and wants on the way and arrived on Saturday, the 12th. Mr. Seaton is yet at Antwerp. I pray you let him know by Col. Boet's means to what inconveniences he hath driven me. My ld. of Oxenford is here. Mr.

Ruddhall is at Bloys and has been lately sore hurt by a horse.
All your friends be in surpassing good health.

$\frac{1}{3} \frac{2}{3}$ pp. Misc. v, 129.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Oct. 6. Vlushing.—I had yours of Sept. 26 on Saturday, and letters from England yesterday.

On the 25th the twelve commissioners for the nullity met at Lambeth, and seven were for the nullity, 5 against it, so that now they may marry again, but how lawfully God knows. The quarrel between Essex and Howard was by H.M. to be made an end of the 26th.

No new officers are made, nor chief justice, but the latter may be settled before the king goes to Royston on 4th.

Captain Button is come from the north-west passage ; he went 200 leagues further than they did that went last. Most of his men died, and he lay sick a whole year. I think we are at a nonplus in that search.

Perhaps you know of the difference like to arise between us of England and these people for freedom of fishing in Greenland. We pretend it wholly belongs to us as first discoverers, which these deny but confess their discontinuance. This business must be surely handled or it will beget ill blood between us. Our ships on that fishing have beaten from thence the French, so with them we are in question on the same business. What will come thereof, God knows. I am afraid we shall be constant to nothing that may advance the common good. The profit is very rich, and 2 or 3 of our London ships lately come from thence approve the same.

I cannot hear that the ship *Peppercorn* is arrived from the East Indies with the rest, though they were together when they left the Cape of *Bona Speranza*. Our merchants fear some mischance to her, which God forbid for I hear that she is the richest ship that ever came to England.

$\frac{2}{3}$ pp. *Holograph.* xxxix, 90.

[In the margin]. For : Bishops of Winchester, Ely, Lichfield, Rochester, Sir J. Cæsar, Sir Tho. Parry, Sir Daniel Dun ; against : Archb. of Cant., Bp. of London, Sir James Bennet, Doctors Edwards and Jeams.

A. LE SANTERNEL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Oct. 17. Paris.—Asking Trumbull to forward a letter to his cousin, de Bilderbeck.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *French.* Misc. v, 131.

PETER BARTLE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Oct. 7. London.—Asks payment of 9*l.* 1*s.* for a riding suit and 7*s.* for a satin suit, having great need of money.

$\frac{1}{3}$ p. Misc. v, 115.

DR. THOMAS LODGE TO WILLIAM TRUMBLE.

1613, Oct. 7.—I hope you will impute my silence to my long absence from London. I make no excuse in your behalf as I know your occupation in the affairs of a kingdom. Let me now come nearer and examine matters more strictly for although I am not in effect your father yet I tender your good as any father living can do his child. They say here in court that you have won great reputation for your wise carriage in those parts. Look that you continue on your course and let your deserts increase your honour daily. Be not of their disposition who, when they have begun a thing valiantly and prudently and rumour of their good deserts hath raised their ambitious thoughts, suddenly being struck blind with a flash of a vain glory, give over the attempt which had it been continued would have made them happy. Be rather like a prudent shipmaster that never giveth over furling and tacking till he have recovered his wished harbour. You have, with one pen, occasion to please and displease many. Be curious in the use thereof. It is a little instrument of great things and as it hath gotten some men fame, so oft times harmeth it good men's credit. Use it like an asp's sting to the wicked and a comfortable medicine to the virtuous for by it men will judge their disposition and judgment and our indiscretion doth by no means sooner betray ourselves than in our writing. In some cases to forbear the same is no little wisdom, for in one kind it draweth a desire in those that delight therein to have it stirring and in another reserveth itself to better occasions when as it deciphereth not every giddy and trivial object but expectation of time and the variety of attainments getteth both matter to show itself in and to content others. Use it good son now in thy father's later days. Make me a partaker of what the better sort in court do highly commend. Thou hast a great fortune before thee. Lay hold of it and make use of the present time, for it is slippery.

$\frac{2}{3}$ p. *Holograph. Seal.* Misc. v, 116.

JOHN WOODALL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Oct. 7.* London.—Our plantation in Virginia stands hopeful many ways. For victuals they have now the things they formerly wanted, being well furnished with cows, goats, hens, swine etc. but they are not above 400 strong. They are well planted concerning their dwellings and only want 1000 men, which I hope to see supplied in the spring, for there is a good course in hand to help it substantially.

The plantation in the Barneoothas goeth on exceeding well and yieldeth good profit. I have a hundredth part of the whole island. It hath already cost 5000*l.* the planting and yielded 4000*l.* back and we have our whole stock untouched. We have 100 men dwelling there and are sending 60 more. They have planted 14 pieces of ordnance in places of best advantage. In

* Endorsed 8 October.

this ship they carry great store of powder and shot. Within a month we intend to send 200 more men. If we were 500 strong then all Spain could not annoy us by reason of the natural strength of the place, and the country yieldeth sufficient food and fresh water. We doubt nothing it will prove a very rich place. It hath yielded in amberreece to the value of 3000*l.* and more. If we had good divers we might have more store.

We also have great hope of much riches by whale fishing, there being great store of whales. 4 ships very rich laden come from the E. Indies, as well as 8 more. The great ship under Sir Hen. Midillton* is expected home next spring, very richly laden. Two ships were sent towards the north-west passage 17 months since. The biggest is left behind for that her men grew weak. They have not found the passage but are very confident and mean to proceed again in the like course next year. This day the lord Cooke is made lord chief justice and Sir Henry Hubort hath his place.

We hear the Spaniard maketh great inquiry for our Barmooths and in the spring will set it on, whatever it cost. We have had so great mortality amongst our men in the ships coming from the E. Indies that it is very strange. In one ship only 6 men were living and in others if 20 men lived not 6 were able to help themselves.

2 pp. Misc. v, 118.

JOHN MORE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Oct. 8. Well Yard near Little St. Bartholomew's, London.—According to yours of Sept. 22 Mr. Packer and I have consulted of your motion, and resolved that he shall move my ld. of Rochester to procure his majy.'s approbation of my ld. ambr.'s intended resignation, and then crave H.M.'s leave for your coming over. This I desired to be done with secrecy and expedition, but it could not be done whilst the k. was here, through the multiplicity of my ld. of Rochester's other business; but within a few days at Royston it will be done. Meantime we have taken order for preventing all further reversions of that place, and for your entertainments Mr. Chancellor hath been required from my ld. of Rochester to pay them, which he promises to do as soon as possible. You may thus see what way we tend and at least know the reason of the delay.

The general opinion is that those two offices shall at least for a pair of years longer *prendre au croc.* H.M. went to Royston on Monday, having made Dr. Neel, bp. of Coventry and Lichfield, bp. of Lincoln, and promoted Dr. Abbots, head of University College, to Coventry.† He spoke also of Id. Cook to be chief

* The *Trades Increase*; but it was eventually left behind as unserviceable and Middleton came home in the *Peppercorn.* *Cal. S.P. Colonial, East Indies 1513-1616, pp. 243, 246, 253.*

† This does not represent what actually took place. Richard Neile was translated from Lichfield to Lincoln in January 1614, but his successor at the former see was John Overall, a Cambridge man, dean of St. Pauls. Archbishop Abbot had been master of University College, Oxford, but his elder brother, Robert, was master of Balliol, where he remained for some years longer.

justice of the king's bench, Sir. H. Hubbard of the common pleas, and Sir. F. Bacon to be attorney general, but this remains yet imperfect.

1 p. XXXII, 46.

SIR JOHN DIGBY TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Oct. 10, o.s. Madrid.—I have yours of Sept. 7. The prince of Savoy is still here which augmenteth the common opinion that a match for the king with one of his sisters and another for himself with this king's second daughter may be concluded. I doubt it, for the duke of Savoy hath in this court so many powerful enemies that they will never, if possible, give him so great means to hurt them. Therefore the great ones here will willingly give the duke the best satisfaction they may about Italy. The prince is like to return very contented for the king's courteous usage, and he has order from the king for the restitution of his niece, who is to be delivered to Don Alonso Pimentel, general of the horse in Milan, if the d. of Mantoua will conform to this king's directions. Whereof I doubt if the duke might rely as confidently on France, as there is reason he should.

At Lisbon are arrived two carracks from the E. Indies very extraordinarily richly laden. At St. Helena they had a fight with certain Hollanders, and there took an Englishman prisoner who returned from the E. Indies in the *Pearl*. The enclosed letter will tell you of his journey and the fight.

There is since brought by the Spanish galleons an English pirate with 20 Englishmen in her company. The captain is John Fidge. I conceive he and his pilot will be hanged, and the rest sent to the galleys. Amongst them is Sir John Hamden, once of the king's pensioners. He writes that he was only a passenger, but I fear it will prove different. I will do my best for his enlargement, but truly all our merchants complain so generally and justly of their great losses by pirates of our own country that I shall hereafter have less compassion of those that fall into misery. Since my coming I have redeemed almost 40 from the galleys, some of whom have soon after been robbing at sea in company with the Turks.

From Majorca I hear that 13 Sicilian galleys in the archipelago met 10 Turkish galleys, said to be the guard galleys of Rhodes ; seven were taken, one sunk and two fled. Friuli, Venetian ambr.* here, who had formerly been ambr. in France, died suddenly here when he was about to go home.

Concerning the particular wherein you desire my advice whether you do well by your often warning of them in England of the vigilancy and care of these people in gathering a treasure, which in the end will prove prejudicial to his Maj. and his estates if fitting provision be not made for prevention, let me assure you you cannot do his Maj. better service, for you write the perfect

* His name was Piero Priuli.

truth. Only in regard you are pleased to ask my opinion, I will with much freeness advise you in particular matters of present undertaking or attempting anything against England or Ireland, be not apt to believe them or to advertise them without good ground, for I know they will not in any regard yet give his Maj. a cause of a breach, being in very bad case for to enter into a war, they now only tend the making themselves fit for future occasions, which will be more dangerous to us ; for if they shall every day (as they do and you well observe) grow more powerful and wealthy and we daily decrease in both, the longer our peace lasteth on those terms and we thereby be led into careless security, the more will our danger be and the less possibility of remedy. I have written this to satisfy you of my opinion, as I shall be willing to do in anything else wherein I may pleasure you. Your friend, Mr. Sandforde, is gone into England to accompany my wife who hath been so affrighted with the Spanish midwives and nurses that she is gone to lay her great belly in England, and I hope will be near her journey's end before this letter come to your hands.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ pp. *The last part holograph.* xxii, 141.

Narrative of HENRY BACON of the *Pearl*.*

Undated.—Coming from the coast of Sumatra, and our merchant being bound for the coast of Sourratt, and by the way of our course touching upon the coast of Seallon, near the point of point Tedegalloe, our merchant thought it good for to prove the people of the island for some refreshing for his company. And sending his boats both ashore for to talk with the people, finding the Portugals the masters and commanders of the island, we demanded for refreshing for our ship both water and fresh victuals for our money and commodities.

They answered again we should have both water and what we demanded for our money. And told us that that day we could have nothing because they must send to their governor first, which was some five leagues off. So the next day our merchant sent our boats ashore and our men carrying commodities for to buy refreshing. But they carried neither pike, sword nor musket in the boats, trusting the Portugals of their friendly answer the day before.

And when our boats came to the shore-side fearing nothing, there came a Portugal down to the water side and talked with our men, and demanded of them if they were come for refreshing, and our men answered "yea." And the Portugal told our men that they would have nothing but money for their refreshing. And moreover they demanded if our men had any pikes or muskets in our boats. And our men answered "they had none." But the Portugal would not believe them, but made our men swear by the firmament whether they had any or no. And our men

* There is an account of this voyage in *Purchas His Pilgrims* (MacLehose), Vol. iii, pp. 343-54.

did swear to them, and after our men had sworn, he bid them come ashore. And our men putting the boat's head ashore, and the other boat lying off the land, presently the Portugal sat down upon the sand. And upon his sitting down, the Portugals hiding themselves in the bushes and *barricados* they discharged more than one hundred small shot into our boats, and hurting every man in one boat, and some of deadly wounds. And as soon as the Portugals had shot, they cried '*Toma la barca*' [seize the boat], and came running down to the shoreside for to lay hands on the boat. But it pleased God for the wind to be right off the land. And so our boat drove off the shore, and our other boat towed her aboard, being eight men hurt sorely, and some of deadly wounds. It pleased God to deliver our men out of the traitorous Portugals' hands. And so our boats returning to our ship, and our merchant told them they should be of good comfort, for the Portugals should well pay for it. And so it fell out that shortly after we met with a Portugal ship in the night coming from the coast of 'Mallaga,' and we commanded her to come to an anchor in the night, and called for their master and captain aboard. And they came. And our merchant asked them what men they had aboard. And they told us they had but 80 men. But is proved not so in the end, for they practised to take our ship. For our ship coming to an anchor right astern of them, they tripped their anchor and had almost drove aboard of us. But we were fain to let slip our cable, and drive from them. And so sending our boat aboard of them, we found 300 men, and of them 150 soldiers, which pretended for to enter our ship if we had not let slip our anchor and cable. Then our captain and merchant both took a course and set all these men ashore, not hurting one man nor child, with all their best apparel and what they could carry ashore upon their bodies. And so we laded our ship out of her. And directing our course for England, and coming for the island of St. Helena, and finding four Holland ships and one English ship, we there putting all our sick men ashore to the number of 22 men, and all our water-casks, and staying there four days, the fourth day with the morning the four sail of Holland ships and the English ship, called the *Solomon* of London, weighed anchor and took their leave of us. And they being not two hours from us, we spied these two Portugal carrecks coming to the road of St. Helena. And they coming near us, and our merchant mistrusting they would clap us aboard and take us, he with his own hands cut our cables, and leaving of our men on shore, because we had not time to fetch them from the land, we went away into the sea, and these four sail of Hollanders being in sight of us, we made what sail we could for to get their company by cause of our relief, both of water and men, which we hoped to have of them, because we left our water-cask and 22 men on land, for shunning of the carrecks for taking of us. And when we came into the company of the Hollanders, they demanded what these two ships were. And we told the admiral that they were two Portugal carrecks. And presently the admiral of the

Hollanders clapped his tacks aboard, and steered back again for the island, and moreover shot off one piece and hung out three lights for the rest of his fleet to follow him. And so two ships with the admiral came back again for the island of St. Helena for to fight with the carrecks. And so our merchant went back again with them for to see what would become of the fight with these carrecks, and hoping to recover our men again, if it pleased God to send the Hollanders the victory. And so the Hollanders coming in fight with these carrecks, we anchored a musket shot off from them, because we would not hinder their fight, and we shot not off one piece at the carrecks, and then one Holland ship that had clapped the admiral carreck aboard, the master of the ship commanded the merchant for to call to our ship. And our merchant seeing they called to our ship, he commanded me, Henry Bacon, for to go into the boat for to go aboard the Hollander for to know the cause of their calling of our ship. And when I came aboard I demanded the cause of their calling of our ship. And they answered me it was for to demand our men for to come aboard of their ship for to fight. And presently I commanded our men into the boat for to go aboard to our captain and to tell him that the cause of the Hollanders' calling of our ship was to have his men to come aboard for to fight. Moreover I told our men I would stay aboard the Hollanders till they returned the answer, and told them they should make haste back again. But they staying somewhat long with the boat, the Hollanders' powder took fire and blew up the ship, where I was sorely burned both face and hands and all my clothes. And being put to the water for to swim for my life, the current carried me aboard the carreck, where they took me up a prisoner. And this I protest is all the truth that I have declared at this time.

Concerning our men left on the island of St. Helena I know not whether they be dead or alive. For one Portugal swore unto me that they were all killed by the Portugals. But the Portugals told me that all our men ran into the mountains. And that they had left rice on land to feed them. I pray God that it may be true. I never knew yet that they were true of their words.

3½ pp. Copy. xxii, 140.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Oct. 10. Vlushing.—Essex and Mr. Henry Howard are by H.M. made friends, and the business will be buried in oblivion. It is not known whether there will be a parliament. It is extremely opposed by some of the great ones yet there is no way for the king to come out of his great wants but by the help of his subjects. The Irish commissioners have not yet done much, having fallen into question with the council there for place. You may observe how ready men are to prefer their own particulars then to forward the common good. There is no likelihood

of any principal secretary in haste. Rochester hath the despatch of all great businesses of state in his own hands, sees the greatness of the place and surely will not leave it till he be pleased to ease himself of the pains he takes, which I hear is great. The *Peppercorn* is safely arrived in Beer haven in Ireland, and so is the *Pearl* at another haven in Ireland, both very rich ships. I send you herewith a declaration of the Essex and Howard business.

1 p. *Holograph.* xxxix, 91.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Oct. 21. Cologne.—I have yours of 14th. The diet is as good as over. Nothing is settled. Maximilian still does his best to get some contribution from the Protestants against the Turk, but I fear it will be in vain if the United stand firm. We hear that the Turk has withdrawn from Transilvania, having come to terms with Bathory. The Protestants have complained to the emperor against vice chancellor Ulm for wrong done to the Protestant electors and states. Le Sieur has had his audience, and has seen Maximilian, who showed his disapproval of the way the imperialists treated him. He is now on his way to Wolfenbutel to condole with the young duke of Brunswick, who is much inclined to enter the Union. The elector of Saxony tries to dissuade him, but in vain. The Landgrave Maurice has sent an ambassador named Berlipsch to Brunswick covertly, to arrange a match between the duke and his daughter to whom he would give as dowry the seignories and lands which have been in issue between the houses of Brunswick and Hessen for 30 or 40 years. Others would like him to marry a sister of the d. of Wirtemberg.

You know of the marriage arranged between the palatine of Neuburg and Bavaria's daughter, Madalene. There would be liberty of religion on both sides.

Archduke Leopold has put in a claim to the emperor, as heir of the late one for the expenses incurred in carrying out the imperial mandates in Juliers, Alsace and Bohemia.

At Bensberg they are preparing for the installation of the young prince of Brandenburg in the place of the late marquis Ernest. This will annoy Newburg and the Catholics.

As to the refugees you name, I have also had an appeal from Heidelberg, but I can learn nothing definite about them. Dr. Carrier has been here, but he changed his lodging, and I cannot yet find him.

2½ pp. *French. Seal.* ix, 39.

JACOB DE SOMERE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Oct. 11. London.—At my second conference with the earl of Northampton, having gathered that he proposed to get me a hearing from the royal council, I excused myself on the ground that I lacked authority, and asked him to give me a private audience when he heard what I had to say. Interrupting

me he asked if my object was not the re-establishment of the old intercourse by way of conference. When I said "Yes" he replied that we might then arrive at an agreement without much dispute, if it was purely and simply *mercatoria*. But he and others who knew the secrets of this realm considered it complicated and mixed up with matter of state which could not be so easily despatched. He said the king would be at Westminster on the 2nd of this month and he would try to get him to deal with me, either alone or in the presence of other lords. But after the king's arrival he told me that he had not yet had time to speak of my business and as he had to go next day to Hampton Court he would give me his reply at once. I told him I was glad he had not yet spoken to his Maj. as I was very anxious to have a more particular private conference to read him a discourse which I had prepared which I told him was to disabuse his Maj. of certain evil judgments by which our opponents impressed him that the ruin of Middelburg was threatened, which he wished at all costs to preserve. He gave me the following morning at 8. Unfortunately I was suddenly seized with a tertian fever; so I sent my son with a letter, with the discourse enclosed, and I shall now await the result, feeling sure that his Maj. will recognise the force of the arguments set forth to remove his suspicions, if he will take the leisure to read it.

$\frac{2}{4}$ pp. French. Seal. Misc. v, 120.

ARTHUR AYNSCOMB to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Oct. 13. Antwerp.—Asks him to deliver enclosed to Mr. Monnson with the key of his trunk containing his apparel, sent by ship to Brussels. Asks him to tell Wake that he met Roelans' creditors at the pensionary's house, but as he had no money or assurance from Mr. Calley, he could not alter their former resolution, but urged that the procuration should be sent privately to some one there, but not used till Calley had given them contentment touching his plain meaning. They would not do it but would first have assurance for the 12,000 crowns etc. Hopes Calley may receive his money without Roelans and have more reason than before to believe Calley's possibility in that, by tenor of the last letters.

$\frac{2}{3}$ p. Seal. Misc. v, 121.

THOMAS NEWPORTE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Oct. 13. Antwerp.—Hoped to have heard from him on the matter of taking oath before him concerning the charge of deceiving the customs. Asks him to write if he will do him the favour or to let him know at once if it will be prejudicial to him (Trumbull).

$\frac{2}{3}$ p. Seal. Misc. v, 122.

DANIEL BUWINCKHAUSEN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Oct. 14/24.—During my absence at Cologne, which I visited with my wife and son to see my father, and since my

return I have omitted to write to you, chiefly because there was no news. The diet at Ratisbon has dispersed without result. The United Princes refused to attend unless their grievances were considered and protest that it is not they who have caused the failure, from which there is good reason to fear trouble in Germany.

At Grenoble we have obtained an interlocution that notwithstanding the revocations of our opposite party, he shall be called upon to show his papers and the ratification of Spain, and that we shall demonstrate satisfactorily, as we have already and shall do more precisely, that we have observed the compromise on the point of the sequestration, to use their own words, all within a certain specified time. If this is not done by either of the parties, they will go forward at the request of one of the parties. They have protested against this, but we shall not fail to proceed further to that effect. The chancellor should be there again towards All Saints. I am still hopeful of a favourable issue or at least that every one will recognise that the Burgundians are in the wrong. I will send you news of it within a few months or weeks.

[*Postscript.*]—The elector of Treves, on his way home from Ratisbon, is passing through this duchy. By the duke's order my brother has gone to meet him and to defray him all the way through.

$\frac{2}{4}$ pp. *Holograph. French.* XII, 25.

SIR WILLIAM MONSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Oct. 14. London.—A letter I wrote you on 25 Aug. was returned to me 22 Sept., the messenger failing to go. Your letter had little better fortune, for it was dated 25 Aug. and I received it 14 Oct. In mine I expressed my indebtedness to you in taking care of my son. I then informed you of sending your note to me about munition to Sir Roger Dallison in Lincolnshire, because it concerned him as lieutenant of the ordnance. His answer refers me to his coming up at the beginning of the term, which we daily expect. Those shall want no solicitation on my part and I will later acquaint you with the success.

I make bold to enclose letters for Sir Thos. Leedes and Mr. Thorys. I have desired the latter to acquaint you with the contents; all is for the care of my son who, I understand, is in the academy where Thorys is and who hath promised great love and pains towards him.

In your next to Mr. Aynscombe pray let him know that I am mindful of his business, but am answered by the Lords as yet there is no time for it. Assure him I will neglect no opportunity.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. *Seal. Misc. v, 127.*

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613 [*endorsement*], Oct. 14. London.—I leave all occurrences to the report of your wife. In what poor state we are by this

you may understand that, though I here am present, and have particularly solicited all the lords interested in that charge, and control the favour of my lo. of Rochester, whose assistance I have found, yet as yet I have not received one penny for my treatment since April last. If my judgment deceive me not, there will be no alteration either for the carriage of affairs or for creation of any new officers. The king is now at Royston. We expect him at All Hallows' tyde. Then will I press him to take my leave and at the end of Novr. do propose to embark for Holland, where, God willing, I will make my abode for four years longer. I will not forget particularly to recommend you to the king, whereof I am both sorry and ashamed that there is had no greater consideration.

1½ pp. *Holograph.* XLVII, 75.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.*

1613, Oct. 15. Brussels.—Calling to mind that your grace desired an account of these mountebanks' proceedings with John le Duc, the canon and scholaster of the collegiate church of St. Peters in Lille, I think it my duty to acquaint you with such particulars as have come to my knowledge. Of long time hath reigned heartburning between the count of Estaires and the canon, who though opulent and learned is held to be of debauched life. The count is chief of the archduke's finance, a most superstitious idolater of the Loyalites and their great St. Christopher at that court to bear them in their cruel oppressions. He was the founder of a cloister of nuns in Lille, and there emparked one of his nieces, a lusty gentlewoman who would rather have had a husband than a nun's habit. The count was wont to lodge there when he went on the prince's service, or at least on that pretence. By the art of Domtius the exorcist or the instigation of the Jesuits, this niece, one Mary de Saints and Symone Durbay were found possessed with a devil. Divers others of those vestals were sick of the same disease. It is thought that by the arts of Domtius and reading his book, their weakness was the more easy to be wrought upon. The count informed the prince of all this and Domtius was sent to exorcise these poor women. His cunning made these devils accuse John le Duke of necromancy, murder and fornication, in a word to be the prince of all magicians in these parts. The archdukes instantly caused a counsel to be holden by the nuncio, their confessor and others, who, inspired with a holy fury, did all consent to have le Duke apprehended. The two nuns Marie and Symone were conveyed hither to be disposed of their burden. Le Duc defended himself so well, supported by his dean and chapter, that they have given him the liberty of this town *sub cautione juratoria*. The marks found on his body are said to be due to leprosy. The two nuns are pronounced to be with child, and it is said not to be for the

* Although in the letter book this paper is addressed and signed as if it were an original.

first time. They still accuse Le Duke of having abused them and there are other vehement presumptions against him. But they seem weary of this unsavory business and could wish they had never gone so far with it. Having published these abominations to the world they must either do justice upon the offenders, or else by smothering up these foul matters, lay a great scandal upon their religion. It is thought they would be glad to have Le Duke run away, and for that purpose gave him his liberty. The nuns are reserved until their delivery and shall secretly have a medicine to send them to Heaven in haste.

But I fear there is another plot in this business wherein a great number of villains are tied by the tails like Samson's foxes, taken in the snare they laid to snare the people by counterfeit miracles. Domtius hath been very busy to eject a stubborn devil from a cunning Spanish gossip called Geronima del Canal, who hath done nothing for two years but gad up and down to various shrines. We now attend to have her cured by St. Albert who, being newly translated hither, must do something for his welcome. This woman is a fit instrument for their comedy and finely prepared to play her part. Her devil, called Vrim, hath dictated a letter which Domtius wrote to the infanta, with certain adulations, amongst them, that he would not be cast out but in her presence. It containeth also an accusation of magic against hers and the archduke's confessors and confirms the nuns' charges against Le Duc. Ambition in Domtius to be a bishop or to detrude the confessors from their familiarity with the princes hath transported him to embark so far into these forgeries, for which he is now restrained to his chamber and perhaps shall never come abroad again. The confessors will crush him by their power in the court. Le Duc's friends lay wait for his life. Van der Hare, a canon of Lille and author of a book on the troubles of these countries, one day told him to his face that if he were treated according to his merits, both he and his book should be burned. But I fear I have been too long and will here conclude.

I send your grace . . . the copy of a sentence pronounced 5 years ago against one Costerius (whom here by a nickname they term Peccatoribus), now executed upon him in the castle of Vilvorde. By it your grace will find this practice of Domptius is no mere invention, but framed by the example of Costerius, upon the nuns of St. Elizabeth in this town . . . I hope it will serve to justify our religion, and confound the hypocrisy of our adversaries. . . . If the said sentence be worthy of his Maj.'s view, it may be presented unto him, but only with this caution that it be not known publicly to come from me, lest some Jesuitical spy (as there be many in his Maj.'s court) by advertising hither that I sent it into England, shall thereby hinder me to discover some other practice, which may be beneficial for the service of my prince and country.

Referring to the canon of Lisle of whom I have heretofore written to his Maj., he is an enemy to the Jesuits ; having heretofore studied in their schools and been employed to write divers

matters of state by their rector, he can say much of their cabal, and . . . will exercise his weapons of learning and language against them. It is true that his Majty. upon the recommendation of Mons. de Casaubon and myself hath taken particular knowledge of him. But I fear the multitude of his other more weighty affairs may make his Maj. either to forget him, or to delay him . . . I therefore . . . entreat that your grace would provide him some canonry or pension worth 100 or 120*l.* the year . . . to the end he may live there as well as he doth here.

Of Dr. Carrier I hear no more but that he liveth at Cullen, shaping the course of his actions by the rule of such counsels as are suggested unto him by Wright, the Jesuited priest, who is a great apostle with the nuntio of that country and Liege.

This bearer . . . Anthony Wither, a merchant that by his residence at Antwerp hath passed the purgatory of disputes and temptations and still remaineth constant in . . . his religion . . . is recommendable to your grace.

7 pp. Min. II, 29.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Oct. 15. Paris [*sic*].—Requesting Trumbull to come to Senlis, where he now is. Upon difficulties about our marriage treaty my lo. may go to England by the end of this month for a month or six weeks. This need not alter your purpose for these parts, it being a matter of much uncertainty; besides you might take the opportunity to pass with his Ip. into England.

I learn that the letters you sent through me for Geneva were read in their council. They pray you to discover further of the matter and what is become of the party.

The q. will take Madame to Bordeaux in April or May.

Returns Bilderbeck's letters and encloses one from Mr. Rudhale.

1½ pp. Seal. v, 85.

PIERRE DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Oct. 15.—Acknowledges letter of the 9th. We are all deeply grieved at the murder of Mr. Ducher, and are writing for particulars in order to make complaint in the right quarter. The masters of the posts are certainly answerable for their postillions. I am anxious about this packet and fear that ancient hate rather than money caused this murder. Since the breakdown at Ratisbon our enemies are making efforts to find out our secrets. I think our packets should be addressed henceforward to Christian Enghel, our master of the posts, so that the quality of councillor and secretary of state may give no more occasion for such interceptions. We are expecting our commissioners back from Ratisbon. Peeter Saltenstal is about to depart. M. le Sieur has left Ratisbon for Brunswick where the burial has taken place and the prince seems well disposed to believe his friends.

1 p. *Holograph. French.* xxi, 159.

JAMES MONGER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Oct. 15. London.—Acknowledges letter of the 6th. If you appoint me that money speedily I shall be much bound to you, for I was never so ill bested, money being here so scant that at the time it fell due I could not recharge the sum by exchange, but was forced to allow 15 per cent.

Our Englishmen and some other creditors of Diego Lopez are determined to petition the archduke to be assigned their debts from the king of Spain. Among the rest I am creditor for 1500*l.* st. assigned me by Mr. Chandler, besides the loss of a great deal more money by him. If you can do any good for me herein I will willingly contribute unto the fourth part of the debt.

Remember the poor.

1 p. *Holograph.* Misc. v, 128.

LYONELL WAKE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Oct. 26. Antwerp.—In Mr. Wither's absence who departed yesterday with Henry Ballam, I have by his order opened your letter sent by Jaques de Mayre and am sorry that Jno. Van Marstraten is absent whereby we were disappointed of that 229*l.*, but if we may have the sum here by Wednesday next, all things will be performed in good sort. Yours to Mr. Corham I have not delivered, for money is now so precious amongst us that we are not able to help ourselves out of our own effects. This business of John Brownelow's has for ever taken away all our credits. Daniel Skinner and his wife are returned.

If possible bring that money of Marstraten's hither yourself, for your presence will comfort me in so troublesome a time. If Marstraten be come home, importune him for this 229*l.*, otherwise Mr. Wither's credit is overthrown, and here is no means to support us. I have to pay for you by exch. which Monger drew upon me 420 *fl.* due on 29th inst., and have otherwise disbursed for you about 500 *fl.* which at this time is more unto me than 500*l.* will be hereafter. If you cannot here make any means for money, I would you could appoint the same to be paid in London, for I assure you it toucheth me near. Your letter to Corham I return, because I have, without him, found money to satisfy so much as was presently required, and you bringing that money for A. Wither, his things will be despatched in good sort. Otherwise all our credits here will not be able to help him for so small a sum, and therefore if you know certainly that Sr. Marstraten is at hand and that he be not yet returned, you must send one to him express to give his wife order to pay the money, for longer than Wednesday we cannot stay, and besides you must not accept of any assignation, for nothing but money will help us.

1 $\frac{2}{3}$ pp. *Holograph.* XLV, 54.

[H. BILDERBECK] to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Oct. 28. Cologne.—I have yours by De la Voye and the last post, He left here on Tuesday. Maximilian has induced

the Papists and Neutrals to give the emperor 30 months. He was imploring the Protestants and the United to do the like, and I think they will give some small contribution in the end under necessary reservations. The Neuburg marriage is settled. The pope at first made difficulties about the dispensation but finally granted it for reasons not difficult to guess. The question of the religious education of the children is put off till the time that there is issue from the marriage; a very remarkable circumstance. Cloesel, bishop of Vienna, has intimated that the lady is of such character that she will convert Neuburg in six months, which I will not believe. Anyhow the Papists of Juliers, Cleves *etc.* will score. The wedding will be on Nov. 10. It will do us no good.

2 pp. French. Unsigned. ix, 40.

THOMAS FLOYD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Oct. 18. Paris.—Acknowledges letters of 18 and 23 Aug. I ask pardon for not performing what I promised by M. Berruyer, but I had no leisure to hearken after him at his departure. The book I have provided for you I have thought better to reserve, for cheaper carriage. Wherein Mr. Shelton shall have occasion to use me, I will testify to him the respect I owe you and no more. I am told that the last Spanish Ambr. Don Diego de Valasco that came out of England, had made a proposition to the Archdukes, which he would perfect in Spain, that there might be a College at Louvaine particularly affected for those priests the Ambr. had begged in England and brought over into those parts, for having done good services and, past those hazards, they were worthy a retiring place. Our English Conventicle of determined writers here goeth on forward and closely, but declareth not itself by any thing else but private society, so they meet, make good cheer, and threaten to confute Kent and Christendom. In the mean time silly men's purses pay for it. Mr. Seymour is arrived here and hath obtained a favourable letter from my Id. to his grandfather. Of late he has fallen sick of small pox, and is in great danger. The queen is returned hither 2 days since, upon Monsr. and Madame Christienne's sickness, but returns to Fontainbleau to-morrow. The King and Council are like to be there for a fortnight.

3 p. xxv, 27.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Oct. 18. Vlushing.—I had yours of 7th on 15th by a burgher of this town. Winwood prepares to return to the Hague with his lady and family in about a month. Thus you see that the great men of the world have not at all times their own wills. The businesses of state are still managed by Rochester and his wisdom is not likely to suffer him to leave it, understanding it so well as he doth. It is said that he will marry the Lady Frances Howard, as since the sentence of nullity she is styled. The king has been moved by the States for the redemption of the cautionary

towns and it is said that for some present money and assurances for the rest to be paid in some reasonable time, they will be returned. This is a secret yet. It is easy to conceive in what shop this business hath been long since forged. For some years I have observed that the espagnolised faction in the government of this common (ill) I would say Commonwealth, is the strongest party, and what other can we then expect from hence but all things to our disadvantage. What can be said but that the ire of our just God is by the crying sins of our land justly moved against us. The nations of the world laugh us to scorn, and every barking cur will do his best to eat the bread out of our mouths.

The States having had some of their ships beaten from the Greenland fishing by ours, they have caused their ambr. Caron to speak to the king, and threaten to use force. This insolence moved H.M. into great impatience, for after answering very bitterly, in the end of his speech he called them blood-suckers. Of this these people have been informed by the indiscretion of the ambasr. and the espagnolised faction among them will enforce it to serve their own ends at all times against us. You see in what pitiful state our affairs stand. I need not add aught of mine to call you to be watchful over these mischiefs by your diligence to dive into the secretest handlings of those princes' affairs, by which somewhat might be discovered that might rouse us up unto a new occupation of our rusty weapons, or otherwise we are gone. This evil hath our peace and the truce of these Provinces begotten us, and I see nothing left unto us to-day (by which to save us) but to go into a new war.

Of your good wife's return I hear nothing. I pray she may have a good passage and when she arrives here I will give her all friendly welcome.

$2\frac{3}{4}$ pp. *Holograph.* XXXIX, 92.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Oct. 19. Vlushing.—Your wife is on her way towards you after a dangerous sea journey from England to Tervere where she landed on Tuesday. The king purposes shortly to send certain ladies from England to Heidelberg to assist the Lady Elizabeth's delivery at the end of December or early in January. A patent is drawn for the creation of an earl of Westmorland, and of Richmond ; this for the d. of Lenox, the other for Rochester. Sir Henry Neville is retired to the country despairing of any preferment in court. I shall think it long to have your opinion of my letter of Tuesday sent to Mr. Wake for you.

1 p. *Holograph.* XXXIX, 93.

[PIERRE] DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Oct. 20. [Heidelberg.]—Acknowledges letter of the 23rd [N.S.]. I think we can continue the usual address because it is certain that Ducher was not murdered for the letters. All his

papers and things are at Neuenburg and the murderer is arrested. Their Highnesses went yesterday boar hunting for a week. We expect a visit from the Archduke Leopold, and from Sig. Barbarigo, the Venetian ambassador on his way to London. Our commissioners are back from Ratisbon. His Majesty has promised an assembly at Spires of estates chosen from the two religions and the diet is prorogued until May. In Switzerland there is a dispute between Berne and the bishop of Bale, supported by the Catholic Cantons, over a presbytery founded by him in a village where they are all of the religion,* but the French ambassador and those of Zurich have interposed so that it is likely to be settled without bloodshed.

1 p. *Holograph. French.* xxii, 160.

ROBERT, VISCOUNT LISLE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Oct. 20. Oatlands.—Soon after receiving yours with the letter from Madame Dompret, I enclosed a letter to her, since which I have not heard from you. I sent the packet in Sir John Throckmorton's. I send a box (with some toyes in it for women) to Lady Dompret, which I pray you deliver. The bearer's business is to enquire for one Percy, an Englishman, who was companion to one John Gamage, who is said to have been executed at Lisle in Flanders. It importeth me to know the certainty of his death. John Smith was about it at Lisle, but found that he was executed under another name, and there he heard of this Percy, who is said to be about Brussels.

[*In another hand.*] Percy goeth by the name of Percival Butcher. John Evans.

1 p. *Holograph.* xxix, 66.

WILLIAM NORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613 [*endorsement*], Oct. 20. Parsons Green.—Since my wife's arrival in Brussels I have written to you thrice, but received no answer. Mr. Walter Devorax is prisoner in the Fleet. Part of the Westmorland lands, as Raby, Bransback and Barne, are sold to Viscount Rochester, and it is thought he shall have the honours also. It is said the duke of Lenox shall be earl of Richmond, and the creations to be out of hand.

½ p. *Seal.* Misc. v, 133.

NICHOLAS THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613 [*endorsement*], Oct. 21. Vlushing.—Apologising for not having written. Has been visited with a long and dangerous sickness, and is still very weak. Rejoices to have the advantage of Mrs. Trumbull's return, to forward this letter.

1 p. Misc. v, 134.

* Moutier Grandval or Munster, canton Solothurn. Rott : *Representation Diplomatique de la France auprès des Cantons Suisses*, Vol. iii, pp. 93–5. The French ambassador was Pierre Jeanin de Castille.

EDWARD WALDEGRAVE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613 [endorsement], Oct. 21. London.—On the 14th I had yours of the 6th, since which time I have been at the court at Hintchenbrooke by Huntingdon at Sir Oliver Cromwell's house, whose park H.M. has newly bought for 16,000*l.*

Last Monday here was taken by the Archduke's ambassador's house a Spanish lady abbess* and three English nuns. The abbess hath been here resident these 8 years. The recorder of London surprised her, and she having a bell on the top of her house to ring upon any such like occasion, at the sound of which she was to be assisted by those her confederates which were consenting to her kind of living, rang her bell, and on an instant there came the Spanish, the Archduke's and the Venetian ambassadors, whom the recorder would not suffer to enter at first, but [by] much ado they got in, but not a man suffered to go in with them. The recorder brought the abbess and the three nuns before my ld. of Canterbury, who went in the Spanish ambassador's coach, and from thence they went to the Gatehouse at Westminster where they remain. The Spanish amb. spoke much in behalf of the abbess desiring that she might be used as a woman of her birth and quality, and next day sent his secretary Mr. Fowler post to the king, but he hath not yet his answer. Last Tuesday night my ld. chamberlain's house at "Adlein"† was robbed and 2,000*l.* worth of plate taken. It is thought the marriage between my ld. of Rochester and the lady Frances Howard, late countess of Essex, is this day solemnized at Adlein. The earl of Essex is committed to his house, and Mr. Devreux his brother to the Fleet.

1 p. xlvi, 2.

PIERRE DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Oct. 22.—With regard to Ducher, if our letters are recovered it would seem that they wanted his purse rather than the packets. I have been more anxious about private than public affairs, as the particulars may touch our house. The diet has separated and we are expecting our ambassadors back with full particulars. His Majesty proposes to stay at Passau before proceeding to Vienna or Prague. But he will have the point of justice and grievances discussed at Spire by deputies of both religions and promises to reform the rules for the elections and to restore Donauwerth on payment of the cost of the execution. We demand it simply. They say the Turk has retired from Transylvania after having withdrawn the tribute of Bathori and recognised Betlehem Gabor, so your folk will have leisure to refine about the completion of the canal of Flanders. The electors of Saxony and Brandenburg are to confer at Berlin. Those of Coburg have refused to join the Papists, like several others.

1 p. *Holograph. French.* xxii, 161.

* Dona Luisa de Carvajal. See Vol. iii of these papers, page 127. The recorder was Sir Henry Montagu, afterwards earl of Manchester.

† Audley End, co. Essex, which belonged to the earl of Suffolk.

S. DE CAUS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Oct. 22, o.s. Heidelberg.—Asking him to forward enclosures to London and others to his father in law.

$\frac{1}{2}$ sheet. French. Misc. v, 135.

JOHN PACKER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Oct. 22. Royston.—Mr. More has presumably acquainted you with the conference here touching your business before the king's coming from Whitehall, and with Mr. Chancellor's answer for payment of your moneys. Since then I have not been sparing to remind his lp. [Rochester], the effect whereof his own letter will declare unto you. If you see fit to send Sir Thos. Edmondes' patent I will take order for the despatch of that business ; yet I have told my ld. it importeth you much in other respects to come over, though only for a fortnight, at such time as His Majesty's service may be nothing hindered. Advise what you think best for you and I will do what shall be in my power.

$\frac{2}{3}$ p. Misc. v, 136.

VISCOUNT ROCHESTER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Oct. 22. Royston.—My meaning to write touching Tyrone's petition made me conceive I had already done it and so it was forgotten. The king's answer then was that his petition and the terms of your conference with the friar* were very different ; the former so high and arrogant that it was unfit for H.M. to grant. You may pretend to the friar that the one to whom you directed it thought it not fit to present to H.M. lest it should work a greater distaste toward him. From your letter I remember he proposed to quit his state in Ireland and live in England, receiving a yearly pension and his son remaining as hostage. If this were moved submissively as his own suit you may let him know it might possibly be entertained.

H.M. is content to grant the pardon mentioned in your last,† in the form of the last one, but the party's Christian name must be supplied, or the pardon sent blank to be filled in by you.

For your own business H.M. is well pleased to consent to the passing of Edmondes' patent to you ; but for your coming over, it falleth out so unseasonably, in regard of Sir R. Winwood's present being here, that unless he speedily return or some other for him, H.M.'s service is like to receive prejudice by the absence of you both. But if you still press it I will deal with H.M. upon that point.

$1\frac{1}{4}$ pp. Misc. v, 137.

* Hugh MacAgnan, prefect of the Irish Franciscans in Flanders. *S.P. Flanders*, Vol. X, ff. 283, 312.

† For Capt. John Rathe a native of Tredach in Ireland. *S.P. Flanders*, Vol x, f. 360.

JACOB CAREY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Oct. 23. Antwerp, Keysarstraet.—I do begin to settle the state of our poor banished men, always provided that if you hear of any proceedings prejudicial to the honourable opinion which I hope you have conceived of me, I will at the least look desist.

$\frac{2}{3}$ p. Misc. v, 138.

THOMAS SHELTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Oct. 23.—Since my last I have through my cousin Henry Stanhurst found means to accommodate myself with a gentleman where I have diet and chamber gratis and teach him Spanish. I entreat you to write to Mr. Beaulieu to give me 25 or 30 florins to buy a plain black suit with which I hope to have that success that I shall never need to trouble you any more. I ask you to get a letter of favour for me from Mr. de Aguy, master of the academy there, to his brother M. de Benjamine to inform him how I speak the Spanish tongue, for he can procure me many scholars and great acquaintance.

1 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp. Misc. v, 139.

JOHN PACKER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Oct. 23. Royston.—My ld. commanded me to ask you, in your next, to send word touching the duke of Arscott's jewel, plate of agate, crystal etc., what they are, how they are disposed and when there may be any dealing for them. If you care to send me any particulars, I will inform his lp. though you send not the party's name mentioned in the packet, it will be time enough if it come within 3 or 4 days. I doubt whether it may be sent over with a blank, according to law.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. v, 150.

JOHN MORE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Oct. 23. St. Bartholomew's, London.—Mr. Withers sent me this day by Balam yours of 15th. Yesterday I had a letter from Mr. Packer written at Hinchinbrook that on his opening the business to Rochester, his lp. asked what you were to give Sir Tho. Edmundes. He said he could not tell, but that Sir Thomas Smith stood upon 500*l.* heretofore for the like. My ld. then promised to deal with the king in your behalf. Thereupon Packer moved for your leave to return though but for 15 days, without prejudice to H.M.'s service. For this my ld. promised to move the king, though he made him doubt of H.M.'s readiness to yield thereto. The day after to-morrow I think to go to Royston, and on my return will further advise you. My ld. ambr. hath promised me not only to deal with Rochester, but also to speak to the king in your behalf. Last night only came the warrant from court for Cook, Hubbard and Bacon, and for Yelverton to be solicitor.

[Postscript.]—The other day I paid Munger your bill of 50*l.* and will be ready to pay what else you charge upon me, being in

a forwardness to receive all your entertainments which, by the end of next week, I presume to have in part.

1 p. XXXII, 47.

[J. DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Nov. 2. Wesel.—Thanking him for his letters of 14 and 21 Oct. and for his care of the letters of his friends. Asks him to read the enclosed and to readdress it. Asks him for information whether the reformation of the troops continues and about the making of the canal.

$\frac{1}{2}$ sheet. XXVII, 128.

PIERRE GAILL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.*

1613, Nov. 2. Brussels.—Yesterday evening two packets were brought from Ghent; one sealed thrice; the arms a star above the helmet, with the words *cito, cito, citissime*; the other addressed to “M. Trumbul, conseiller et agent” etc. I would have sent them but did not venture, not knowing if you would return to-day.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. French. Misc. v, 146.

ANTHONY WITHER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Oct. 24.—I am in a great strait, not that I want means, but that I cannot get my own moneys of John Van Merstraten to help myself withal. I have sent my own cashier thither to get it of Van Merstraten, and I would pray you and Thimon, your advocate, either to go both, or to write unto him if he cannot go and tell him that if he assist me not presently, I shall have my bill of exchange protested and be accounted a bankrupt for this cause. If he do deny to give presently this 200*l.* and the 29*l.* which he doth owe me besides, I pray you tell him from me, if I be accounted a bankrupt for his default, that I will revenge myself of him severely and presently; to wh. purpose I have written him a letter the which let it be in no wise delivered if the money may be gotten without threatening, but if without threats it be not to be had, let it in no wise be omitted but delivered.

[Postscript.]—I pray you to accompany this bearer, a Mr. Hobsonn, to Gille vande Pitts, and see wherefore he hath done me that deep disgrace as the bearer shall tell you.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. Holograph. XLV, 53.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Nov. 4. [Cologne.]—I have yours of Oct. 30. The result of the diet is the Catholics have contributed, or promised to contribute, 30 months against the Turk. *Les correspondants* will do nothing till their grievances are remedied. H.M. would have liked to get a like amount from them before giving effect to his

* Addressed to Trumbull *à la maison du Sieur Lyonel de Wake, marchant Anglois, Anvers*, and endorsed “from M. de Rebbe.”

promises, but after being so often abused, they do not trust him. The Romanists are very indignant at this and threaten them with all manner of ills. The diet is prorogued till May 1. I cannot believe that it will proceed, for it would hazard the emperor's reputation too much. Meanwhile commissioners will be appointed to arrange some agreement. God grant it be not to amuse the world while they prepare the means to execute their ancient design. However I do not think they will make war on us this winter, and we must thank God that in this universal confusion we shall gain time which may well be as advantageous to us as to our adversaries.

The prince of Brandenburg has small-pox but seems better. The Palatine of Neuburg is now *plenus in amibus*. After the wedding he will go at once to live at Dusseldorf. As a consequence of this marriage, mistrust will undoubtedly increase on both sides.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. French. Seal. ix, 41.

ROBERT, VISCOUNT LISLE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Oct. 25. London.—Requests delivery of letters to Madame de Dompret and Lady Cauordray [?] who was last summer at the Spa, and was daughter to the late count of Lalang and married to Monsr. de Balleul, not far from Arras. Let one of your servants deliver that to Madame de Dompret, and give your favour to the bearer, John Smith, in finding the Percy I named to you in my other letter.

This day Sir E. Cooke is removed from the Common Pleas to be Chief Justice in the King's Bench, and to-morrow the Attorney Huberd shall be Ch. Justice of the Common Pleas, and Bacon Attorney and Yelverton Solicitor. Yesterday Sir Peasall Brockurst stood at the sermon while at Paul's Cross in a white sheet for foul incontinences. We have had here a Spanish woman who began to get up a "nunry" of English women as you have heard. What will be done to her? I think it will be to banish the land; so gently you see we proceed with such kind of people; but what will become of her disciples, I do not yet know.

You have heard of the nullity of the marriage between the earl of Essex and his lady, and ere it be long you will hear of her marriage with the e. of Rochester, for I do not think it is yet done.

To-morrow is expected an ambassador from the new Emperor of Russia for the reception of whom the City of London makes great preparations.*

We have yet neither treasurer nor secretary. Sir Thomas Edmonds begins afresh to be named, which I pray God to bless. Let me hear how the haven of Ostend goes forward. The king is looked for at Whitehall on Saturday.

2 pp. Holograph. xxix, 67.

* The new emperor was Michael Theodorovich, the first of the Romanovs, elected on 21 Feb. His envoy was Alexis Zyuzin, who was received in state on 27 October, o.s. Bain: *The First Romanovs*, pp. 38, 42. *Cal. S.P. Venice*, Vol. xiii, page 65.

this being of so great a moment, this Province beginneth to be sensible of these pranks, and if I be not much deceived by my friend, we may perhaps live to see reason demanded of the authors of this proposition and of some other their actions also. It is strange to see that in such a popular government (as is this) one particular man should so absolutely sway the carriage of all things and give the law as doth that one party (you know who I mean) in this state. You cannot be ignorant that his authority and credit alone hath lately also persuaded the contracting of these new alliances or leagues with the towns of Lubeck, Brunswick and Mudenburg, and all without the advice or consent of the king our master. But by the way I will tell you that as well for that as for other bravados that they have lately used, he hath spoken very bitterly unto them . . . But to . . speak a little more of our great man in this state I will tell it you with fear and trembling, except God . . inspire his heart with a great deal of honesty, surely he hath a great deal too much power and credit to work evilly. God . . . keep him within the compass of true zeal to His glory and the good of His Church.

[*Postscript.*]—I send you half-a-pound of the best tobacco to be had here.

$1\frac{3}{4}$ pp. *Holograph.* XXXIX, 94.

J[OHN] SANFORD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Oct. 28, o.s. Paris.—I arrived here with Lady Digby on 28th, hoping I should have met you there. The cause of our sudden departure from Madrid is my lady's desire to be brought to bed in England as she has had ill health in Spain, buried one of her children and those born in the country run some hazard by reason of ill nurses. I entreated my ld. at parting to continue his favour to Mr. Wake and his assistance to the Cawley business. I am here among yours and my old friends and acquaintances, to whom I must resign myself.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph.* XXXVI, 69.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM HILL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Oct. 28. Antwerp.—Although I would not trouble you with new memorials, at my leaving this town, as it was needless to speak to the marquis because the Spanish ambassador had promised you to do what he could in my business, yet I beseech you to remember it as if I were present, either at the archduke's return to Brussels or at the ambassador's going to him. I am going to England for about 6 weeks and may be heard of at Southampton town at Sir Thomas Badger's lodging. If you will use me in nothing, I pray you advertise Capt. Blount, who hath promised to send me word of the state of my business. I enclose the two letters of the ambassador and beseech you not to publish my journey as it might hinder my "pretents." No one but yourself and Capt. Blount know of my departure.

1 p. *Misc.* v, 142.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Oct. 28. Vlushing.—I had yours of 18th on Sunday. The east winds have blown ever since your wife came over, and have hindered news from England. From these parts I will tell you a secret, which when you hear, I believe, you will be no less amused thereat than I was, when I first did discover it. You had from me before the arrival of your wife knowledge of the proposition that Caron made to H.M. concerning the redemption of the cautionary towns. That business flieth of a higher pitch, and by so much the more will the blow thereof be terrible when it lighteth, for the same is by some particular great ones only (and these I fear too much espaniolised) practised, and here is the secret. Myself, immediately after I had notice thereof, fell to the employing of all my little wits to discover it, and to that end made an errand by which to insinuate myself into the good grace of a friend in this state, whom I must confess I very happily gained. Falling into a free discourse with him of divers matters I met with an opportunity, and asked him if the state of this Commonwealth had now had enough of our services, and whether we should now (after so many years of happy acquaintance) take farewell each of other. He stood a little while as though amazed, at which I was not a little glad. He knew not whether I was in jest or earnest, and prayed me to tell him what I meant by that speech ; whereon after some round protestation used by us both of our mutual affections, I asked him if it could be possible that a proposition could be made to our king for the redemption of the cautionary towns, and he not know of it, or least he knowing of it would conceal it from me. At this he stood much more astonished than before, and asked if it were so. Passing over many circumstances that passed between us I will tell you that of this proposition neither he (for he is one of the chief goodmen in this Province) nor any of the states of the Province had knowledge, nor was their advice or consent taken. I having obtained as much as I desired, to wit that I having thus discovered that now they are only the particular ones of Holland who drive this business, and that the same is done without these men's privity which is that only that in England they were serious in to know, so as now I have with good assurance given knowledge thereof by which I trust H.M. will be so well instructed of these practices as whereby, these things being handled judiciously and stoutly, the evils that his and our adversaries intend towards him and his, thereby he may make them to serve as his advantage against them. God inspire his royal heart with all godly prudence that he may in time discern these approaching mischiefs.

2 pp. *Holograph.* XXXIX, 95.

GEORGE [ABBOT], ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, to
WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Oct. 29. Lambeth.—I received your letters by Anthony Wither. I have communicated to his Maty. under such caution

as you desire the sentence which I received, which his Highness doth wonder at, that ever public act should proceed from them, of such a nature.

I wrote to you how in the last progress I had by letter recommend your estate unto your greatest Master, but not being informed what in particular I should demand, I was bold to take advice of Sir R. Winwood how I should make overture of my desire. And this present week, writing of other business I mentioned you unto his Highness, and received answer "For Mr. T. his Maty. saith that he is a very good, diligent and discreet servant, and he hath taken order to give him that which may content him." Let me understand what this is and whether it be satisfactory to you, for on the king's return from Royston I will be the remembrancer.

You write concerning a person well affected to us. The great man, who must help in this kind, is contented to give him 200*l.* *per ann.*, so far he doth esteem of him. But the question is whether the employment of him be better here than there. If he be a true Nazarite, and stand in fear the less while he remaineth in his nest, the safer he shall be. But if he be come but half the way, sitting in his nest he may breed more birds which though at first they be but somewhat bare, or stub-feathered, yet in time they may be flush and fly. But you must tell me what is the better course. He seemed last summer to take contentment of what he beheld and heard.

Here hath been for these 5 or 6 years a Spanish lady, which came out of Spain under pretence of desire to see and yet to ease the persecution here. She hath spent much time in visiting Popish priests and giving alms to prisoners, not refusing to go into Newgate itself. Being rebuked for this, and complaint being made to the Spanish ambrs. of her behaviour, she hath forborne for these two or three years to give any great offence publicly. But as now we find she hath in private "played her prizes," getting English ladies and gentlewomen to mass at one of the ambrs., who lie near unto her, and then taking them home to her house, where she speaking the English tongue well, catechised them and made exhortations in Popery. And not staying there, she hath set up a nunnery in London near the Spittle, gathering young women unto her, and using them as in a monastery. She is herself a Jesuitess, and so are all her disciples, apparelléd in every respect as the Jesuits' women. Her number of virgins were eight, of whom a year ago she sent two overseas, and since hath supplied their places with two others. We lately having notice of it, did think it a great scorn to the justice of the State, and thereupon I privately directed Mr. Recorder of London to seize on her and her young ones. Who, going thither on St. Luke's day with one of the sheriffs and some strength, apprehended her and brought her to me, who sent her to the Gatehouse. There were then found in the house but five of her minikins, whereof one was sick of the small pox, and so they left one of her fellows to attend on her. This sick one is since dead, and her mate is

slipt away. The other three are in prison. The Sp. ambr. sent to Royston to the king, and in person made great means to us at the council table and in private to me that she might be delivered and committed to his trust. But she is to be shipped out of the kingdom, and a day is appointed. In the mean time she is with the Sp. ambr. on his promise that she have no commerce with any of the king's subjects.

One Anthony Clarke, a canon of the Cathedral in Gaunt, hath been out of England 30 years at least. He hath taken great distaste of the Jesuits and disliking also the Romish superstition, is come over to us. He hath conformed and promiseth so to remain. Enquire what opinion is held of him there and advertise me.

One Tho. Kighley is lately come here from the Low Countries and is detected for a priest. And albeit that one avoweth that he saw him say mass at Douay, and I hear from St. Omers that he is such a man, he denieth it. He is eldest son to an honest gentleman, a Justice of Peace in Essex,* but for these six years since he was corrupted he hath forsaken his father, and as a spy passed often between England and the Low Countries and sometimes to France, his purse always full of crowns, either from the Jesuits or the Spaniard. Let me know if you have heard of such a one. He is about 38, of reasonable stature, his beard somewhat yellow, of very scornful behaviour for he fleered at his own father before me, to the offence of the standers by.

3 pp. 1, 11.

JOHN MORE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Oct. 29. London.—My ld. ambr. must be his own carver for the matter of remuneration which must be according to his pleasure and the grateful memory of your painful and faithful service. He may think it better to yield you recompense, in part or whole, some other way, but remembering that Sir Tho. Smith valued his place at 500*l.* and Sir Wm. Waad took of Mr. Cottington 400*l.* for his bare annuity of 50*l.* I cannot see how you can pass it better cheap than 300*l.* Mr. Packer returning yesterday from court says the king is well pleased to perfect on his part my ld. ambr.'s purposed resignation, but makes some difficulty to license you to come hither at this time; yet if you will propose it again, my ld. of Rochester promised to be instant with the king for it. But why should you make a suit of that? Our opinion is that you rather rest quiet and press my ld. of Rochester that since your journey hither now stands not with the convenience of H.M.'s service, he would undertake the perfecting of this resignation and especially of your demands of extraordinaries, which so much import you.

[*Postscript.*]—I have some time since paid your bill of 50*l.* to Monger, and am in forwardness to receive all your entertainments; yet not so soon as in mine of 23rd I made account.

1 p. XXXII, 48.

* Thomas Kighley of Grays in Essex. *Douay Diaries* (Catholic Record Soc.), Vol. i, page 275.

M. F. LISFELT to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, ^{Oct. 29.}
^{Nov. 9 (sic).} Malines.—Acknowledges a packet from Germany and asks for the attached to be put in the packet for Germany. Learns from Heidelberg that his master, the administrator, has returned to Deuxponts with his wife, to make way for the Elector.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. French. Misc. v, 143.

D[ANIEL] B[UWINCKHAUSEN] to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Nov. 10 [endorsement].—The imperial diet is put off till May 5, 1614, His Majesty having promised to be present in person, exhorting the princes to do the same and to be better disposed towards the peace of the empire. The Ratisbon meeting broke up because of the Turk's invasion of Transilvania. Help and provision for 30 months, to be paid in two years, have been granted to the emperor, but the United Princes have protested inability to contribute, as having had no satisfaction for their *gravamina*. I know not what the future will bring but I feel sure that the majority of the Romanists have not yet decided to start any trouble.

My brother has your letter.

1 p. French. Holograph. XII, 26.

GIO. STRIGELLIJUS, officer and secretary of the post, to
WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, October [endorsement].—Encloses four papers touching the pretensions of the United Princes of Germany at the diet. That body will dissolve as the United Princes will not grant the contributions which the emperor demands. The state of the empire was never worse since the beginning of Christendom, unless our prayers avert the wrath of God. Asks for the return of the papers for the sake of the completeness of his collection, the work of many years.

1 p. Italian. Misc. v, 145.

J. THYMON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Oct. [endorsement].—The other day you asked me to advise you at once if I knew of any old books obtainable anywhere. My duty commands me to send you the accompanying catalogue, as I have the opportunity to supply them at any time that I receive instructions. I believe these to be worthy of occupying a corner in a fine library. You will oblige me by sending the catalogue to England, if you see fit.

Mr. Gren does not show himself. I would have conferred with him touching the affairs of Mons. Whitters. With regard to the affairs of Mr. Braunlo, against Van den Ecchout, I have spoken about it to his father and am still awaiting their decision.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. Holograph. French. XXXVIII, 4.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Nov. 1. Vlushing.—This messenger cometh expressly unto you from my l. Lisle with letters and other things. Sir Tho. Edmonds is now the man most spoken of in England to be secretary, but I fear we shall not be so happy to have so honest a gentleman. Rochester is made ld. treasurer of Scotland, and means I hear to settle in the north by purchasing from H.M. all the e. of Westmorland's lands which are held most goodly possessions of great value. The d. of Lenox' patent to be e. of Richmond is under the great seal of England. I hear that Rochester is, or very shortly shall be, created e. of Westmorland and marquis of Orkney in Scotland. You have heard perhaps of a Spanish woman that set up a nunery in London (I think it was in the Spittle) of English women. She was therefore carried to the Gatehouse, and such of her disciples as might be taken. She shall be banished, but what will become of them, I hear not. Do you not think that in England now we have not a strange world ?

On Tuesday last Rochester was married with the Lady Frances Howard at Audley End, and they say the e. of Essex shall marry the daughter of my l. Ritch ; but more likely he will marry the daughter of the e. of Southampton. On Oct. 24 Sir Persall Brockhurst* stood at Paul's Cross in a sheet for foul incontinences ; a just and acceptable example. It were to be wished that upon such persons the like punishment were more frequently executed. Then should not our Church government undergo so many great scandals.

Within the last few days an ambassador from Muscovy† arrived in England, said to be on business of great moment. This bearer hath order from my l. Lisle to enquire after an Englishman in your parts, who is said to have scaped the gallows—pardoned I mean—when Capt. Bridges and his companions were hanged at Riselles about two years ago for coining false money.

You shall receive the key of the box as it was directed to me from England.

2 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp. Holograph. xxxix, 96.

LYONELL WAKE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Nov. 11. Antwerp.—Yours of 7th I have received, being sorry to hear that Mr. Sanford is returned for England, we need his friendship more than ever before. Unless my l. ambr. follow our business I fear that all his former labour and our just expectations will prove nothing, for Colford writes on Oct. 20 that the long expected order was come forth without giving us any satisfaction, referring us to go to law with the Fiscal for our interest, and giving no order for payment of any money in this fleet. I know not how I shall maintain my charge of housekeeping

* Sir Pexall Brocas of Steventon, co. Hants, and of other properties.
History of Hampshire (Vict. Co. Histories), Vol. iv, page 172.

† Alexis Zyuzin.

six months longer, being so much indebted to Corham that I can ask no more from him, and in regard of the stop of trade here and the late disgrace of John Brownelow, which touches our whole nation, I dare not seek credit among strangers. I entreat you to write again to my ld. ambr. not to leave this business till it be brought to some final end and that, when any more money is paid, we may part stakes with Calley, and that he do not get away with all as he did with the last.

I have spoken to Van der Goes about your hangings. None are made of that depth viz 7 ells. They must be bespoken. They say great personages are the best for such hangings, and it will probably be six months before they are ready.

For your papers in Brownelow's hands, they are not readily to be found, but you will have them all again, for John Brownelow will come to his master in London, and present his accounts as best he can. Meantime Nehemias [Brownelow] shall seek for them, and if found I will take them into my hands.

It is now holiday and very foul weather, so I cannot get your book but I will write in a day or two. I pray you speak with Peynes about Wither's business, and cause him to give you an open letter to Sr. Losson that he is discharged of his suretyship for Wither, in that he will dispose of those bills of Mr. Duckett's as they give him order. This concerns Wither very much for Losson told me last week that Peynes had written him that he was not yet discharged, of which he wrote presently to London. Get Wither's advocate to have the charges taxed for the barber, for I have procuration to receive the money.

3 pp. *Holograph.* XLV, 51.

JOHN DICKENSON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Nov. 3, o.s. Volberg near Beinsberg.—Acknowledges letter of 11th ult. The young prince of Brandenburg is recovered of the small pox. He would fain remove to Cleve but Nuberg's resolution to return to Dusseldorf may draw him thither also. His father's commissioners have published the conferring of the Marq. Ernest's charge upon the young prince. All this was done without the knowledge of Nuburg's substitute, who said he could do nothing in this matter without particular direction from his prince. He afterwards wrote letters in opposition. However the commissioners seem ready to proceed with due regard to our Palatine, as being joint possident with Brandenburg. The most essential points are that this young prince shall observe the accords which have reference to the communion of possession and that the main difference touching the petitorie be determined within a year after the admission. The prince's parents will also be required to engage for the performance of the agreement. Yet I cannot affirm that our Palatine would be sorry to see the acknowledgment of the prince by the States of these Provinces difficulted. Some are discontented because he has meddled with church matters. I spoke freely upon this point to the commissioners. Both parties

craved my intervention, which I readily granted. They also seemed willing to commit the matter to my decision, but I would not go so far. Before there be an end I hope we shall all be at Duisseldorf where I shall be glad to have Hotman to share the burden.

I need not tell you what suspicions are bred by our Palatine's matching with Bavaria's daughter. I understand he will be here ere long. The baron of Leut who was believed to have met his death in Muscovia for his sacrilegious act there, has shown himself much alive by carrying off the count of Schuartzenburg's bride from Hambach to a house of his in the county of Isenberg. The count pursues him and is backed with the authority and help of our possident princes. It is not thought the co. of Isenberg will countenance his co-rival.

2 pp. Seal. Misc. v, 147.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Nov. 4. Paris.—I have yours of Oct. 11. Since my return from Senlis my lo. has written to Packer about the clerkship, and has answer that he had dealt for you with my lo. of Rochester without having an answer. He would see his lp. at Royston on Oct. 22 and remind him. But he said if he could get leave for you to go to England, your presence and personal working would be a great deal more effective than any other man's solicitation. My lo. has had such a reply from the king about his going to England with such cautioning and conditioning that he is rather brought to stay than to go lest it be thought that he went chiefly for his private end, especially now that Sir H. Nevill and Sir Rafe Winwood have sped so ill in their pretences.

The Council here is puzzled about Italy, especially since the answer given to Don Juan de Gonzaga, sent by the d. of Mantua to the k. of Spain, that the duke should deliver the young princess into his [Spain's] hands. As for reparations and pardon of rebels, that is referred to the pope, the emperor and himself. Savoy and Mantua are to disarm, and Mantua is to marry his late brother's wife, and generally obey the governor of Milan. This answer Mantua sent to the Venetians, who desired their ambr. here* to know whether the q. would join them in defending Mantua, representing the peril to the whole of Italy of Spain taking Montferrat. Mantua also has written to the q. himself imploring her assistance. But she is expecting the return of a courier sent to Spain by the Spanish ambr. and at first deferred her resolution, but now has recalled the Council to Fontainebleau, having dismissed it 10 days ago. The Council are in a dilemma. They cannot tell how to justify the king of Spain's proceedings and they fear to give him any discontentment because of the marriages. The q. had intended to send Coevre to Mantua with general assurances, but his departure is delayed till the Court returns from Fontainebleau. It is now known here that the emperor had decreed that the princess should remain with her

* Zorzi Giustinian.

uncle, the d. of Mantoua, till he had decided whether it were fitter for her to be brought to Innspruck or Gratz, to be brought up by one of her aunts. This is not liked here, as tending to favour the k. of Spain's pretence.

The k. of Spain takes exception to the plan for giving the Infanta lodgings under the q's. chambers in the Louvre as unhealthy. The q. promised to take good order for the accommodation but is said to be much grieved with the errand which she much apprehends as the first degree of the waning of her authority, the expiration of the king's minority being so near.

De la Force, governor of Bearn, one of the worthiest of the Huguenots, intending to go in hand with the establishment of his son there, by virtue of a brevet from the king, the Count of Grammont and other chief gentlemen of this country opposed this, pretending that only a native could be governor, and raised 3,000 foot and 300 horse to keep his son out of the place. De la Force gathered double that levy, and they withdrew. The queen has now summoned both parties hither and to refer the compounding of the difference to her.

Espernon is gone to Metz to procure his second son, de la Valette, to be received into that government. To procure some contentment for his elder son he is about to get him the place of Mareschal of France. Espernon, before leaving, had a long conference with Nevers, which made the q. suspect that he intended to be reconciled with Condé's party.

Chastillon hath sold the Admiralty of Guyenne to Montmorency for 40,000 cr. The latter is therefore Admiral of all France save Provence. Those of the Religion are much discontented at the bargain. Madame Chrestienne has been extremely sick but is now well recovered. On Saturday last Lady Digby arrived from Spain to lay her great belly in England. With her was our old friend and "contubernal" Mr. Sanford. He was with us all Sunday and left on Monday. We all agreed in wishing that you had been here at the same time to perfect our joys, but though absent you were not forgotten for your health was roundly pledged in our solemnity.

I have now received the book which you sent by Shelton, which he left behind. I make no great account of it, but will impart it to my lo. that he may take order about it.

I have received 52s. from Lady Edmondes for the rest of what was due for Mr. Wake's cloth to be sent to you. Let me know if you have any money to receive for Mr. Eustace, who has been borrowing from me, after having the 24s. by your order.

5 pp. v, 86.

ANNE, BARONESS HARINGTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Nov. 4. Kew.—Being unfit on account of her affliction to present herself to the archdukes on her return from Germany, she desired Sir Thomas Rowe to be her means to Trumbull to plead her excuse. Thanks him for having done so.

$\frac{1}{3}$ p. xxvii, 2.

SIR THOMAS LEEDS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Nov. 4. Louvaine.—I am glad to hear of Mrs. Trumbull's return from England. I am so full of idleness that I can spare a great deal to any of my friends that want it. My horses begin to recover their long journey, and I hope to come to Brussels soon.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph.* xxix, 4.

ROBERT, VISCOUNT LISLE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Nov. 4. London.—I sent you last week by a soldier of Flushing some trifles for Madame de Dompert, and two letters for her. But I have no answer to one to her enclosed to you. Let me know if it reached you. It was to thank her for things sent to me. It went through Sir John Throckmorton who addressed it to Mr. Wythers to Antwerp. In my last packet of all I sent a letter to Madame de Ballieul, daughter to the last Co. de Lalaing.

This forenoon my lord of Rochester was made e. of Somerset and Baron of Bransp[eth]e; this afternoon my l. chief Justice Cooke was sworn of the Privy Council. The king goes away on Monday. On Sunday the Muscovite ambassador is to have audience. In Ireland matters go well, and only in the province of Dublin there are 1,200 recusants reduced to the Church.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp. *Holograph.* xxix, 68.

A[NDRE] PAULL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Nov. 4. Heidelberg.—As soon as we left Ratisbon those of the Papist League went direct to Munchen to continue their consultations, having seen our firmness, a good effect of the Union they have so greatly reviled. They seem to have greatly toned down the animosity shown at the diet when they found that their means and forces did not correspond to their rodomontades. The Archduke Leopold proposes to visit my master. He wants to persuade him that the Papists are not so ill-disposed to us as we are led to believe. The bishop of Mayence is doing the same, and wants to see H.H., but how can we trust such people when we know their real designs? Wolf. Wilhelm was married last Sunday at Munchen. A chapel is being built at Neuburg for the Jebusites, that the bride may worship there. It is 60 years since mass was celebrated there but they are persuaded that Juliers is worth this, and they count on having won it already by this alliance. But that is still a long way off because these proceedings constrain Brandenburg and Saxony to look to their affairs and to combine more closely, as they do, to the great regret of the Leaguers.

1p. *French. Seal.* xxxiv, 42.

JOHN, SECOND BARON HARINGTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL

1613, Nov. 5, o.s. Duresme House, [London].—Thanks Trumbull for kindness shown when he was at Brussels.

$\frac{1}{4}$ p. xxvii, 3.

PIERRE DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Nov. 5. I received your packet yesterday and sent it after their Highnesses who are away hunting. The dispute between the Bernese and the bishop of Basel over Moustier has not been settled. Those of Soleure and other small cantons say they must support the bishop. The Grisons offer 6000 men to the Bernese. If France does not intervene it may come to blows. Bathori seems to have come to terms with the Turk and withdrawn his troops from Transylvania. He demands Lippa and Genua, but the estates do not seem inclined to yield, and thus give rise to fresh alarms. His Maj. proposes to withdraw to Passau, to pass the worst of the winter there. We are expecting the appointment of the commissioners to treat about our grievances at Spire, but the Papists do not want this as they fear something may be done to spoil their pretended majority.

1 p. *Holograph. French.* xxii, 162.

SIR THOMAS LEEDS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Nov. 6. Lovaine.—Last night I had your letter with one from Sir William Monson and one from my wife. While my son that attends the king was sitting in his lodging, a pistol shot came in at the window and razed his hair, but did him no other hurt. About Tuesday or Wednesday next my man is to be at Macklin to take cherry trees to be sent by Antwerp to Lord Southampton. If you wish to send others, they should be at Mr. Bentley's house at Macklin by that time.

Sir W. Monson writes that Sir Francis Howard, his Vice-Admiral, has married his daughter [Jane], and is to succeed him on his decease.

1 p. *Holograph.* xxix, 5.

SIR JOHN DIGBY to [WILLIAM TRUMBULL].

1613, Nov. 7, o.s. Madrid.—I have yours of Oct. 5. Concerning Germany the ambr. Don Baltasar de Cuñiga hath dispatched his Secretary representing hither upon what desperate terms things stand there by reason of the division between the electors, and moved this king for present supply of money and to fulfil his promise to the emperor to assist him or the Catholic League with two regiments. Order is taken hereupon with certain Genoese (with whom there is a new *assiento* for a million crowns) that 200,000 *cr.* be speedily paid in Germany to Cuñiga, and 150,000 *cr.* of the money to be paid in Flanders, the rest for the preparing of the journey of the young queen of France. As this money is not to be paid till May or June, I presume the journey will not be till Sept. at soonest though they give out it shall be in May.

The W. Indian fleet is arrived, not one ship having miscarried save the carvel of advice taken by a Frenchman. The E. Indian ships which came to Lisbon are also very rich. We are like to have great disputation over an accident in the E. Indies. An English ship, the *Pearl*, which is come home worth 400,000 *cr.*

took all this wealth from them as the Portugals pretend and as an Englishman that came with her to St. Helena and was there taken and brought prisoner to Lisbon confesseth, so that they will demand restitution from his Maty. of this prize, which he will not condescend unto upon their bare allegation, the Englishmen denying to have used any force with the Portugals until they first assailed them, so this the English prisoner affirmeth, so that his Maty. will be advised to sequestrate the goods till the pretensions of both be cleared.

The English merchants of St. Sebastian wrote to me that divers ships being returned from Greenland, which went thither to fish the whale, were by the Muscovy Company not permitted to fish, and that the Spaniards pretend to recover their damages out of the goods of our merchants there. On which threat many of the merchants removed to Bilbao, those remaining not daring to stir out of their houses. I told this to the Secretary of State, and desired letters to St. Sebastian to prevent any such disorders. He fell suddenly to a great complaint of his Maty.'s proceedings with this king, that he would cause so great an innovation as that the Spaniards who had long fished in the Northern Seas, over which hitherto no prince had challenged particular dominion, should now by his Maty.'s subjects be prohibited, and yet that his Maty. would permit his subjects to plant Virginia and the Bermudas, long known to be Spanish, thinking it strange that his Maty. should suffer his people to take what was rightly the k. of Spain's and should forbid the Spaniards from what they had long used. I answered that concerning these titles I had no instructions, and therefore my reply was that of a private man. I said he had been misinformed that the Spaniards had divers years used to those parts which had been of late discovered, and were never there till last summer when an Englishman led them thither, nor could I yield that either Virginia or the Bermudas were parts of the conquest of Castile, but that the English esteemed themselves the first possidents, and that what is said of the whale fishing was to be debated in the same nature that the Indies were, which the crown of Castile had discovered and possessed, when he would see that his Maty. followed only their own footsteps, for divers of his subjects were in the Spanish galleys for offering trade to the Indies, being only taken in the way thither. And that the same reason of being the first possident was equally to hold in both, and that as his Maty. had followed their example in reserving the trade of his discoveries to his subjects, so he would give free access to them when they have permitted the like with theirs. Growing warm he told me there was great difference in the case, one being established by the pope's donation and by prescription, the other being an innovation. I answered that the pope's donation was but slightly esteemed, and that their prescription did not alter the case, for that before the kings of Castile could allege prescription, they permitted no other nation to go thither, not even the subjects of their own king, save only those of the crown of Castile, so that

they held their title good before any prescription was alleged. But I had no intention to enter into their titles. I only desired that our merchants should not be wronged by way of fact, and that anything disputable in their title might be decided by orderly and fair courses between their Maties. as often before betwixt this crown and the Portugals concerning the Maluccas and other discoveries. Herewith in choler he told me that though the king esteemed the peace with his Maty., yet he wanted not force to defend his own. I answered that his Maty. had so too, but that in which I first moved him was that he would take such order that the goods and persons of his Maty.'s subjects might be secured, I would with confidence speak therein, for if anything fell out to the contrary, strict account would be taken for it, and that if there were no preventing of those beginnings, things should grow to ill terms betwixt their Maties., and he should not see the English to come to Spain to entreat for the accommodating of them.

The cause of the secretary's round dealing with me was that I moved him in the business the day after it had been resolved in council to remove our plantation in the Bermudas, and that those of Biscay had petitioned the Council on their wrongs and demanded leave to recover damages upon the English. But there hath not been any way given hitherto to any such proceedings, nor have they more complaints from Biscay, but they all live quietly. I have also had a new conflict with Father Creswell on the English seminary here, for under colour of sickness of some students he had leave for physicians to bring them for some few days to the college. Having once gotten them back to Madrid, he supposed it would be impossible to remove them. He wrote me a letter, which I sent to the council. He stuck not to tell me that it was sufficient in this Catholic country that I and my Calvinist ministers were permitted to live in peace without disturbing Catholics against whom I could allege nothing but their religion. Though this might be done in London, he wd. have me know that prosecuting Catholics in Spain was an absurdity. But the king and state so little approved of Creswell's sauciness that his English seminary is again sent away from Madrid, and I am of opinion that for all the means he maketh for his stay, his remove from Spain will not be long after.

If Calley's papers be clear, all will go well, so Lerma assures me, and Wake will receive his proportion.

[Postscript.] The Genoese have made a new assiento with the king for a million; 200,000 to be paid presently in Germany, 200,000 in Italy, 150,000 in Flanders, the rest for the queen's journey.

8 pp. xxii, 142.

SIR THOMAS LEEDES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Nov. 7 [endorsement]. Louvain.—Informing Trumbull that his man has gone to Villebrooke with instructions to attend Trumbull's man.

$\frac{1}{4}$ p. Holograph. xxix, 8.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Nov. 18. Cologne.—I am glad to correspond with you because you are able to prevent many worthy people from being deceived by the lies and calculated inventions of those who deliberately forge news in order to deceive and intimidate the right minded.

The 30 months have been granted to the emperor by the papists and neutrals. Bavaria and some others have made conditions. I hope they will put water in their wine.

The el. of Saxony has gone for some time to Mersbourg, where ambassadors from Brandenburg will come to treat about Juliers.

All our talk here is of the ravishing of the mistress of the ct. of Swartzenberg by the Baron de Leuth, lately come from Muscovy. Having formerly made love to the Damoiselle de Dalenbruick (whose father is in high favour with the duke of Lorraine) and spent several thousand florins (without result), hearing that she was to marry the count on the 11th of this month, the baron, knowing her road and the hour of her journey, waited in a forest with 80 well mounted reiters between Duren and Niedecken, and seeing the carriage approach, stopped the horses and dragged her out, put her in his own, and dashed off full gallop over the Rhine. The count who was awaiting her at Hambach, learning the news, gave chase, but was too late, and she was carried off to a house of the baron's. The princes of Brandenburg and Neuburg sent out men after them.

$\frac{2}{4}$ pp. French. Seals. ix, 42.

SIR EDWARD CECIL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613 [endorsement], Nov. 8. Utricke.—Thanks him for courtesies at Brussels and Antwerp. There are some things in the specification you sent that I like, though it is not so complete as promised. What I like best is that he can use many pieces upon one bulwark, but it is costly. We hold here that he is the best judge that can fortify cheapest and defend with fewest men. I find this way of fortification is as costly as any, although he promises the contrary. The greatest fault is that his raulins are too sharp and subject to be ruined quickly. I most desire to know how he will defend his cannoneers and pieces. I have here sent you the discourse but ask you not to believe all. It were too much happiness for one man to perform his promises. One that can heal the gout would be as rich as he that had the philosopher's stone. I have not written before because I have not been very well and business hath hindered me.

Asks him to send a model of a Spanish window, such as Sir Edw. Conway had, to tell him how the undertreads in the archdukes' mats are set and how they make the manes of his horses grow so long. Also to send enough canvas to cover three coaches, with a model of the coach drawn by one horse, called a "galiott." Also any lute strings that come from Rome, as a sample, as if he likes them he will desire good store. "When you come to Utricke you shall enjoy our music."

In eight days the General States meet at the Hague, first to agree these Provinces and their sundry opinions, whereof there is great need, the factions pulling one another out of the pulpit; the other to put all their company upon repartitions, for come peace or war they are resolved not to cashier a company, which is more than any prince or commonwealth can say besides themselves.

[*Postscript.*] I forgot to say that the "plot" was not right drawn, and I would fain know the meaning of the great letters everywhere in it.

$\frac{2}{4}$ pp. Misc. v, 149.

SIR THOMAS LEEDES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Nov. 9. Louvaine.—My man shall stay your time for his going to Machlin, but the trees will be taken up against his coming. I send 20 cherry trees from here, and 50 from Macklin to Lord Southampton. They are to be delivered to Mr. Withers at Antwerp. In my opinion this is a far better nursery for trees than Macklin or Brussels. If I can serve you let me know how many trees you will have me provide here. Had I known I should have taken all my trees in this place.

I am glad to hear you accompanied with such noble gentlemen as Sir John Ratlife and Sir Tho. Roe. I hope to join them at Brussels in a few days if they stay so long.

1 p. *Holograph.* xxix, 6.

[PIERRE] DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Nov. 12. [Heidelberg.]—We are dispatching some of Madame's people to England. She is well and blushes when her pregnancy is suggested so the fact can no longer be concealed. We have sent to Neuenburg for the effects of poor Ducher.

$\frac{1}{2}$ sheet. *Holograph. French.* xxi, 163.

SIR THOMAS LEEDS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Nov. 12. Lovaine.—I will send the trees and desire our servants to meet at Macklin on Friday night or Saturday. If not, arrange for them to meet on the river of Antwerp. I have not time to write to Lord Southampton because of the haste of Mr. Forris, the post, but will either write by Victor, the post, or by my man who has the trees.

$\frac{2}{3}$ p. *Holograph.* xxix, 7.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Nov. 12. Vlushing.—On the 4th Rochester was created baron of Branspeth and e. of Somerset with great solemnity, the earls of Nottingham and Northampton supporting him. The e. of Pembroke carried his robe and the e. of Montgomery his cap, and that day Lord Coke, Chief Justice of England, was sworn of the Privy Council. Lenox, as e. of Richmond, becomes an

English peer of parliament ; but as yet neither ld. treasurer nor secretary ; yet it was thought that should be the day for the bestowing of all these. Essex has become a great courtier ; the people show to love him and already begin to speak of him, but all is vanity and transitory.

I had your letter by Lord Lisle's man and delivered all your enclosed to your servant, who waits a wind.

1 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp. *Holograph.* xxxix, 97.

JOHN MORE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Nov. 13. London.—Sir Tho. Edmundes hath signified by his letter to Packer his resolution to resign ; so we now attend your further order.

I daily expect to receive your entertainments for 9 months. The d. of Lenox is lately made e. of Richmond by private patent, and Viscount Rochester publicly created e. of Somerset. We expect these holidays to see his marriage solemnised with the late reputed countess of Essex, for whose sake his lp. shall also be made Marquess of Orkney. Here is a general reconcilement made between my ld. of Howard and my lords of Pembroke, Southampton etc. in this conjuncture. The queen, as I am told, has gotten Greenwich. The L. Chief Justice [Coke] is also made a privy councillor.

[Postscript.]—My ld. ambr. purposing to return to Holland the end of this month, is commanded to attend the k.'s return from Royston ; so is likely to keep Christmas here, which he hath not done these 15 years.

1 p. *Seal.* xxxii, 49.

JOACHIM ERNEST, MARQUIS OF ANSPACH to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Nov. 15. Anspach. Thanking him for presenting the caution required in the marquis's suit against Bernard de Wassenbourg, as reported by M. de la Voye who is directed to give Trumb. the 410 *fl.* advanced, and asking T. to give his agent all the assistance he may require for the completion of the process, promising to indemnify him for all costs incurred.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *French.* Misc. V, 151.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Nov. 25. Cologne.—I have yours of 11th. Everyone is ruminating on the result of the diet. We shortly expect the palatine of Neuburg, anxious to know if he will bring his lady and leave her with his brother the archbishop of Cologne, who this winter will keep his court at Keysersweert near Rheinberck in the heart of the disputed provinces. We shall soon see whether the Seigneur de Leuth, on the persuasion of his friends and threats from all sides, will release his mistress into the hands of the archbishop of Trèves, who has promised to give her to him to

whom she belongs of right. The *Princes Possedants* are now considering this question. I do not know whether the elector wishes himself to be judge.

You know of the establishment of the prince of Brandenburg in the government of these provinces. The councillors of Neuburg object to it as having been done without their master's knowledge, wishing things to stand as they were before the death of Ernest of Brandenburg, until the return of the prince who will treat with Brandenburg about this installation.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. French. IX, 43.

LYONELL WAKE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Friday, [Nov. 25, *endorsement*]. Antwerp.—I have yours of 20th and have dealt effectively with Nehemias Brownelow for the papers concerning your business with Sir Wm. Stanley, which he has delivered, but cannot persuade him to make you a retransport before he has his brother John's order. Both Chandler and I have endeavoured to make him better understand himself, assuring him that it cannot prejudice his brother, but in vain, so that I send you these papers in the meantime to see if you can by virtue thereof receive the 20*l.* of Sir Wm. Stanley. It may be reason may content him. Nehemias promises to write to his brother, who will now be in London with his master George's son.

Your book is in folio and costs 5*fl.*, and 3 unbound.

I am glad your business in England is accorded, but you do not write whether you shall have leave to go yourself to be sworn, or whether you may enjoy the fee until that ceremony be performed ; but I think it would much advantage your other pretences for the money already disbursed and also for the increase of your entertainment, which is a main point, to be present in England yourself. When you have answer from Paris, let me hear of your welfare, although I have no means at present to do you any office in the main point, which is to assist you with money.

Concerning the speaking with Corham, it is now no time to speak with him upon that theme, because he has to pay before Christmas above 700*fl.* for his own account, and till that be paid (considering the little credit of our nation), he will not willingly part with any money, but after Christmas he will be wholly out of debt, and then, I suppose, he will do more for you than you write for. Upon the arrival of the next ordinary from Spain I will be with you and then we will confer at large of all things.

I think your gold chain will yield you as much here as in England. I have showed it to a goldsmith. At the most it will yield 31*fl.* There is no wisdom to keep such things by a man to no purpose, when in time the very interest will eat out the principal.

My wife and I thank your lady for her fat pig and bag of oatmeal.

Your man Jeremy stayed here until Tuesday noon, expecting to hear from you. By this time I suppose he is in England.

$2\frac{1}{3}$ pp. *Holograph.* XLV, 52.

EARL OF SOMERSET to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Nov. 17. Royston. Referring to Trumbull's care of the business of Rumbler and Lemir who married the daughters of Dr. Lobel and desiring him to continue his diligence and care thereof so that the business may be brought to some good and speedy issue.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. Seal. Misc. v, 152.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Nov. 18. Paris.—I have yours of 6th and yours for my lo. He will strike the bargain with you for 350*l.* and is sending to Devick to deliver the patent to Mr. Packer in your behalf. He alloweth you a year for payment. He thinks that now that the clerks shall be freed from the subjection wherein the late L. Treasr. did keep them, the place will prove much better than it was in his time. Lecche still persists in his suit.

The q. has told Nevers, who pressed her for a generous resolution, that she was daily expecting the courier from Spain, by whom if that k. did not give some satisfaction, she would presently send to tell him that if he did not desist from his demand for the delivery of the princess to him, she would be forced to assist Mantoua. Nevers is little satisfied and gathers what he can of his own and his friends' means to succour the duke his cousin, having already laid up 300,000 *cr.* of his own and being promised 200,000 *cr.* more by the d. of Mayne, his brother-in-law, and the d. of Longueville, his nephew, whereof the q. for her honour's sake, seems somewhat jealous.

The Mareschal of Fervaques, lt. general of Normandy, is dead, and the q. has bestowed his place of mareschal on d'Ancre, and the lt. governorship on Mombazon. At this the princes are much discontented, their advice not being taken.

The first consul and another magistrat of Nismes are come to ask for pardon for the late disorders against Ferrier, and to petition that no innovation be made in the town.

New quarrels are fallen out between the viceroy of Navarre and the governor of Bearn about the limits, the Spaniards encroaching 36 leagues on France. The viceroy's secretary hath lately published a book maintaining that right and speaking very scornfully of Villeroy. It hath been observed here that the Spanish ambr. hath had extraordinary great sums of money made over to him by exchange, for what purpose you may guess.

The duke of Aumale's eldest daughter is dead, leaving only one sister as heir of the House.*

[Postscript.]—The enclosed are for Sir Gr. Markham and Bilderbeck. In Hotman's packet is a bill of exchange.

3 pp. v, 87.

* Marguerite de Lorraine, eldest daughter of Charles de Lorraine duc d'Aumale. The second daughter Anne was married later on to Henri de Savoie due de Nemours. There was a third daughter, Marie, who married the Marquis Spinola. Père Anselme : *Hist. Genealogique de la Maison Royale de France*, Vol. iii, page 492.

JOHN PACKER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Nov. 18. Royston.—I received yours of the 12th this morning and gave it to his lp. with the note of the duke of Arscott's jewel plate. He found nothing *a son gout*. He most desires cups of curious workmanship. I told him later that you would not press for your coming home though it much imported your private estate, because you conceived how unseasonable the time would be. You were the bolder to desire him to procure your extraordinary allowance which had been granted to all other ministers abroad. He asked what it came to. I answered 500*l.*, whereat he somewhat startled and thought it over much. I told him you were in one particular at as great charge as any amb. abroad, namely in sending and receiving packets, which cost you about 100*l.* a year; your estate not being able to bear such burdens. He said other ambassadors made no accompt for those charges. I replied they did so in the like of intelligences, for which they are allowed 600*l.* p. an. He told me you had not sent any particular note for extraordinaries, as others had done. I said you left it to him to procure what he should think fit and desired him to consider that it was for the whole time of your service. As he was about to take horse I did not press the business but will await a fitter opportunity. I confess this business made me more earnest to procure your coming home which I advise you to renew when Sir R. Winwood returneth, upon occasion of settling your own estate.

Of your other business I will be careful when I hear again from Sir T. Edmondes, who hath already written home of it. For the point of the oath I think your absence can be no prejudice to you, yet I will inform myself thoroughly without disturbing your purpose; at least I may make use of that for your coming home, if nothing else will serve.

1 p. Misc. v, 153.

JOACHIM ERNEST, MARQUIS of ANSPACH to his "COUSIN."

1613, Nov. 15. Anspach.—Asking his assistance in the prosecution of Bernard de Wassenbourg, and recommending M. de la Voye, appointed as his agent both at Luxemburg and at Brussels for prosecuting that suit.

1613, Nov. 19. Anspach.—Memorandum of instruction for Philip de la Voye, to be agent for the marquis in obtaining judgment against Bernard de Wassenbourg within the term of 2 or 3 months at most.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. French. Copy. Misc. v, 154.

DE VILLIERS HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Nov. 30. Dusseldorf.—Our court and Mr. Dickenson are now here. The commissioners of Brandenburg are prevented from answering the articles and conditions upon which those of Neubourg say they are content to recognise the prince of Brandenburg as governor with their master, and not otherwise. Some of

these are well founded, the others seem to tend to distraction and a breach. This alliance with Bavaria no doubt makes them take such a high tone and that connection would have even worse results if the neighbours were disposed to war. When the balance is even negotiations are sometimes facilitated. God grant it may be so over this unfortunate difference. We shall be in a better position to form a judgment when our Palatine returns and he is expected soon.

You will have heard how the mistress of the count of Schwartzberg was carried off by the baron de Leud, just as he was about to marry her, and consigned to the hands of the elector of Treves who, considering Leud's pretension ill founded, set her at liberty to go and rejoin her husband, with whom she is at the moment. Leud and Zwickel are considered to deserve at least the loss of the favour and the pensions which they draw from the elector of Brandenburg, for the deed constitutes a very bad example.

1 p. *French.* xxvii, 129.

HENRY, EARL OF SOUTHAMPTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613 [*endorsement*], Nov. 21.—Since my return to England I have been very seldom at London and then stayed very little. I received a letter from you with the picture from M. Dumpre, which is safely reserved for her to whom it was sent. I received lately from you a plot of a fortification, which having many things in it not used in any that I have seen, and the lines and plans being marked with letters, there wanted the declaration of what they signify. If therefore you would cause your servant to write them out of some other wherein they are expressed, you shall do me a favour. Lastly I have now received a letter from you with certain trees. The king is at his sports at Royston as well as ever I saw him; the queen at her house at London, the gallants of our court preparing bravery against Christmas, when the great marriage is to be solemnized with much revelling and masking. The affairs of state hold still the wonted course. The king's necessities rather increase than otherwise, and to cure that wound is a matter of no small difficulty. Sometimes there is speech of a parliament, but so coldly that whether it will proceed or not is very doubtful. If it should the events of it, I fear, will likewise be uncertain.

1 p. xxxvii, 2.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Dec. 2. Cologne.—All is yet quiet though the Jesuits carry on their dangerous machinations. Brandenburg and Newburg at Dusseldorf are arguing on certain points raised by the latter about the acceptance of the prince of Brandenburg. The bishop of Cologne has returned to Bonn; but his brother-in-law is not yet with him.

The emperor will hold diets in Bohemia, and Austria, Lusatia, Silesia etc. The Hungarians are displeased because the emperor

is putting German garrisons on their frontiers, from which in the end one can only expect fresh revolts against his Maj., the more dangerous now the Turk has driven Bathori from Transilvania. A diet will be held in Poland, and there will be a worse struggle between Papists and Evangelicals than at Ratisbon. The king of Denmark and the elector of Brandenburg have been together with the electress for a week ; but I know nothing of the subject of their conference.

I enclose a letter from the prince of Brandenburg for your archduke. Please deliver it by your valet. I think he lives in the Hôtel de Cleves. Let me know if he is a Roman Catholic.

$1\frac{3}{4}$ pp. French. ix, 44.

1613, Dec. 2. Bruges.—Memorandum of judgment in a suit between Charles Philip de Rodoan, bishop of Bruges, as administrator of the abbey of Terdoes, and the Colleges of Bruges and the Franc touching property of the said abbey in Suntbeverland.

3 pp. French. Copy. Misc. v, 157.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Nov. 25. Paris.—I have yours of 12th with Mr. More's letter to you. Yesterday my lo. ambr. had audience with the q. about the marriage, but had no direct answer about the difficulties of their last memorials. If they give us any reasonable contentment, he is like to go to England after his man's return.

The return of the courier has somewhat assuaged our apprehension concerning the k. of Spain's designs on Montferrat, the q. being assured that he would do nothing against her dislike. Speech about the Bayonne journey is therefore revived, yet a man of this town by a Madrid letter of 18th (s.n.) has a different advertisement—that the Mantouan princess should be already delivered to the governor of Milan, and if it be true there would remain only Montferrat to be delivered. I cannot persuade myself that the k. would abuse the q. so grossly, for though he knows too well the weakness of our resolutions against him, he can hardly promise one thing and break his promise by contrary effects at the same instant.

My lo. hath order from the k. to deal with the q. here for her consent to the Swiss entering the German Protestant League ; but she stands upon the conditions of their alliance with France, by which they lose their pension if they make any league with others.

[Postscript.]—I have stayed Mr. Eustace from going to you for the present. He proposed to go to sue Mr. Stanhurst for his money.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. v, 88.

ANDRE PAULL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, St. Catherine's Day [Nov. 25]. Heidelberg.—I have yours of 13th. Everything is quiet here. We are waiting to see what monster our adversaries will bring forth. We take great

exception to Epernon's movement for the incorporation of the bishopric of Metz, for who will believe that the pope agreed to so serious an attack on the Holy See unless he had some compensation promised elsewhere. We hear that Epernon has received a check; for the town of Wick in Lorraine, and a member of the Metz diocese, resists and is supported by the duke of Lorraine. Yet their French Majesties keep quiet, assuring us that we have nothing to fear.

In Transylvania Gabor has made himself master of the country, after the assassination of André Battori. The emperor has expressed his regret at the murder, which makes many suspect that his ministers are at the bottom of the crime.

We learn for certain of the arrangement made by Bucquoy with the emperor. The count is to be supreme in his charge, except he is under an archduke or sovereign prince. We are much surprised that the count, usually so wise, should make so dubious a bargain. The king of Denmark and the elector of Brandenburg have met both at Fovenbergen[?] in Holsatia and at Hamburg. The subject before them was Juillers. I think they have taken some decision, for while at Hamburg they sent Dischau, chief counsellor of Brandenburg, to Saxony. The young duke of Neuburg will go on the 14th or 15th of next month with his mother and his bride, in great state, to Juillers, hoping to effect a coup with the help of his brother-in-law, the archbishop of Cologne. Bavaria is arming, having trouble with the town of Ratisbon. There was fighting, and two of the townsmen and five of the duke's were killed. The townsfolk had imprisoned two Austrian gentlemen who failed to pay their bills during the diet. De la Voye is now here, and counts on seeing you in a week or two. He brings full instructions and letters written by Anspach to H.H. regarding his suit.

2 pp. French. xxxiv, 43.

[PIERRE] DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Nov. 26. [Heidelberg.]—Acknowledges letter of the 20th. As for the marquis de Vilars we have had word, but with this reservation, that the French king and queen will not allow the levy as undertaken without their leave, but we shall get the soldiers if the money can be found. Bathori is murdered and Gabor puts himself forward as prince backed by the Grand Seigneur. I fear in the end we shall lose Transilvania. The matter between Berne and the bishop of Basle is settled, the former remaining *uti possidetis* and the latter condemned in the costs *temere litigantium*. Italian affairs become more and more puzzling. France does not seem to approve of the roughness shown by Spain to Mantua. It is for Venice and Florence to be on guard for *paries proximis ardet*.

We cannot imagine the reason for the conference of the archdukes, unless it be about the choice of a king of the Romans. Ducher has been buried at Neubourg. They found on him only

your letter to Hickman, the cartels of Bruste and Sackville and the passport of the general of the posts. The valise, the letters and the money were not found. That is why his Highness is sending a lawyer as commissioner to the spot, to make a more detailed inquiry.

1 p. *Holograph. French.* xxi, 164.

SIR NOEL DE CARON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Nov. 26 [*endorsement*]. Thanking him for the interest taken in his affair, and the memorial presented to the archdukes. Would have sent on papers, but they have perished with time. It is over 30 years since he had to leave Bruges with all his possessions there which were confiscated. The case is a just one and Trumbull holds out fair hopes of a successful issue.

1 p. *French. Misc. v*, 156.

ROBERT, VISCOUNT LISLE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Nov. 26. Whitehall.—I thank you for delivering the box to Madam Dompert, for sending her letters to me, and for the favour showed to my servant John Smith. I am exceedingly bound to the lady for many favours and for her good testimony of me. If you deliver the enclosed yourself say that no man doth more acknowledge her virtues. The king is expected here to-morrow three weeks; the queen came this evening. The marriage of my ld. of Somerset and Lady Frances Howard shall be on Dec. 26, when there will be three masks, one of earls and lords the first night, another from the Inns of Court, and a third of the choicest dancers. I do not think the holidays will pass without some actions on horseback in honour of the marriage. Meantime there is neither secretary nor treasurer. Opinion is strong for Sir T. Edmondes as secretary. Storms have done much hurt in divers shires in England, and I hear they did such harm at Ostend that the haven is not likely to prove ever any great matter. I should be glad to know how this is digested at Brussels.

1½ pp. *Holograph. xxix*, 69.

DANIEL SKYNNER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Nov. 28. Antwerp.—Asking for his assistance in the process, which would willingly have brought to an end, though law must have its course. Intended to have come himself but suffering from an intolerable toothache.

⅔ p. *Holograph. xxxvi*, 98a.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Nov. 30. Vlushing.—There be certain times due unto our wives wherein they will and must be wholly observed by us. Such hath been my case for 5 or 6 days, and I have not been able to write to my friends, our christening being our chief business. Since I wrote to you I have two letters one by Mr. Garsett, the latter by a man of my ld. Admiral's.

Winwood is ordered to stay his return to the Hague for a few weeks. The great marriage which hath hitherto been the chief subject of discourse will be solemnised at Whitehall in Christmas week. On the same day the ld. of Roxborne marries Mrs. Jane Drummond at the queen's church. I will not trouble to tell you of the preparations of these costly matches. You see what toys we devise to bring our poverty to the public stage.

The bishop of Lichfield is to be translated to Lincoln and the dean of Paul's to Lichfield, whose place one Dr. Cary, base son to the old earl of Hunsdon, shall have. The Muscovy ambr. demands both supply of men and money.

The counties of Kent, Essex, Sussex, Norfolk and Suffolk have received great damage by the late tempests, and yet will we not be sensible of God's just anger against us.

The enclosed came by the post yesterday for you.

I can give you no assurance of a parliament this year ; yet it is desired of many, and of as many opposed.

$1\frac{2}{3}$ pp. *Holograph.* XXXIX, 98.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [GEORGE ABBOT] ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

1613, Dec. 1. Brussels.—I will soon answer your letter of 29 Oct. It is a wholesome resolution of his majesty to send away that gossip Donna Louyse, who has corrupted his subjects in their religion, and procured great sums for the English Jesuits at Louvain, for whom she obtained a benevolence of 8000*l.* In this land of superstition she is held for a *Beata*. The Jesuits are much startled by the news of her apprehension. The Infanta esteems her much, and if she come here, will admit her to her service, or she will be made director of the Ignatian Expectatives at St. Omers, where there are above 20 young English gentle-women most of them of good houses, governed by Mrs. Warde, foundress of the English cloister at Graveling. His Majesty shall never be at quiet until some means be found to root out these seminaries and shops of popery and treason. I think it were less prejudice for our state to have open war with Spain than such a secret canker to eat into the bowels of his subjects.

From Rome we hear of a new mutiny in the Scottish seminary, which being offended with their rector for giving one of the students a box on the ear, thrust him out of the house. On the protector (one of the pope's servants) coming to enquire of the quarrel, they made him swear that the rector should be removed, or they would kill him and cut him in small pieces. One of the servants that came with this visitor would needs be more valiant than his fellows, and offering to get into the college at a window was by one of the Scottishmen thrust through with his own rapier and slain. Some think the scholars will be shrewdly punished for this offence.

Dr. Worthington is now at Rome, and is now Protonotary Apostolic, Inquisitor and Censurer of books. Dr. Kellison is

sworn into his place at Douay, and hopes to emancipate the seminary from the Jesuits, who labour as much as the other side to keep their yoke upon the English scholars.

Four of the English nuns having died at Graveling, it is rumoured that they were poisoned by beer sent from England. Were it not better to continue such foolish rumours than to oppose them, I had complained against some passionate English priests for spreading that report ; but I will not do so without instructions. Dr. Bull, that distracted, silly fellow, is still here in the Archduke's service. Sir Tho. Lake writes that his Majesty should be offended with me for not saying that Bull was here. I hope your grace will remember that about two months since I wrote to you about him and Dr. Carrier, then at Cullen. I hope you will assure his Maty. of this, and that I would have told the Archd. the manner of Bull's flight from England and his conduct, had I not conceived by your silence that his Maty. condemned him and held him unworthy to be redemanded. I have as yet no answer to my letters about Kighely, Clarcke and the canon of Lysle.

4 pp. Min. II, 31.

JEAN BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Dec. 2. Paris.—Acknowledges letter of 19 Nov. My ld. is not of opinion that the journey of the Archdk. Maximilian and Leopold is for any great league because there is not any great correspondence between the two, and Maximilian is held to be rather against than for the designs of Spain. We would be glad to know the ground of the differences between the Archdk. and the Jesuits.

We are still troubled about the affairs of Mantoua, whereof there is great contestation in the Council. Some would have the queen arm the frontiers towards Italy so long as Spain is in arms there. Others, the stronger party, will not have the marriages interrupted by such a course and say that the k. of Spain's offers should be sufficient security. The others reply that though he withdraws his forces from the marquisate, he does not promise to disarm them, and they might at any moment be transported thither again. Hereupon the marquis de Coevre is to be sent to persuade the d. of Mantoua to yield the points demanded, in order to make the k. of Spain the more pliable afterwards to yield to their desires. Meanwhile the matter of the journey to Bayonne is hotly revived. In requital for the prince of Spain's present to Madame the k. hath a bracelet of diamonds to be sent to the Infanta, valued at 13,000 crowns, and the q. is preparing a chain and diamond to present at her coming, reported to be worth 300,000 crowns.

1 p. vi, 61.

PIERRE DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Dec. 2 [endorsement].—Acknowledges letter of 27th. Learns that the Palatine of Neubourg has sent to England to

excuse his marriage with Bavaria and set forth the advantage he expects from it. Schonberg left for Holland and England three days ago as his Maj. wished to see him. Archdk. Leopold is in his diocese. He passed near Stuttgard and Heidelberg without seeing any one. Archdk. Maximilian is still in Tyrol, so he cannot be coming very soon.

1 p. *Holograph. French.* xxI, 165.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Dec. 2, o.s. Dusseldorf.—I have not answered yours of Oct. 31, being unable to see Horst. I am assured that as soon as he has recovered he will be here to give satisfaction. Our Palatine's substitute wrote against the El. of Brandenburg's placats. Contre-placats followed, wherein the subjects are charged not to engage themselves to the young prince of Brandenburg, until the return of their Palatine and his agreement with the elector or his son. The elector's commissioners and those of Neuburg have been treating for 3 weeks—in vain. [*The points of difference are fully stated.*] I have exhorted both parties to moderation and a short course.

The greater part of our Palatine's train (and amongst them Markham) will be here in 2 or 3 days.

The count of Schuartzenburg hath recovered and married his lady. He is here with her and urges the extremity of the law against the baron of Leuth. But I see clemency will have the upper hand. The authority of the princes has been violated and that must be considered. That is the greatest block in the way of the baron and the governor of Meurs.

1½ pp. xxII, 75.

ANDRE PAULL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Dec. 2 o.s. Heidelberg. Yours of 20 Nov. arrived two hours too late to be answered last week. Col. Schonbourg left for England on 29 Nov. by the Hague, with de la Voye, who may now be at Nimuegen or Schenk on his way to Brabant. *Schomberg's* journey to *your king* is to clear himself of charges made by certain *Scots*. But there are other reasons and he will effect much both with *England* and with *the States* which is highly necessary as uneasiness is constantly on the increase owing to the dangerous manoeuvres of our adversaries. We believe that the visit of *Vaudemont* and *Leopold* to you will be postponed for some time seeing that we have definite news from Lintz that they are expected there as well as all the others of the House of Austria.

The emperor fully means to break the peace with the Turk. He has written to H.H. that Transylvania is utterly lost, Gabor having secured it with the help of the Turk who has left 10,000 men there in Gabor's interest. As it is impossible to make war on the Turk without possession of Transylvania, the emperor will try to recover it at all costs and he means to punish Gabor's

perfidy. This resolution will hurry up Bucquoy and if he comes with 500 horse, as they would have us believe here, it will not be done without greatly stirring the *Estates* of Austria, who view this Turkish expedition with suspicion. They had their lesson some time ago through similar ruses, so that they fully understand the movement of the Walloons. The *United Princes* also will certainly resist to the utmost, and with good reason for who can fail to see that they are the Turk at which they are aiming.

The fact that affairs in Italy are going from bad to worse redoubles our courage, for we feel certain that the Spaniard is resolved to get his niece out of the clutches of Mantua and to make her obey. Old students of this king's doings are confident that he will make the best of the opportunity, which is so well timed for the insatiable desires he inherits from his ancestors, to uproot, one after another, the Italian republics and to conquer all or most of the country. We saw how keenly he took up the French League, not so much for religion as to increase his power, being ready to hazard Spain and his hereditary dominions in order to gain a new state and steal the possessions of another. As long therefore as Italy is unsettled we have no reason to fear that our priests can hurt us, indeed it will be for us to challenge their bravadoes.

The journey which *Neuburg* is to make to the country of *Juliers* goes forward. He has taken into his service two Italian captains, old men and great Papists, so all right minded men are convinced that he means no good. We are all well here and hope before long to see a new shoot from two fine souls.

2 pp. French ; the words in *italics* deciphered. xxxiv, 44.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Dec. 3. o.s. Venice. [Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, page 486].

2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. xv, 51.

SIR JOHN DIGBY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Dec. 3, o.s. Madrid.—I have yours of Nov. 3 with enclosure from d'Athenas, who in his master's name required me to give him *such advertisement* as I have or can *attain unto* concerning some *particulars* which at this instant *seem* to be of *most importance*. Not holding it fit to *write businesses* of this *consequence* without *cipher*, and he not having yet any of *mine*, I entreat you to *decipher* the *enclosed papers* with your *cipher* and to send them to him with the letter directed unto him *new transcribed* into *English* or *French* as you think fittest.

There is *here* 40 thousand crowns to be presently *sent unto* [the] *Spanish Ambr.* in *England* which is to be *remitted from hence to Flanders and from thence to London*, and I conceive by the means of *Maggioli*, but thereof am not certain. You should therefore understand by whom *this money* is to be *remitted into England* and who is to *pay it there*, and give 57 *advertisement* thereof.

It is true that the Fiscal hath put Calley to *pleito* (law) concerning the interest, but the king and Lerma and the chief ministers desire to have the business dispatched. Whatever is recovered Calley and Colford will receive *pro rata*, so that Wake should receive his due proportion. He and his associates should understand that the business is negotiated jointly and that they will equally receive the fruit of the benefit which I procure for them. I will be bold to say that if at any time I had slacked my hand, it would have had an untoward end.

[*Postscript holograph.*]—I entreat the speedy conveyance of the enclosed to Monsr. d'Athenas, and the transcribing of them as they are “if English be a Christian tongue amongst them,” otherwise into French, and to advise by your next what course you hold.

3 pp. ; the words in italics deciphered. xxii, 143.

NEWS from MUNICH.

1613, Dec. 15. The Palatine Wolfgang William of Newbourg arrived last Saturday, and was received by the princes and nobles with great magnificence. The nuptials were celebrated on the following day [*a description of the ceremonial follows*]. The next day the Jesuits performed a comedy. On the Saturday following the bride was welcomed at the Court of Newbourg amid great rejoicings.

1½ pp. French. Misc. v, 158.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Dec. 16. Cologne.—I have yours of 3rd. Gabriel Bathory is said to have been murdered by imperialist devices, but they may meet with worse. Clesel, who always hated him, now that he is dead bewails his loss so that the fraud may not be suspected. Perhaps God punished him for having seduced Bethlem Gabors' wife. Bathory had raised him to great employments and often sent him on missions and in his absence made love to his wife. Bethlehem has been made prince by the Turk to whom he pays his tribute. The duke d'Espernon has not succeeded in his designs on the bishopric of Metz, which he meant to incorporate with the government, the towns opposing it. Three articles have finally been accepted, (1) the administrators of the see undertake not to proceed to a new election without the consent of the king, (2) that the king should be protector of the see, (3) that on all occasions the king may garrison and fortify the towns, so the bishopric is well bridled, to the great regret of the Lorainers. They say here that Bucquoy will soon be here to raise levies against the Turk, who threatens Hungary. These *Princes Possedants* should be on their guard. At present there is no sign of anything fresh. The Ct. of Swartzenberg begins his proceedings by the advice of certain doctors of this town, who make the action greater than it is, and the crime more

heinous than the injury. Friends of both sides are engaged in settling the matter.

The old duke of Newburg is said to be dead as the result of an aneurism.

2 pp. French. ix, 45.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Dec. 9. Paris.—Your last of 27th Nov. I have imparted to my lo. amb. who did already hold the bargain between you two absolutely concluded, and had given order to Mr. Devick both for the receiving of your 300*l.* and delivering up of his patent. His purpose is that you shall begin to enter this next Christmas. He hath cautioned Devick to keep the matter secret till the same be fully passed. For the 80*l.* remaining his lp. doth allow of the time which you have taken for payment.

[*The rest of the letter is printed in Winwood's Memorials, Vol. iii, page 482.*]

2 pp. v, 89.

ANDRE PAULL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Dec. 9*. Heidelberg.—I am sorry if my weekly letters have not reached you since my return. I have yours of 27 Nov. giving us news of great importance. We are assured from Transylvania that everything is upside down. Some months ago the emperor sent thither one Col. Nicola Abaffi with some foot and horse, who were received into Great Wardein by Gabriel Battori and after a few days drew him into his own house and cabinet. But as the courage of his accomplices failed them nothing was done at the time. The deed was postponed until Battori went for a turn outside the town in a coach. There he was attacked by the cavalry of Abaffi. Receiving two arquebus shots he jumped out of the coach to defend himself and was murdered. Abaffi forthwith informed the emperor and expected a good reward, which he received. The nobles of the country were much scandalised, including Gabor, who went to the Turks with whose help he seized the whole province; but soon after, when he had executed one Andre Guise, Gabor himself was strangled by the Turks who hold all the country except a few places. You see how the House of Austria, as ever, proceeds by fire and blood, though the imperialists would now persuade us that the emperor is sorry for Battori's death of which they are the real architects. We now hope that he and his priests will leave us alone for another year, as they are busy elsewhere. Bucquoy will have enough to do, for the Transylvanians will admit no foreign soldiers, German or Walloon. They have elected André Battori to succeed his brother, though some say he is only followed by his brother's partisans.

The bishop of Metz has submitted to the French crown on condition (1) that henceforth no bishop is to be elected without

* Endorsed 10 December.

the king's leave ; (2) the king is to be their sole protector ; (3) the king may garrison their towns when he deems it necessary. Thus Epernon has scored a success and the poor Metzians are tricked. Vaudemont, having had words with the latter at Nancy, has gone to Paris to apologise. To morrow or before the end of the week Wirtemberg will pass through on his way to meet Brunswick. He is in too great a hurry to see my master and hopes to render good service to the cause by bringing over that duke to our side. The enclosed is for de la Voye who, I hope, is with you.

2 pp. French. xxxiv, 45.

SAMUEL CALVERT to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Dec. 10 [endorsement.]—I had yours of Sept. 22 when in bed with gout. Touching your own particular, I am sorry you would not believe me. Now you may when all the world takes notice of your revocation, intended upon the despatch of your patent, already in hand. I will privately tell you who shall be your successor (*mais c'est à la sourdine*) Monsieur La Grue*, our old friend. My lo. of Rochester hath some end in it to do him good, to whom honest Francis hath done you all right and will engage you with an endeared interest to all his best friends here . . . Our Irish business goes on slowly. Virginia's plantation is sick of a consumption and may die.

1 p. Holograph ; Seal. xiv, 50.

[PIERRE] DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Dec. 10. [Heidelberg].—Acknowledges letter of the 4th. The king of France is hunting up on our frontier the vassals of the bishopric of Metz, which is resented by the duke of Lorraine who holds most of them, as a usurper. Transylvania is as good as lost by the assassination of the three competitors for the principality. This is a severe check to his Maj., and they realise too late that they cannot use such precautions (*mitaines*) as they did at the diet. There are prayers in all Churches for the safe delivery of Madame. I think you will now have M. De la Voye back as he left here for the Low Countries with Schonberg.

1 p. Holograph. French. xxi, 166.

JOHN MORE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Dec. 10. London.—I have kept my chambers 23 days of the same illness which lately carried away our prince last year, and am not like to stir abroad yet for some days. I have a better hope of your extraordinaries you seem to have. You have in my hands about 200*l.* and I will lend you the third hundred for the present, since your friends seem not to be forward in the loan. If my occasions require the same again, Germain shall use your name to them for my supply. Mr. Packer and I

* Francis Crane, a clerk of the Council.

will be as careful to advance your extraordinaries as yourself did solicit it.

[*Postscript.*]—I paid Quester yesterday 30*l.* for a bill of yours of Nov. 5.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. xxxii, 50.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613 [as endorsed, dated 1612 in error], Dec. 21. Düsseldorf.—Your thanks are worth more than my present. I would rather have had a stiff reprimand. Alone I cannot know or judge of everything. You tell me there should be something printed there. I adjure you to stop it with all your might, because there is a point of importance of which I have been better informed by M. de Villeroy whom I would not offend for all the gold in the world. I thank you for yours of the 10th. I received my letter of exchange, which I needed badly. Markham is back, and nearly all our Palatine's train. He himself will be here in a few days. We do not hear that he is bringing his wife this time. The Brandenburgers have answered the Neuburgers' articles, and refer them back to the elector for the most part, as they actually belong to his act and will. When the Palatine returns we shall see whether this dispute becomes more bitter or is brought to an end. Schwartzberg is proceeding against those who carried off his mistress.

1 p. French. xxvii, 130.

SAMUEL CALVERT to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Dec. 14. Aldersgate St.—I should be glad of an answer touching Mons. La Grue and what your opinion of that succession is, seeing he will undertake the employment upon so good advice as I presume he may get large advantage of it but in the saving of his private estate for a year or two towards the clearing some engagements. I understand not yet any alteration concerning your coming home ; therefore do shortly hope to see you.

My lord of Somerset's marriage takes place on St. Stephen's day in Henry VII's chapel, Westminster. A supper in the Banqueting House, and three masks intended, one by the queen, the second by the Lords, the last at Sir F. Bacon's etc. charge of Gray's Inn, for some private obligation ; the other Houses all refusing to spend more money, their expenses having been already extraordinary in shows, which they performed with greater affection than they can afford. It is true all the Commons wonder at the accident ; let them look to it whom it most concerns. The earl of Essex is retired into Derbyshire some week since.

Our Irish plantation is thus far advanced that one town is wholly built and beautiful enough, the other which is the eldest daughter (by reason of larger privileges and favours) called the Derry . . . is in a great forwardness. To-morrow at a Common Council the chief companies, that must bear the charge of finishing the whole work, do divide the lands according to the several

proportions, which being distinguished by a large map, my man and I are now distributing into lots by special names of towns Ballibetoes and Balliboes ; and such petty societies of London (as fiddlers and fruiterers *etc.*) as have been at any expense in contributing (by compulsion) shall have leave to range themselves within the account of one of the twelve, or receive composition for their interest and *adieu compère*. Many private men have made good bargains upon this, but my means would not furnish me and I am in debt already.

Touching the issue . . . I make no question but there will be an honourable return, if it be well followed. Hitherto some officers have been negligent (or worse) which hath bred discouragement. Now we will look more narrowly to the profit of so good a country.

Our Virginia plantations' motion is so slow that at this instant I can perceive no pulses to beat to purpose. The city adventurers look no further than 10 *per cent*, and all others engaged grow weary of so often contributions . . . which is the cause the great lottery lies as if there were no life in the foundation.

Sir Charles Cornwallis *etc.* are this night expected from Ireland.

Our Turkish affairs succeed weakly by reason of the great charge of the officers and ministers employed abroad, whereby the company are much burdened, so that I think a small time will show the mortality or sickness of that corporation. Nassuff Basha, the mignon of the G. Signor, was a peremptory fellow and insolent towards our nation, but at the entreaty of the Janissaries hath lost his head, and Admiral Captain Basha succeeds*, and by this means our English merchants shall have some truce for ill usage.

The Emir of Sidon† hath quitted his rebellious courses for fear and is retired toward Florence ; he means to see the pope and to consult divers princes for their aid to recover the Holy Land, and in the mean time is resolved to [become a] Christian.

In London there is little but drinking or dicing. At the 3 Tons in Newgate Market is the lord's meeting, there Sir Hen. Fanshawe's man Swinborne, a youth, played infinitely, won 1,500*l.*, next day lost 1,100, and afterwards poisoned himself.

Desire Mr. Chandeler to consider of such friends as poor Mr. Sherburne and I, who, to do courtesy, are become bound to him for money upon a mart. We will honestly pay him of our means.

3 pp. *Holograph.* XIV, 51.

GEORGE [ABBOT, ARCHBISHOP OF] CANTERBURY] to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Dec. 15. Lambeth.—By a letter lately received I conceive that what you wrote concerning Kighley, Clarke, and the

* Nassuf the Vizier was deposed and executed in Oct. 1614. It was the Capudan Pasha, Oguf Mohammed who was superseded in August 1613. Von Hammer : *Geschichte des Osmanischen Reichs*, Vol. ii., pp. 752-3.

† Fachardin Ebnehan, who arrived at Leghorn on 3 Nov., to offer his assistance against the Turks. Jagemann : *Gesch. des Grossherzogthums Toskana*, Vol. ii., page 312.

canon of Lisle did not reach me. I pray you call to mind by what means you intended the conveyance of them.

I have again moved the king in your favour. He was gracious, but named nothing in particular.

The Spanish Donna Louysa remains here under pretence of sickness, but only in hope that the heat of the prosecution may cool. But two days since at the Council the Spanish Ambassador's secretary was told that if he did not dispatch her away with speed she should reap very little contentment by it.

My poor opinion is that we get very little by the peace with Spain, but his Maj.'s own desire of tranquility and the affection of many tending that way doth keep us from arms, for the maintenance of the League. But . . . in this time of security the Jesuits and their adherents pervert many of his Maj.'s subjects, and come in freely by tricks and devices from the seminaries abroad.

But they come not any whither at this time in greater store than into Ireland; partly to encourage those who stood against the late parliament, and partly to provide that there may be the like combination against the next assembly. There are come thither good store of friars and other priests, not only from Spain and the Low Countries, but some out of France and divers from Rome; who have in sermons expressly delivered that they are specially sent from the pope himself to yield them comfort and direction, and that they must enter into rebellion or adventure upon any dangerous course rather than once present themselves at the English service, which they in direct terms style no better than the words of the devil.

Upon complaints made by the deputies of the refractory part in the last parliament his Maj. was moved to send commissioners into Ireland to see whether the things were true or no which they informed. These commissioners were Sir Humfrey Winche, Sir Charles Cornwallys, Sir Roger Wilbraham and Mr. George Calvard. They are not returned and I conceive their report will prove that the clamour was greater than the cause.

Dr. Worthington was ever a dull blockish fellow and it is no great matter what becometh of him. It is well that Kellison succeedeth him, who is well near as dull as the other, but by that time he hath stayed there a while, he will be nothing inferior to his predecessor. The Jesuits had purposed then to have settled Dr. Norton, whose true name is Knatchbull, who is a man of a more stirring and fiery spirit, and I believe that Kellison will have some tricks put upon him if the Loyolites be able any way for to touch him.

Creswell, being in summer last thrust from his hope of continuing his Jesuits' College at Madrid, had thought by a device to bring it about again. They were glad about April last, upon 24 hours' warning, to truss up their trinkets and to get them to Alcala in Hennares, which learned men call the University of *Complutum**. They rested there quiet until after midsummer,

* Complutum was the ancient name of the town.

at which time by reason of the heats, after the manner of that country, the University broke up. Then Creswell obtained . . . a house within two miles of Madrid to rest his English scholars in till colder weather should grow on. There it is pretended that some of the students be sick, and leave is procured them to come to Madrid to take physic. By degrees most of them repaired thither and Creswell with them, who by his underground working supposed he had obtained his desire. And therein being confident writeth a scorning . . . letter to Sir John Digby, who . . . wrought so with duke of Lerma that he hath blown away Creswell and all his fry with hope that they shall never return . . . You see now why Creswell's coming into the Low Countries hath all this time been deferred. Our king's ambassador hath the better opportunity to work against him by reason of the secret quarrel and irreconcilable hatred which the duke of Lerma beareth towards him. The mystery whereof is this that the late queen of Spain, not long before her death, had constantly resolved on a course how to blow that duke utterly out of the king's favour, which was directed by her confessor*, who had all the particulars infused into him by Creswell.

If four of the nuns at Graveling have kicked up their heels, it is no great loss. They have expectations enough, and our foolish superstitious people of England can furnish them sufficiently with twice as many more. But . . . it is the best way to continue the reports of their being poisoned.

Concerning Dr. Bull†, when I first understood of his departure, I advertised it by letter to one now about the king, who was somewhere abroad, and then I did not mention from whom I received it. But upon his Maj. returning his saying that he marvelled that you wrote not so much unto him, I told his Maj. that I had received that advertisement from you. But yet do you now take knowledge of the reason of this wise man's departure. There were articles put against him in the High Commission Court, whereunto he took his oath to answer, but before he was examined, he fled over the seas. The accusation was for notable and impudent adultery. Himself and his wife lay in the upper bed, and in a truckle bed under him lay two of his maid-servants. Bull, in a summer morning when it was very light, riseth from his wife's side, goeth to the other bed, raising up one of his maidens biddeth her go lie by her mistress, he taking her place, committeth adultery with the other, which the maid beholding awaketh her mistress, and biddeth her see what her master is doing. His wife beholdeth it and telleth her servant that this was no news unto her, for her husband had long and often been a dealer that way; which indeed is since verified by common report. Again he was charged to come into a church a little before the beginning of prayer, and there as the minister was entering into service, in the sight of the congregation

* Père Haller.

† John Bull, composer, and organist of the Chapel Royal; reputed author of the tune of "God Save the King."

Bull pulled him violently out of his seat and despitefully entreated him . . . The man hath more music than honesty and is as famous for marring of virginity as he is for fingering of organs and virginals.

Dr. Carryer remaineth at Liege and every day groweth worse, so the issue will be to show himself a most profane person and an enemy to our religion and his country. It were good that an eye were carried over him . . . for I find he is very busy and look for evil; good I can expect none of him.

3½ pp. Min. II, 33.

A[NDRE] PAULL TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Dec. 16, o.s. Heidelberg.—The enclosed is for Schonberg whom we believe to be still with your king. They have begun to offer public prayers for the safe delivery of the princess. Wirtemberg on Sunday had an interview with my master at Rheutte, a country house of his, and went on to Frankfort. The count of Tour has discovered in Bohemia an intended scheme of the papists, against those of the religion and the state, including designs of Leopold, whose letters have been intercepted, written to Chancellor Popell. These have been shown to the emperor, with a great outcry in the whole country. It is good news for us, as the doings of our adversaries are so outrageous that they are apparent to all and give them more reason to unite with the good patriots.

1 p. French. xxxiv, 46.

[PIERRE] DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Dec. 17. [Heidelberg].—Acknowledges letter of the 11th. The Archduke is still sick, his death would affect the policy of Spain and these parts. The emperor is still at Linz and the council at Welz doubtful whether to go to the diet at Presburg to settle Transilvanian affairs, or stay at Linz or Prague for imperial affairs. However troops are moving to the frontier, faithfully awaiting Bucquoy, who will have his hands full if he goes to Transylvania, where the Heiducs have chosen Bathory's brother as prince, and the Turk leaves nothing undone to put them on the defensive, so that by the assassinations and dispatch of the pretendants very little has been gained. It were desirable that the rage against the Jesuits resembled that of the confederates in Poland, who do not let one escape, on the principle that it is better to finish off a priest than to threaten or beat him. They are sending hither the newly wedded prince Radzeville.

1 p. Holograph. French. xxi, 167.

JOHN MORE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Dec. 19. London.—Balam yesterday delivered your chain, which cannot be weighed and assayed till after Christmas when the minters begin to work again. The 300*l.* lies ready for de Vick for the despatch of your patent.

Mr. Packer has again presented your bill to my ld. of Somerset, who is not willing to present it to the king at this present ; but between us we will find means to have it done.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. XXXII, 51.

ROBERT, VISCOUNT LISLE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Dec. 23. London.—I would be glad to hear if you received a letter for Madame de Dompret sent by the Antwerp post in answer to one from her sent by John Smith. There is no treasurer yet, but much expectation of my ld. Privy Seal though probably not till after the holidays, if it be then. Sir Henry Wotton is told he shall go to France, and we shall soon expect Edmondes. God send the king do for him at his return according to his deserts. Commend me to Sir E. Parham and his lady, as they are at Liége, Sir E. may do me a courtesy. I understand the host there of the Black Eagle hath set up my arms and demands money for it. I pray you learn through Sir Edward how much it is and pay for them.

1 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp. *Holograph.* XXIX, 70.

A[NDRÉ] PAULL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Dec. 23. Heidelberg.—I have yours of 11th. We hear that Nevers is raising 10,000 foot and 2,000 horse, as it is thought with Florentine or Venetian money, or possibly French for the latter would like a marriage between Nevers' son and the daughter of the late duke of Mantua. De Coevre has been sent to Spain to obtain peace on reasonable terms. God grant that Spain may be obstinate as that would serve the public cause. Savoy has a new design against Geneva, which has put the Bernese on their guard. Neubourg passed through Frankfort a fortnight ago. We do not know if his duchess is with him, but she may be, for he travels by short stages. The Scottish gentleman, named by you*, arrived here three days ago. We thought that the present he was bringing was an English nurse, who would have been the most acceptable gift his Maj. could send at the moment.

1 p. *French*; signed A. Pawell. XXXIV, 47.

THE EARL OF SOMERSET to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Dec. 23. Whitehall.—His Majesty is well content to pay the 50*l.* to the canon of Lisle to pay his debts and his charges hither, as you propose, and would have you take order to furnish it; upon which your bill shall be paid here out of the privy purse to any man you appoint to receive it. The business of Tirone being a matter of great consideration, H.M. will take longer time to advise of it and accordingly signify to you his further pleasure.

$\frac{2}{3}$ p. *Misc. v*, 159.

* Maxwell.

[PIERRE] DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Dec. 24. [Heidelberg].—Acknowledges letter of $\frac{1}{2}$ inst. My lord Digby refers me to particulars he has sent to you in cipher. We must now have an eye to the designs of Spain, for he seems to want a footing for his troops in Italy, not being able to have it there without offence. Neither he nor Savoy means to disarm, though the d. of Mantua, without the advice of his friends, goes on with his alliance and marriage with the widow, not without some ill feeling between him and Florence. But if the Turk is arming by land and sea, all nations, especially the sea powers, will need to have a care for their clothes without searching others. It is uncertain whether the emperor goes to Vienna and Prague. The gathering of forces for Transilvania proceeds slowly for want of means, which on the Italian side, at the request of the count of Collalto, are coming forward feebly, and only as they are required. Bucquoy's actions will be watched though he will hardly have time to make his levy if he wishes to reach Transylvania in time.

1 p. *Holograph. French.* xxii, 168.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Dec. 24, o.s. Venice.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, page 489].

3 pp. xv, 52.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Dec. 25, o.s. Dusseldorf.—Acknowledges letters of Nov. 23 and Dec. 13. I have seen Horst. His answer was that he of Antwerp, to whom the money was made, is broken. I asked if there were no other means. He said that Markham would be here in a few days. He did come and went on to Brussels, where no doubt you have spoken together. The news of John More's dangerous sickness is grievous to me. They of Neuburg have not yet yielded to the admission of the young prince of Brandenburg, but will make no more difficulty when his commission come. Yet my hope doth hardly oversway my fear. The prince Wolfgang William will be here soon, with his lady. They of Brandenburg would fain have her tarry behind. God grant that when they come Church matters shall not breed a jar. Last Sunday one of his servants was shot dead near the door of one of the "controverted" Churches. I cannot see how it can be excused, although the cause of Brandenburg were better, touching that church, than it is.

1 p. xxii, 76.

1613, Dec. 25. M. Trumbull will be asked, on behalf of the Administrator of the Electoral Palatinate, to deliver the present packet of letters to M. Lisfeld, deputy of his Highness, staying at Malines at the *Renard d'Or*.

$\frac{1}{2}$ sheet, *French.* xv, 47a.

J[OHN] S[ANFORD] to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Christmas Day. London.—I rejoice to give you the *parabien* for your approaching preferment, you being in every man's mouth already instituted a clerk of the Council. Samuel Calvert, that will seem to understand something *supra vulgus*, tells me that Mr. Crane is like to succeed you in your agency, though I hear from others that Sam himself hath a "month's mind" to that employment.

My ld. ambr's. recalling out of France is much talked of, and it is said by some that it is to make him Lord President of the North Counsel of the Marches, and that Sir H. Wootton is thought on for France. Winwood I hear is to return to his States.

We are now wholly busied at the court in setting forward the great marriage between count Somerset and the Lady Frances Howard. *Faxint Dii Connubiales ut habeant Deam pertundam magis propitiam.* It is said that the count shall be created Marquis of Orchandy. The queen's Lady Drumman is shortly also to marry with a Scottish Lord the Lord Rocksburie.

Some think that Carleton shall be recalled and George Calvert employed thither, who is lately with the rest of the commissioners returned out of Ireland. But my young ld. of Castile* is like to have his time renewed or continued, so that it may be possible for me to return into Spain, from whence I should be glad to hear that Mr. Cawley and Mr. Colford have received their double pay upon this fleet.

Shortly after Christmas I go to Oxford with my young gentleman, there to reside and learn to live again upon my 5*l. per annum.*

1½ pp. *Holograph.* xxxvi, 70.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Jan. 8†. Cologne.—I have yours of the 30th. I have spoken to M. Potgieser about the 328 *Phellippe*s. He assures me he sent them to you and asks for an acknowledgment and if the Palatine and the Marquis of Anspach would pay it back at the coming fair at Frankfort. The emperor is sending Carlo Annibale to Muscovy to arrange a peace between the king of Poland and the grand duke elected by the Muscovites. The bishop of Cologne has been here and left to receive the Palatine of Neubourg and his wife. She brings with her Père Haller, a native of Antwerp and confessor to the late queen of Spain, one of the cleverest Jesuits there is. You may gather what we have to expect here. Messieurs of Brandenburg asked Neubourg not to bring his wife to Dusseldorf until arrangements had been made to receive her; but I fancy that now she will be welcome. The count of Swartzenberg has refused to accept the submission of Sieur Schwichel, presented by Signor de Milendonck, until he has informed his wife's relations, who are interested.

2 pp. *Signed.* *French.* ix, 2.

* Sir John Digby.

† Endorsed 8 Jan., 1613.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Jan. 8. Cologne.—If yours of Dec. 29, which came yesterday by the Antwerp post, had arrived a day sooner, I should have delivered the enclosed to Buwinckhausen personally, but he and Solms left last Tuesday. During their stay of 6 days they have not been visited by the lords of this town, nor received the least attention. I thank you for letting me read the letter, which I shall now send to Stuttgart. I send a letter from an unknown person to you, and a packet to be posted to Paris, paid as far as Brussels. I am not writing to Langerach for want of matter. Things here are in suspense till we have the reply of the Spanish oracle. They have peace and war in their hands. Hope for the former is slight. If we must have war I hope it will be to the confusion of its authors. You know that the United have their assembly at Nuremberg on the 25th, with their *correspondants*. God grant they may decide what is necessary to avert the ills that threaten them. Frankfort causes some anxiety. The commissioners of the emperor want to introduce a garrison. They have seized in their houses eight citizens accused of complicity in this upheaval by the three prisoners. I fear that town too will fall into the hands of the Spanish harpies. Brandenburg's cavalry and some of the States' are still in the bishoprics of Munster and Paderborn for a little rest. Some of the peasants, resenting this, have killed 10 or 12 and taken others prisoners. The others are now ready for revenge. In all the occupied places Neuburg's garrisons move out and the Spaniards go in. At Düsseldorf lately five companies of foot and two of horse came in. I do not know what it means.

2½ pp. French. Signed : Pistorius. ix, 47.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Dec. 30. Paris.—The duke of Mantoua hath yielded to the Spanish proposition that he should marry his brother's widow, provided the Spaniards and not himself obtain the pope's dispensation. Touching reparations he consents to arbitration, but will not yield the pardoning of the rebels. The Venetians are discontented with this answer, having undergone so much for him. Our princes, especially Nevers, are the same about the slack resolutions of this state about that business. Nevers left for Champagne yesterday. A Mantouan ambr. is here to thank the queen.

Meantime great care is taken for assuring the new alliances with Spain, and they are about to anticipate the time by marrying the princesses by procuration.

I hope the treaty for Madame Chrestienne will soon be agreed. Every article has been so beaten to and fro that I do not see what more can be said. The inclinations on both sides seem favourable. If the amb. can ground any such assurance, he is like to undertake a journey to England. You told us of the

archduke's sickness. Here it was reported that he was dead. He is scarce held better here in many men's opinions, who do represent his body to be in a miserable poor estate.

Bouillon is back from Sedan. His presence will be very useful for all present occasions. There are broils at Metz between Espernon and some towns depending (for the spiritual jurisdiction only) of that bishopric; whereupon he would have extended his temporal power, but hath been opposed by those towns.

There have been two more fights, in one of which d'Ancre's rider, who came in only to part the others, was slain, and one of the parties, baron la Bouteville, hurt. In the other, two gentlemen, the one with 3 or 4 horse, the other with 7 or 8, fought and three of the seven were killed as was their chief, Monsr. d'Erouville. Of the others, whose chief was du Pesché, all were hurt.

I did purpose to send you an almanach, which is much spoken of here for the ominous predictions it contains, but Mr. Shelton hath prevented me therein and shall have the thanks for it. The author, one Moregard, is clapt prisoner for it and some think he will go near to suffer more.

Mr. Eustace is now, I suppose, with you to sue Mr. Stanihurst for his debt. If he does so, keep back 10cr. for me, which I lent him.

The enclosed are for Sir Gr. Markham and Bildeberg.

3 pp. v, 90.

ANDRE PAULL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Dec. 30. Heidelberg.—I have yours of the 18th. We agree with you that in case of need we cannot hope much from *France*, knowing with whom those folks are keeping step and that they are guided solely by their own advantage. Neuburg passed this way with his bride, quite unnoticed because he did not announce himself. To day Saxon ambassadors arrive at Cologne to make a treaty with *Neuburg*. This means that Saxony intends to drop *Brandenburg* and get what he wants by some other means, raising money and engaging officers for his army, so that the direction of our troubles may first be found in the direction of *Juliers*. You will be able to take note of the actions of Marquam, who is well known to you and who is the one most trusted by *Neuburg*. He says, so I hear, that the reason for his stay with you was some demand for arrears still due to him, but that is a pretext and his business is concerned with other things.

Your master's ambassador at Venice informs us of Italian affairs. Peace is made with Mantua, who has submitted to Spain. His adherents France, Florence and Venice have reproached him for acting without letting them know. He told them that he realised that their help had never been disinterested, and he had discovered that their intentions, particularly those of Florence, were too prejudicial to him. In spite of the peace the troops are not being disbanded and Venice is daily raising

more. Our priests believe that this news portends a fair wind for them and so they lift up their horns. The bishop of Aichstadt has just made a new attack upon the republic of Nuremberg by forcibly installing a curé in one of their towns, where no mass has been said since the general reformation. It is well that the attack is made on a town strong enough to drive off a dozen such bishops.

2 pp. French ; the words in italics deciphered. xxxiv, 48.

[PIERRE] DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Dec. 31. [Heidelberg].—His Highness thanks you for the advices sent which will be of great use to us. I will answer that worthy personage by the first post, supplying him with a Latin cipher, since we are not so perfect in English or Spanish, though we understand them quite well. The emperor is still detained at Linz by gout. When recovered, he intends to go to Budweis. Levies for Transylvania are being raised, but very slowly, which seems to be the cause of the emperor's intending to hold assemblies in Hungary, Austria and Bohemia. There is also talk of a leveé in Lorraine. The newly married Palatine of Neuburg took his lady to Düsseldorf this way, having written us a letter without inscription, for fear, he says, of offending his Highness, being unable to give him the title of Elector till he had completed his eighteenth year. *Haute finesse !* Its recipient replied, pretending not to know his route, so he has had to lodge with the Catholics, the bishop of Spires, Hernsheim and Mayence. Nothing is heard of the promised assembly at Spires, which proves that our ecclesiastics are not disposed to yield, but no one suffers for it more than those who are on the Turkish frontier.

1 p. Holograph ; French ; seal. xxi, 170.

1614, Jan. 10 [n.s.] Linz.—Rescript of the emperor Matthias naming Rene Gartzmeiler and others reminding them of the order to desist from all projects of building and fortification at Mulheim, published at Frankfort on 2 July, 1612, and threatening them with the imperial ban if they do not obey forthwith, and further directing them to demolish all that has been erected, at their own cost.

1 $\frac{2}{3}$ pp. French. Copy. Misc. vi, 2.

CHARLES, duke of YORK to LORD HADDINGTON.

[1613, Dec.]*. My lord Haddington. Commendations. Pray you speak to my father the king to send me some money to give my servants for their New Years gifts. I will speak to you and thank you when I see you. Your loving friend Yorck.

$\frac{1}{2}$ sheet. Original letter. Signed. Misc. i, 33.

* Undated, but probably at this time because Charles' household was then being formed.

ANTOINE de NORT to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613 [*endorsement*].—Thanks for helping him over difficulties, with the hope that he may have an opportunity to make return.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. *French.* Misc. v, 162.

[SIR THOMAS EDMONDES to SIR THOMAS LAKE]

[1613].—Asking his assistance for the preferring of Trumbull to be clerk of the Council, as intended by his Majesty, lest in his absence Trumbull may be prevented by others' importunity. Asks that his Majesty may be informed that Edmondes desires to resign his place to Trumbull.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. *Copy.* v, 94.

— to the GOVERNOR OF MILAN.

1613. Rome.—Because your position enables you to disturb or appease the rest of Italy at will, which never breathes so freely as when his Catholic Maj. through his servants is able to moderate the passions of the Italian rulers, who are only united in their hate of the Spanish crown and for your own eminent qualities, Italians have good reason to hope that you will act energetically to quench the fire now kindled in the Monferrat. I do not think it necessary for me to urge you to move for the common benefit of the country, which is content to honour and serve Spaniards more than other foreigners. As a diligent observer I feel bound to tell you what is said at this court, where the opinion persists that you had a previous understanding with Savoy against Mantua. If war flames up in Italy, the Turks, now at peace with the Persians, will grow strong against the empire of the West and may even venture against the kingdom of Naples. The heretics in France will kindle again at the noise of such troubles, as they are not yet thoroughly extinguished. The old wars might revive in Flanders, as the Dutch and others remember their past gains. The English without doubt will procure diversions. Spain and the Indies will once again be stripped of men and money. In Italy the clergy, the magistrates will suffer loss, as they support their authority by the tongue, since arms do not become them. If the French assist Mantua, how can Spain stay their course, to judge by past experience. It would be opportune for the royal authority to stay the present fortune of Savoy, both to uphold the sentence of Charles V and to adhere to his policy of the stabilisation of the duchy of Milan, adjudging Monferrato to Mantua, to prevent Savoy from growing greater and being able in turn to encroach upon Milan itself and his other neighbours. The qualities of the duke of Savoy, at the moment the best warrior prince living, should make your Excellency consider his ability to take and to hold. He has Piedmont, teeming with men and with everything needed for them both to enjoy peace and to harass others. The French see well how much this helps them and it will profit them even more if that prince emancipates Italy from the servitude imposed

upon it by foreigners to whom the French should be worse enemies than the Italians themselves, for the latter readily admit a new and foreign government while the former are most constant in serving a native prince, from their nature never to agree with the other European nations. So it is no wonder that alone they have been able to withstand the attacks of the Spaniards, English, Swiss and imperialists. What trouble was taken by Pope Gregory XIII and King Philip to settle disputes at Genoa, in order to induce them to stay at home. Yet from time to time they have made Italy feel their bite, leading to the entry of the Spaniards who for so many years have defended this people from that and from every other more barbarous nation. Therefore it may be inferred that it is not wise to permit Savoy to acquire the whole of the Monferratines, an industrious people in a fertile country upon which Milan and the Genoese live, to a great extent. There may be recruited the troops that the king may send to the Low Countries ; there is concentrated the trade of all the Astense, there is the source of the money of Milan and Genoa and the food most abundant in Piedmont, there owing to the climate are reared the bravest and most canny men. They are so devoted to Mantua that they will never envy the lot of Savoy's subjects. By the acquisition the duke might credibly get 40,000 foot, without counting the horse, and a yearly revenue of a million crowns. Against these advantages how would the Milanese be safe from attack by his Highness ? Its distance from the dominions of his Catholic Maj., tardy succour, mature consideration and distant resolutions would be of little use for defence. This would be aggravated by the ruin of Mantua, for he would be less easy to keep within his bounds than he has been hitherto. There would never be any fear of this from the duke of Mantua. Your predecessor the Marquis of Pescara thought fit to compel Casale to submit to Duke Guelmo, when it had rebelled and appealed to Duke Emanuel Philiberto of Savoy. While the Mantuan will never be able to oppose the royal authority, the very opposite will always be happening with the Savoyard. Such are the considerations upon which our minds are engaged here, waiting in darkness for the rays of your Excellency's wisdom to bring back the desired serenity with the effects of a stable and good peace.

3 pp. *Italian. Copy. Misc. v, 161.*

*What course to take with respect to the points over which the last diet of Ratisbon broke up : the renewal of the peace of religion, multiplication of the votes, change demanded in the matter of the revisions, suspension of the affairs of monasteries, cession of the bishoprics and prelacies usurped by the Protestants, jurisdiction of the imperial Chamber, and anything else that they may demand, as they have done in the past.

Since it is likely that the Protestants will bring forward their

* Without date ; bound up between Digby's letters of May 22 and June 6, 1613.

grievances, that the Catholics do the same with the numerous ones which they have on their side, drawing them up in a body to be presented to the emperor, so that they may be settled once and for all and that each side may be certain of that which concerns it.

To treat for the depositing of a certain round sum of money before the diet and more if prolixity supervenes. If this provision does not suffice we shall have to seek for what is lacking.

How to satisfy those who have paid in advance for the common good out of their property what they were able, without their having been reimbursed up to the present.

How to set in motion the embassy to France, to whom it shall be entrusted and what instructions shall be given him.

Concerning the winning of some Catholic princes who have not yet entered this union and league and how to set about treating with them.

How to notify this union to the emperor who is now living, as it was decided to notify it to the deceased one.

1 p. *Spanish.* xxii, 136.

Trumbull's Letter Book contains drafts of his despatches to the king of the following dates for the year 1613 ; Jan. 14, 28 ; Feb. 11 ; March 4, 10 ; April 2, 16 ; May 13, 26 ; June 23 ; July 14 ; Aug. 11 ; Sept. 23 ; Oct. 15 ; Nov. 25 ; Dec. 10, 29. The despatches themselves are preserved at the Public Record Office in *State Papers, Flanders* Vol. x. The drafts for the despatches of March 10 and September 23 are dated the 11th and 22nd respectively.

Min. II, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 27, 28, 30, 32, 34.

1614.

SIR JOHN DIGBY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613[-14], Jan. 4, o.s. Madrid.—I have yours of Dec. 1. The young queen of France hath been desperately sick of the small pox, but the changeable delivery of the princesses is no way altered thereby. But this king meaneth to depart towards the confines of his kingdom in the end of March and to be there till Sept., at which time the young queen is to be delivered. Upon this occasion I have moved for leave to spend part of the summer in England and return before the king is back in Madrid.

The Genoese sending from Seville to Barcelona above a million *cr.* received out of the last fleet, the convoy was set upon by a troop of bandoleros who took betwixt 60 and 70,000 *cr.*, leaving 120,000 more behind. The party in charge raised the towns and villages thereabouts to pursue the robbers; but they turned thieves themselves and took the rest; so that the whole loss was 180,000 *cr.* But by diligence of the vice-king great part is recovered, most being in silver bars. It belonged to a very honest man and special friend of mine, Nicolas Balbi. I conceive that he and his house are wealthy enough to bear it. The news did not impair their credit any whit.

Don Cristoval de Moro is lately dead. For many years he was vice-king of Portugal. The archbishop of Brague, formerly vice-king of the E. Indies, succeeds him. Feria is made vice-king of Valencia.

3 pp. xxii, 144.

SIR THOMAS LAKE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613[-14], Jan. 5. Whitehall.—I am to send you these two letters to the Marques of Hauvre* and his mother in answer of theirs to his Maj. Your bill is signed this morning for your place of a clerk of the Council which I will see passed the seals. For my hangings you shall shortly hear of me. His Maj. goeth on Friday to Royston, and hath not yet disposed of the offices vacant.

½ p. Holograph; seal. xxvii, 193.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1613-] 1614, Jan. 6. Paris.—The enclosed for Hotman is from the agent of the landgrave of Hessen. I suppose you have

* Charles Alexander de Croy. His mother was Diane de Dompmartin, widow of Charles Philip de Croy, marquis of Havré.

settled a course with Hotman for such letters, otherwise you are much to blame to undergo such a burden, merely from excess of courtesy. The great men complain that the q. tells them nothing of secret affairs, and they have resolved to retire to their several quarters. Nevers and Condé are gone and Mayne followeth, and Bouillon also if not stayed by gout, though I hear some means are used to keep him here. The q. had sent Villeroy to Condé to ask if he would be the prince of Spain's deputy at the marriage at Candlemas, and if he would accept commission to deliver Madame and accept the Infanta. He refused the first because the p. of Piedmont, who was not his equal, was deputy for the king. As to the second he would answer when the time should come. Nevers had complained to the chancellor against a receiver at Chalons, who hindered certain of his orders. The reply was that the receiver was a fool. Nevers said he would treat him as such, and passing Chalons he caused him to be appareled in a fool's coat with long ears on his cap and to be carted about the town. The q. hath committed the case to the parlement, but the judges seem reluctant to meddle against the great men. The duchess of Longueville, sister to Nevers, went to President Janin and resigned her son's pension of 6,000 *cr.*, as he preferred to live by his own means rather than derive that pension from the queen.

Mantoua has agreed to marry his brother's widow, so his difference with Savoy is held as good as compounded, for which they must needs rejoice here because of the marriages, but are much grieved that Coevres did not have the honour of that composition. It is said that Mantoua was persuaded by his Spanish affected counsellors, while those of the good stamp were absent.

The queen having given a ball without inviting the great ladies, they held one at Queen Marguerite's lodging, which is right against the Louvre, across the water.

My ld. hath sent an act of resignation [of the clerkship] to Devick. Some of us may prevent you in that journey for my ld. has heard from Sir H. Wotton himself, that he is to succeed him. This hath been somewhat strange unto his lp. he neither having as yet made any instance for his revocation nor had any such intention from the state.

3 pp. Seal. v, 91.

ANDRE PAULL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Jan. 6. Heidelberg. Records the birth of a prince on Sunday last after midnight. As soon as the child was born its mother said in her own language "piezes" telling them to fire the guns. This was done the whole day through so that our neighbours, the priests, have certainly been well advised of our content.

I send an extract of a letter from a leading man of Zurich about affairs in Italy and Switzerland. The poor town of Geneva has been in danger of becoming a prey to the perfidy of the

Savoyard. The affairs of the bishopric of Metz to be incorporated in the government are not yet settled as was thought. The principal vassals of the see, to wit the duke of Lorraine, the count of Nassau and others are opposing it, so that this affair has been evoked by their ministers, to be decided in their council.

1 p. *French.* xxxiv, 19.

[PIERRE] DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Jan. 7.—Acknowledges letters of $\frac{1}{1}$ Jan. You will have heard from Mr. Plarir the birth on the night following New Year's Day of a healthy and lively prince. The princess at once insisted that a salute should be fired when she knew that the child was a boy. She is well content with the midwives, nurses and the like and desires no others. The news obscures everything else. It seems that they are rousing to help Transylvania, which is the cause of Bucquoy's arrival being hastened. The resolutions of Hungary, Austria, Moravia, Bohemia etc. as to what they will contribute in men or money are awaited. Most are inclined to send men that the money may be diverted to other uses. The Mantuan affair seems to be settling down, now that Spain consents to leave the niece in the uncle's charge. There is talk of some fresh designs of Savoy against Geneva. The Strasburg merchants will let us know the truth about it.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp. *Holograph. French.* xxi, 134.

JOHN MORE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613[-14], Jan. 7. London.—I have yours of 2nd enclosed in Germain's of Dec. 16 and 23. Your bill for the clerkship of the Council was signed two days since, and is to pass the signet this day; but at the Great Seal it will make alte till my ld. ambrs. resignation be arrived. That done, your suit extraordinarily shall be revived and prosecuted. Our worst fear is that we shall be remitted to the lord commissioners, whereby more time will be lost, and the bill reformed, to some lower sum. I was of late in great hope that one of our two heeren should have the discharge of that and such like affairs, but now again it is deferred; yet I see no reason to doubt of the wished success in time.

Your money in my hand is about 200*l.* Your chain comes here to an ill market, for the goldsmiths find it but 31 oz. qr. at 20 carats 3 qr., rated at 3*l.* 2*s.* the oz. amounts to 96*l.* 10*s.* The 300*l.* to de Vick I will pay and the expense of passing the patent, but I cannot well advance any to Monger, now that Feb. draweth nigh, when I shall have occasion to use a round sum, which hath lain dead by me since Michaelmas and before.

I have been curious to inform myself concerning your successor, but find none as yet designed. The rumour of your friend Francis* was spread long since, but I held it not worthy the advertising. Sir H. Wotton saith he is sure to succeed at Paris. The king

* Sir Francis Crane.

goeth this afternoon towards Royston. On Thursday he will be feasted at Audley End by my lord chamberlain, who now guides the rudder of the State. H.M. is now inclinable to a parlt. The relation of the magnificence of my ld. Somerset's marriage is too large to be here inserted.

I have done the errands you wished Germain to do unto Mr. Monger and Mr. Kendryk.

1½ pp. xxxii, 38.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Jan. 20. Cologne.—The enclosed is for my cousin Schanternel who is still at Paris. You know the news from Heidelberg—good for England and the Palatinate. Bucquoy was here last week, feasted and honoured and presented with a silver gilt cup from which he drank *plenis faucibus* to the prosperity of the town, which he left *bien potus*. Armament proceeds in Italy through Mantua has come to terms with Savoy. From Vienna we hear that Gabor has turned Turk, and that the Hungarians do not want war and will admit no German nor Walloon troops, so the count may return without doing much. Possibly a Turkish war is only a pretext for the emperor's designs, who wants to raise Leopold to the dignity of *Regis designati Bohemiae*, to which the estates will never consent, and what is the need for a *Rex designatus* when the emperor their king is still living? This scheme irritates Maximilian, who by natural right comes before Leopold. There may soon be trouble there. Leopold is said to be raising men. The palatine of Neuburg passed some days at Bonn with his lady, and may be there some days more. Birds of a feather flock together. I may be wrong but I hold him for a good Austrian, that is to say Romanist. I speak of his counsels, not of his religion for God alone knows the heart.

2½ pp. French. ix, 48.

DANIEL BUWINCKHAUSEN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Jan. 20. Stutgard.—I have yours of 8th-18th. From Paris I hear that after some hesitation the queen has sent de Coevres to the d. of Mantua to get him to accept two points proposed by Spain with regard to the difference between him and Savoy, viz. : not to insist upon reparation and to pardon rebels, and that the king promised to withdraw his demand for the princess, to withdraw his troops from the Montferrat and to induce Savoy to dismiss his, which done, he and the queen would jointly consider the wardship of the princess and if possible induce Spain to disarm entirely to satisfy the d. of Mantua.

With regard to the marriages and journey to Bayonne the king has sent the Infanta a bracelet worth 130,000 *cr.*, and the queen has a diamond chain ready for her said to be worth 300,000.

They have also suggested giving way about the renewal of the Venetians' league with the Grisons, (about which they raised

difficulties for the sake of Spain) on an assurance that France by virtue of her alliance shall be favoured in raising levies and that the troops they require shall have free passage. They have refused to favour the entry of the Swiss Protestant Cantons into the Union, because of France's alliance with the Swiss which costs them 400,000 *cr.* a year.

The d. of Savoy having heard of the death of the bishop of Wallis sent forthwith to order the Wallisiens to elect one of his sons, offering them 20,000 *cr.* with the enjoyment of the revenue of the see. They refused, having already made their election.

The Venetian ambr. to England* is said to be still at Chur ; soliciting passage.

2½ pp. French. Holograph. XII, 29.

EDWARD SACKVILLE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613[-4], Jan. 10. Asks his intercession with the archduke to pardon the late offence committed by Sackville in his territory, and to procure it with speed as he may shortly go to those places again. "If you find much difficulty in it, let it alone ; I will not voluntarily run myself into danger by coming into the country, since the occasions that should bring me thither spring from pleasure, not necessity." Sends enclosure for Sir Thomas Leeds.

1 p. Holograph. Misc. v, 5.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613[-14], Jan. 11. Vlushing.—I received the enclosed from my ld. Lisle yesterday. The gifts to the countess of Somerset amounted to 10,000*l.* not 30,000 ; whereof the Lo. Admiral's gift was 1,500*l.* There begin to appear jealousies between this state and ours, but we seek to smooth them. The king is now resolved to deal between the "Russes," Sweden and Poland for peace, thereby to bind the Russes to him, for the merchants' trade there ; whereupon Holland would encroach as at Constantinople, but I think they will miss what they aim at. Ere it be long, you will hear more of their jugglings. Yet notwithstanding all these great business (in our Court) there was never the like bravery and vanity seen as hath been the most part of all these unholy days. On the 4th inst. the Lord Mayor invited the new married E. of Somerset and his countess to supper at his house in London, where they were attended by most of the lords and ladies of the court. The supper was at Taylor's Hall. After supper he entertained them with a mask and a play. The king, queen and prince were expected, but went not ; but the k. sent to the Lo. Mayor to entreat him to entertain the earl, as though himself had been present, so you see how things go at home. I pray God turn all to the best. H.M. is now at Royston.

1p. Holograph. XXXIX, 63.

* Gregorio Barbarigo.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1613-], Jan. 13. Paris.—I have yours of Dec. 31 and by mine of Jan. 6. answered your point. My lo. is going to England about the marriage, for which we have cause to hope for a good and speedy conclusion. This resolution is not so much upon express command of the king, as upon the exigence of the business and the earnest entreaty of the queen here. He will go by post by Diepe, leaving his wife here. He does not account on returning before 5 or 6 weeks, leaving me to advertise such occurrents as fall out. I have told you how Wotton advised his appointment here, but I think his lp. will go near to reverse that project when in England unless he receive assurance of some better preferment there after his return. Departure of the great men. Vendosme, being the bastard brother of the king, authority will be used to stay him here. The others complain chiefly of the precipitation used to tie the k. in marriage before he has attained his majority ; so their purpose is to put off the marriages. Espernon is hourly expected here to strengthen the other party. Though these broils must needs trouble the court, there is no show of it, indeed of late there has been more feasting and revelling than for a long time.

Count John of Nassau and Monsr. de Rasse had chosen Picardy for their combat but, hindered there, came to Paris, where their quarrel has been compounded by the Mareschals of France.

I have enquired of one Overbury (brother to the last deceased) who came with Bouillon from Sedan, about your son, He assured me of his perfect good health and that in the French tongue he did shame them all.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ pp. v, 92.

PIERRE DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Jan. 14. Heidelberg. Schomberg is charged to ask his Majesty to be godfather to his little godson, who will be christened in March. Her Highness and her little treasure are well. The child is thriving, having a good nurse.

Archduke Leopold is still in his Strasburg bishopric where he is finishing off his devouring and pledging. The emperor suffers constantly from his gout. This year's cold is bad for that complaint, as I have found out myself. The Hungarians do not want war and still less the German and Walloon troops. To recover Transylvania they are unwilling to run the risk of drawing war upon their own country.

The young Neuburg will now be at Dusseldorf unless the dispute about lodging his wife prevents it. I do not know why he wishes to be at Brussels with the archdukes and the bishop of Cologne, because the rivalry of the two houses gives rise to a perpetual distrust and renders the young duke liable to suspicion in the eyes of all Protestants and that will not help to promote his interests. I think that the archdukes, seeing that the decline of their House calls for good nerves, wish to commit

him to a war to consume what is left to them by the promotion of a third marriage with the House, which is suspect to them. This is mere talk, but events will enlighten us. They will give orders for carefully watching the company of Bucquoy, but so long as these firebrands have no other following, they are scarcely formidable.

Espernon and his son are recalled from Metz for the journey to Bayonne ; but in reality that they may not be so far from Court and plan some little kingdom of Austrasia.

The enclosed from the Hague is of great importance.

2 pp. Holograph. French. Trace of seal. xxi, 171.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Jan. 27. Cologne.—At Düsseldorf there are only festivities, but the wisest foresee incompatibility between the parties. The princess shows herself very gracious to all, and is said to be a lady of good sense, which she will want in those embroilments. At Berlin has lately been introduced the breaking of bread and the celebration of the supper in the Protestant manner, which has been attended by the elector of Brandenburg, his brother John George and many other persons of rank. The electress is by no means pleased about it.

3 4 p. French. ix, 4.

NICOLAS DE REBBE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Jan. 28. [Breda].—I was very glad to hear of the good address by Mr. Potter and of the other letters with the supercription in Flemish, towards Lille. Pierre Gail salutes your lp. Do not worry because he cannot stir from here because he has had a leg amputated, as you were informed by letter of 14 Nov. He has apologised for not coming or putting in an appearance at the place of his residence, of the master of Sieur Woletius. I thank you for what you have done about the letters to Guislain and for what he has done with regard to Sieurs Wintgis, Asbrouck, Mertens. Pierre Gail is expecting his great c. (?) packet to morrow, at earliest. He has received all the other things and letters sent to him from one place and another. When he has the c. he will be in a position to write more explicitly to the master of Wolletius. He proposes to have himself carried and taken by boat to the Hague on 3 Feb. I see that by the same messenger of Sedan he has already sent your enclosure to the g. captain, whom he has met and spoken with, finding all well, since 16 Nov. Give Gail his head, *aetatem habet*. These are *coups d'état*.

As for myself, I am very anxious that a certain business shall go well at Brussels, which I have recommended to the sieur in question. He refused 48s. I do not think it a bad sign but I hope to constrain or force this personage, who has a commission from Italy in my favour. He professes to be unwilling to exploit it unless I appear before him in person, although I have informed

him of my arrest here, done so high handedly. But within five days I shall convey to his Highness by means of M. Verreyken the act of justice and the reasons for my imprisonment, which is redoubled since they received word of the imprisonment of the agent of the Grand Signor at Antwerp. I have given security and have found a respondent in M. de Nassau, the governor here, who supports my interests strongly out of consideration for Madame de Glangeon, his aunt and of the count de'Estaires, of whose house I am free.

This same Justin de Nassau was pleased to get the news of France yesterday and what you wrote to Gail. He was pleased also to have your letter in favour of that poor cripple. The messenger Adrian is back here. Passing through Antwerp he did not find the gentleman, who was at Middelbourg and he deposited with his hostess a packet of three pieces of cloth, By the same man I have received 100 *fl.* from the master of Sr. Volletius. Gail told me that there are 350 *fl.* for him in that master's hands, which he could easily do with, owing to his urgent needs and expenses on surgeons, his stay, journey to the Hague and to help his cousin, who is preparing to do something useful in the house of Alexander.

Gail has written to the Sieur Compere urging him to come here for a conference, to communicate his ideas to you by him. He is much incensed against the Alastores, who have played these tricks on him. But God has foreordained that, on this occasion, he has done something publicly which will be greatly to the honour of Alexander and justify the confidence of his best servants. Time will ripen his design, *juxta illud rerum magnarum* etc. With the first fine weather Gail counts on seeing Alexander and on sending you letters promptly, to be addressed to him and to the antagonist.

I find some papers or other important things left at the buffet of the house. I ask that they may be sent back to him by this man, Nicolas [blank in MS] dwelling here, a sworn messenger, from Breda to Antwerp. If you care to give him other 100 *fl.* they will be well bestowed. I have told him to receive them and to give a receipt in my name. I have given Adrian Ghelinck his discharge for another 100 *fl.* which he paid me ; but it is expedient, when the money is paid, to make a packet of it and seal it up to prevent them from using it on the road. I have reason for saying this.

I have admonished Jean Baptista O*. He seems much troubled about your letters. I will admonish him again today. To morrow and later, by my first, you will have other news.

The enclosed are the governor's letters in answer to yours. I beg you to send him letters with news, even if you have to fabricate it. He is very greedy for news. Also commend to him the protection of me personally, adding that it will be a service to Sieur Alexander. He is a gallant gentleman who

* Van Male.

loves your lp. His address and assistance are very necessary for Gail so that he may keep the direction of his business. Gail will rather burst and die than fail in making a return for the incomparable friendship which you never cease to show him. Within week you will hear a lot about him at the place where the master of Woletius is by a *coup d'état*. He will employ the greatest to assist his lameness. Listen to everything. *Factus sicut et mutus et non habens in ore tuo redargutiones.* He thanks you for the information about the moneyer. He did not need it as he had it already and early.

If the bearer of the above message does not deliver it to you I beg you to send the money without delay to the compere, except 50 fl., for I know your expenses, and leave Gail to settle his affairs. I am sure they will prosper and you will experience the good results. I will make arrangements to have this from the compere to whom I have the means of writing at any time, asking that the surplus may be sent as soon as possible. Gail has suffered much by staying here in this season, crippled as he is and destitute of all means. He is expecting his great c. at any moment. If his lameness had permitted him to go to the compere a month ago, he would have done more than in a month by messenger; *sed necessitas retinuit illum hic juxta consilium monetarii apud quem erant duae partes panni.* He should write to you again this week and you will have information about O and other happenings. I am sending you a packet of the pretexts which you will keep by you. I must write again to M. Verreyken to speak about it to his Highness. That is what you will hear talked about.

I should be glad for you to satisfy yourself of the fidelity of Guislain and to keep the secret entrusted to him. I wish him to thank Martens on my behalf. I have received his letters and please inform him by Guislain of my imprisonment, done here by superior order, but that I hope all will go well. If Martens receives anything else for me let him give it to Guislain, who should write to me often and give you his letters. Every day of the week one or other of the messengers for Breda is on the Coppebrugge or at the Pierre Merten in de Rooscam. The bearer of this has letters for the compere, for I do not think he will be back from Middelburg, where he was when Adrian put three pieces of cloth in his house.

3 pp. French. Seals. Misc. vi, 5.

GEORGE [ABBOT], ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613[14], Jan. 19. Lambeth.—The place which Sir Tho. Edmondes resigned to you is not spoken of here. I wish you good success, and will set forward your motion for extraordinary allowance, but the want of money in his Maty's. coffers will enforce a sparing hand that I wish should be used.

If the Archduke Albert should take his journey out of this world, it would produce alterations in many parts. For that

family which hath had two brothers of late emperors groweth very thin, and Mathias now regnant is not like to hold out long, whatsoever his brother Maximilian do, whereby divers hereditary kingdoms will in a sort lie loose, the Archduke of Gratz* being weak of himself, and expecting, in that, little succour from his brother-in-law the k. of Spain, partly because of the death of his sister, and partly because it is a secret purpose to fasten those dominions upon a younger son of Spain, if he were attained to some more years. And how the princes of Germany may like that later I cannot tell, since a younger son may prove an elder brother, and the electors cannot forget what it is to have their emperor a k. of Spain, by the blows which their grandfathers received in the days of Charles the Fifth.

I am glad the canon of Lille remaineth so resolved in his course so well begun. I trust to see him shortly.

I am satisfied that Kightly is a priest made at St. Omers in 1611. It is the man whom you describe as an unthrift and debauched fellow at first, and afterwards for some years used as an intelligencer in the Low Countries, France and England for the Jesuits. He did with great vehemency, first before my lo. of Northampton, secondly before the Lords at the Council table, and thirdly in a private examination before me, deny his being priest.

I wish that I had received from you the pamphlet against Sir Edw. Hobby†.

I commend that you so resent the perils which may arise from fugitives English and Irish which are entertained in the dominion of Popish princes, whereof we here are not so sensible as I wish we were. The harbouring of such is to an evil end, for by that means they have an engagement of the fugitives' friends which are left at home to maintain their party, and when they list by any mission to return to their countries, they weaken the king's part and strengthen that of the enemies by corrupting unstable ones in religion. Once at the council I told the archduke's ambr. of it; who made a poor answer, imputing all to the charity of his princes, who were ready to receive men who fled for their conscience. I answer that their country gaineth by it, for the sums of money are very great that are secretly conveyed into those parts for the maintenance of young students and the devoted women. I see many things here suffered in these kinds, partly because we know not how to amend them, and partly because we are asleep and cannot be wakened by any noise unless it be more than ordinary.

I well like your directing your letters to some friend in London, which I pray you may be to my brother Mr. Morris Abbot in Colman Street, merchant.

* Ferdinand, afterwards emperor. His sister Margaret, married to Philip III, died in 1611.

† A rejoinder to Hoby's "Countersnarle for Ishmael Rabshacheh, by John Floyd, S.J.", entitled "Purgatories triumph over Hell, maugre the barking of Cerberus in Sir E. Hoby's 'Countersnarle,'" published in 1613.

I do not marvel that our fugitives make their discourse of our wants and weakness at home. I wish that we could verify their speeches to be false, which I fear will not be in haste. Yet, if matters might be well carried, the spark of hope is not so extinguished but that a flame may break forth, which may burn the fingers of them that now play with it.

You have rightly described Mr. Clarke, the late canon of Gaunt who now remaineth with me in my house.

I shall make good use of your Irish list.

I ever expected that Domphtius would shame himself at the last, but such is the blindness of superstitious people that they cannot make right use of such discoveries, so to leave such impostors and to have their courses in abomination.

I am no way discontented to learn that the Jesuits desire to have an oar in that boat of the English College at Douay, for their contentions and emulations among themselves will not only hold them busy, but give us opportunity by the one or the other to know how things go.

The books whereof you send me a catalogue seem to be manuscripts of whom I have no great use. But one I should like, the French title whereof is to this purpose "A communication held at Calice in 1521 at the requisition of the k. of England with his deputies, those of the emperor, the king of France and the pope to appease differences of that time etc."

You write of Gerard the Jesuit remaining at Louvain, and how you mean to do his errand when the Archduke shall recover. In the Act of Parliament he is not directly blasted for the Powder Treason, because at the time of the making of that act he had written to some great persons, standing much upon his innocence. But afterwards it appeared he was the man who ministered the sacrament to those five who first entered the conspiracy in Percy's lodging in St. Clement's parish near Temple Bar. Then was Gerard in the house, and having said Mass and ended his communion, withdrew into a chamber while some of the conspirators imparted it to the rest. This was his cunning, but it is manifest that they would not have picked him out of all other men to do such a service but that he knew from some of them what was intended and why should that be concealed from Gerard who was the busiest of them all, which was made known to Garnet, Oldcorne, Tesmond, and as I may guess by the book to Catesby which you sent over, to Stephenson who lived in Catesby's house ? Besides Gerard was frequently in the company of divers of those tainted with that treason. I have seen a letter all in his hand appealing to Sir Everard Digby then living, that he was in place where Sir Everard was, when he set forward to the hunting in Warwickshire, and yet saying nothing of the conspiracy. But it is so poorly written that a man may see that he only declined him, but for Faux and Tho, Winter who were then living and were two of the five communicants, he mentioneth not them. Beyond all this there are circumstances of that treason known to some yet living in this state which were not

held fit to be published to the world, and among those Gerard was always sought after, so that if he had been taken as I conceive, somewhat more had been uttered.

May you go forward in your good service to our Master notwithstanding you have not so many encouragements as you deserve ; but rest assured of this, I am as ready to do you any good office as any friend you have in the world.

3½ pp. 1, 6.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1613-]14, Jan. 19. Paris.—This gentleman, Monsr. de la Grange, sent from the prince his master to your parts, asks an introduction to you. He has come from his master at Chasteauroux and is going to his brother, the prince of Orange. This retreat of our great men goes on, and in many men's judgments cannot be without some violence, for either the q. must alter the present government, or they, to free themselves from the shame and prejudice of such a retreat, must do somewhat to maintain their respect and enforce that resolution in her. Bouillon, who was wont to be used by the q. in such broils for an instrument of their reconciliations, hath now made himself an absolute partisan. He has gone to Sedan. Bouillon* is gone to Soissons to talk with Mayne, and hath given out to the ministers afore his departure that they would have a meeting among themselves, and then, said he, *nous verrons qui seront les premiers agresseurs†.* They may publish a manifest to declare the causes and end of their retreat. Preparations proceed here for the marriages and the journey to Bayonne, though this is like now to be put off till autumn. In this alienation of the great men, what the state most fears is the associating of those of the religion with them, whose body is more powerful than all of them together. Therefore some pensions are now distributed among eminent men of that party. Those of Rochelle and Xaintonge are alarmed at the carrying of munitions from hence into towns thereabouts. My lo. is this day to take leave of the q. and to leave on Friday. Beside his chief errand he will move the k. for the pacifying by intervention these broils of our great men, for if they should grow to make a breach in the state, he could scarce free himself, in the opinion of France, from the imputation of having partaken in their councils. The d. of Savoy has some of his troops on this side the Alps. Those of Geneva have taken alarm and sent for 400 Swissers into their town.

[Postscript.]—It is thought that Moregard, the almanac maker, will be hanged. My congratulations on the princess Palatine's New Year's gift to her husband, to the king her father, to all England, and to all the Christian world.

2 pp. Seal. v, 93.

* A mistake for Bullion.

† In the margin : This I pray you keep unto yourself.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613[-4], Jan. 19, o.s. Dusseldorf.—On the 12th here arrived our Palatine with his lady, accompanied by a count of Salm in the elector of Coleine's name. They were met outside the town by the young prince of Brandenburg. As for the inequality of charge alleged on the part of Brandenburg in the exception taken against his lady's coming, the insisting on that point was soon given over, . . . but in the division and ordering of lodging greater difficulty was used, whereon did follow some mutual unkindness and thwarting since the Palatine's arrival, but not between the princes themselves personally. His lady hath with her two Jesuits, her confessor and her preacher, the news of whose coming gave more color of distaste to those of Brandenburg, though uttered only in private discourses to their friends. But the Palatine affirmeth these two companions are men of quiet spirits and will give no cause of offence.

The young prince's commission was communicated to those of Neuburg, and they made show to hold it sufficient ; but by reason of the adjunction of the name of the electress, whereas the elector only, as empowered by her, had substituted the Marq. Ernest, they suspended the business and reserved it for their prince, perhaps by his order as I find he is not so forward to the admission of his young kinsman as they seemed to be. The young prince hath a guard of muskets, besides his halbards, which is fitter for a camp than a court, and may argue too much diffidence. The Palatine speaks as if he would take the like course if the other continue that kind of guard. What advantages the Palatine hath gotten by his marriage, is apparent, and his courage is thereby raised, as his words show not obscurely, yet he professeth to desire only peace and quietness.

1½ pp. xxii, 62.

ANDRE PAULL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Jan. 20, o.s. Heidelberg.—Touching Markham we are persuaded that his business there can be no other than what you have written. We feel sure that his master has made up his mind to take the step about which Saxony, although the papists are trying to reconcile them, is much incensed against him, and declares to every one that the other will turn his coat. Brandenburg's* brother will be off very soon to confer with Saxony, to restore the treaty of Juterbock to work. If this plan proves successful we shall have no reason to fear our adversaries even if they were twice as numerous and strong as they are.

Last Christmas Brandenburg,* accompanied by 50 or 60 persons, including his brother John George, M. Lesieur, and a count of Nassau took the sacrament in our fashion at the castle Berlin, and as a good Calvinist, as those who hate us call it. This is great news for, although it will be impossible for this ruler to make a general reformation through all his country, he will win over, little

* Represented by a cipher symbol.

by little, several of his people, while augmenting more and more the spread of our religion. God grant that it may grow in him, so that his works may correspond for, as you know, his past life has been pretty scandalous.

The emperor has written to the Estates of Bohemia that he will open the assembly at Budweis on the 27th n.s., and commands them to attend. If they fail to do so the business will proceed all the same and those absent as well as those present will be bound thereby. The Estates have protested against this. With regard to Bucquoy, who passed through Frankfort a week ago, they protest that they will not allow him or his men to be received or to make any stay in their country, having served their apprenticeship in the proceedings of Leopold and La Ramée. The Hungarians and the Estates of Austria take the same line, so his coming may mean the beginning of troubles.

I enclose a Latin speech received since I left Ratisbon, which will enlighten you about the intentions of our enemies. The author is one Metternicht, dean at Spires; his brother is rector of the Jesuits there.

Our little prince is to be christened on March 5, o.s. Come and see us.

2 pp. French. XXXIV, 51.

Sir JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613[-4], Jan. 20. Vlushing.—I have your letter with the first news of the young son of our princess and the elector. I gave the first knowledge thereof to the States at Midelburg, and that very night solemnized the news with the greatest and loudest voices of our garrison and town to carry the sound to our neighbours in Flanders. I am not covetous of praise, yet could I be contented, were it but by your letters to Monsr. Dathenes, the elector's secretary, knowledge were given that I led the way unto all others in these parts to solemnize the welcome news. At the Hague, some days after, the States General did the like with a demonstration of much gladness. In England also, I mean in the city of London with bells and bonfires, the like. The other party receive no great joy thereat. I hear from England that Sir H. Wotton is going to reside in France and Edmonds returning home, I trust for his much more honour. Winwood prepares to return to the Hague and will be there after Candlemas. The late business between our state and this about the Greenland fishing and now lastly of our cloth hath put us almost out of all friends. I am assured that a very good workman will not be able in a long time to bring us in good terms again. Here we have great speech of the archduke's unrecoverable sickness.

1½ pp. *Holograph.* XXXIX, 67.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613[-4], Jan. 21, o.s. Venice. [Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, page 491].

3 pp. xv, 38.

[PIERRE] DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Jan. 22. [Heidelberg].—Yours of 15th—25th reached me yesterday with one for Mr. Paul and others for his Highness and Mdlle. Dudley. I am writing to Waldegrave. I should like a receipt for the packet for the Hague, named in my last. The elector of Brandenburg with the marquis his brother and most of his Council at Christmas took the sacrament according to our use, Monsr. Le Sieur the ambassador being present. The king of Sweden desires much the alliance of the Union, professes to have influence in Muscovy and to be on good terms with Denmark. The duke of Brunswick is coming to terms with the town on the intervention of the d. of Wirtemberg, the *bourgeoisie* having seized some consuls and required account of their administration. The emperor is still at Linz where two young counts of Furstenberg cousins german, fought a duel, one being killed and the other severely wounded. Bucquoy is expected to organise the army for Transilvania. The Silesians, Moravians and Austrians are preparing their defence. The Bohemian diet is adjourned without showing any desire to contribute. The young king of Poland (son of the late king) has been well received at the diet of Warsaw and they seem eager to satisfy the allies. The deceased Radzivil is not the one who married a Brandenburg.

1 p. *Holograph. French; wrongly addressed to Mr. Waldegrave, electoral Resident at London, but corrected.* xxi, 172.

JOHN MORE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613[-4], Jan. 22. London.—My L. Ambrs. resignation came to Mr. de Vic's hands last week, which to our understandings seemed sufficient for your purpose, but we found at the Rolls that the patent might not lawfully be cancelled by other than Sir Tho. Edmonds' own hand, and that in presence of some English gentlemen authorised to take the same cancellation by writ under the Great Seal, which now is here discharged in due form, and I send it this night with the patent to Paris by Mr. Quester. You may say this skill might have been learnt beforehand, and this *deditimus potestatem* sent over at the first, but Mr. de Vicq thought my ld. could best frame his own form, and I was sick and in no case to consider such matters.

The king hath been very royally treated this week at Audley End. The rumour here is constant that he hath there resolved to call a parlt., and to make my ld. of Suffolk High Treasr., Pembroke ld. Chamberlain, Worcester High Steward, and Somerset Master of the Horse. But though many think this to be likely I find no one to aver it for a certain truth.

Monsr. Schonberg now hastens hence to invite the States to be parrains. His Maty. only gives commission to the Co. of Anhalt to be his deputy.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. xxxii, 39.

NICHOLAS DE REBBE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Feb. 1. Breda.—Owing to the amputation of a leg Pierre

Gail has been unable to go to meet Sr. Velleius, these two months. He is distressed because they have not brought his dog. On 16 Nov. he spoke to the Captain, *seul a seul*, making use of your letters. He will leave as soon as possible to see Alexander. I have been a prisoner for seven weeks by virtue of letters of Prince Maurice [*Portion obliterated by damp*]. Pierre Gail has sent 500 livres to the compère to buy the tapisseries for Alexander. He does not know if the compère has returned to Middelburg. He asked him to write and inform you of the receipt. Since leaving the house of Velleius he has incurred great expenses [*The rest obliterated by damp*].

$\frac{1}{4}$ pp. French. Seals. Misc. v, 15.

J. HUSTIN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Feb. 1. Antwerp.—Acknowledging with thanks the receipt of a cask of muscadells through M. de Quester.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. French, endorsed "from M. de Rebbe." Misc. viii, 15.

EDWARD ALTHAM to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Feb. 2., n.s. Brussels.—Thanking him for favours received. The nature of the soil with diligent manuring will doubtless afford a fruitful harvest. Hopes very shortly, with T.'s help to enjoy an end of these businesses.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. Misc. v, 16.

DANIEL SKYNNER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Feb. 4. Antwerp.—I received yesterday yours of 24th having been ever since in Zeeland. The party at Gant have now written that being returned he found a note to that effect which you advised me, who excused the inquiry of that person in respect he is a town-dweller, and suspected to be a Protestant, and therefore plainly writes he dare not undertake it, but that if occasion offers any friend to come thither, he will give him the means how he may understand at full. If you will let me know what you desire, I will do what I can. I wrote to you 10 days past desiring your advice what further to do in my process, whether to let it fall and seek some other matter in lieu of it, if I hear or to proceed further. What you counsel me I intend to follow.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. Holograph. xxxvi, 99.

A[NDRE] PAULL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Jan. 27. Heidelberg.—After thanking you for yours of 15th I apologise for failing to tell you in my last about the Venetian gentleman. After enquiry I think H. H. might gratify him, but the cause of his disgrace must be known, for H. H. would not do anything to offend the Republic. You might make a proposal and I will do all I can.

From France we learn that the nuncio has succeeded in averting the incorporation of the see of Metz with the government. Epernon will feel snubbed and will have a grudge against the pope.

However poor Monsr. Durant (brother of the minister at Paris) is still imprisoned in his house, and will have to appear in court to defend himself. Tell de la Voye this. The el. of Brandenburg's brother is now at Dresden trying to effect a friendly arrangement between the two Houses. We daily expect the duke of Wirtemberg on his return from Brunswick and hear that his journey has been very successful. He has induced that duke *to consent to join with the Union* and is only waiting to address his Estates. I should like every one to know this, but I leave it to your discretion. Brunswick is going to marry the daughter of *Brandenburg*. Blarer is back here, loud in praise of your kindness.

The enclosed are from Lesieur, H.M.'s Ambr. In a day or two H. H. is sending an English gentleman to H. M.

1 p. French. *The words in italics deciphered.* xxxiv, 21.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Jan. 27. [Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii page 492].

$2\frac{1}{2}$ pp. v, 95.

[PIERRE] DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Jan. 28. [Heidelberg ?].—Acknowledges letter of 22nd inst. M. Blairir brings word that his Maj. is highly pleased to be a grandfather. Lady [Edward] Cecil is enceinte, and will lie in here. We expect Schonberg shortly, coming by Holland. All is quiet here. Who ever begins to make levies will put the other side on their guard. If the D. of Mantua decides to marry the Savoy's daughter, what will be the use of the troops maintained at such cost at a time so unpropitious for their trade? The Bernese are naturally alarmed, seeing the duke so busy in their neighbourhood. At Geneva a person of rank has poisoned himself, who meditated some treason. I do not think the postponement of the French-Spanish marriages will be permanent, in view of the preparations on both sides. They have sent some money from Spain to Nurenberg. It will be for the ambassador of their king, who has been pressing for this cash for a long time.

[On a slip attached].—The electress requests you to deliver enclosed to the prince of Orange.

1 p. *Holograph. French.* xxi, 135.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Feb. 10. Cologne.—I have yours of 2nd. In Bohemia there is much distrust and irritation on the part of the Protestants, who think that the Archduke Leopold and Bucquoy under pretence of attacking the Turk have designs on Bohemia. From Italy large sums are sent to Nurenberg for the emperor, the money being from Spain. The Turks, having conquered Transilvania, are approaching nearer and nearer to the empire. Our adversaries have often called us worse than Turks. I am afraid God will let them find the difference. Melanthon often said the Turk would

be the scourge of Germany. The Jesuits who have come to Dusseldorf with the princess of Bavaria, at once took possession of the Court chapel where they celebrate mass publicly.

1 p. French. ix, 6.

[1614 Jan.]—The 23 Dec. 1613 I was sent by my L. Chamberlain to the Venetian Ambr., (Sir Willm. Button having been despatched to the French at the same time to the same purpose) with the formal message that according to H. M's most royal disposition and desire to give all content to the ministers of foreign Princes (as he himself had the last year received a particular testimony having been then invited with the French Ambr. to the marriage of the princess I was now sent to signify his pleasure to this purpose, that he was persuaded and withal desirous his Excy. would not pass any hard construction upon his proceeding, if the Spanish Ambr. (who was but newly come into his kingdom and had not yet been present there at any Court solemnities) were together with the archduke's invited to the marriage of the E. of Somerset, and not the said Ambassadors. That if it would please him to honour with his presence the mask of Gentlemen to be performed on Twelfth night (a time amongst us of the solemnest observation) he should be most welcome, and in the mean time that I was farther to let him know the queen had an intention to invite him to the marriage of my Lady Jane Drumond at Candlemas. To this his answer was a question whether the king intended the solemnity towards as private or public. I replied if he asked that of me as of one that were to resolve him as from the mouth of H. M. he mistook the extent of my charge, which I must not exceed, and must therefore answer him with silence, but if he would have me deliver my opinion as his friend and servant, I held it for private, and in no sort public, since I took it to be an honour H. M. was pleased to confer upon one of his most favoured servants to have the marriage consummated in his own house and to invite to it whom he should think fit in his princely pleasure. This seemed to give him such satisfaction as he told me he was directly of the same opinion, and added that since H.M. had vouchsafed the last year to prefer him before others (unjustly pretending) in his invitation to so public a solemnity as was the marriage of his only daughter, he should be most uncivil now to except against his pleasure in a matter of private condition, but ought rather to return him, as he did, all humblest thanks for the most gracious regard he discovered to have of him, and consequently of the State whereof he was a representant.

The next morning I was sent to the French Ambr. who though he seemed the day before to hold one way with the Venetian, (whether another and he did *s'entre entendre* is no more fit for me to judge than to deliver) appeared now to have taken another by himself, and to him delivered a formal invitation, which having first demanded of me whether the Spanish Ambr. were yet invited, and I had answered I thought no, he humbly beseeched H.M. to pardon him if he could not obey, in regard (he said) that he might,

beside the defluxion of a rheum into his teeth, he had had a small fit of an ague and doubted the return of it. I was scarce returned with this answer but I heard that a gentleman from the Venetian had been to seek me all about at Court and at my lodging, where at last having found me, he told me his Lp. desired that if I would ever do him favour, I would . . come presently to speak with him. I winding the cause to be a new buz gotten into his brain from some intelligence he had from the Fr. Ambr. of that morning's proceeding excused my present repair with the necessity of my immediate commanded attendance on my L. Chamberlain, which I did both to gain time and farther instructions from his Lp. wherewith being sufficiently armed I went that afternoon to the sd. Venetian Ambr. and there in hearing of his secretary (whom he desired might be admitted to our conference) he entreated me to repeat the form of my invitation and his own answer which (after some discovery of my not best satisfaction that I should be pressed so punctually) I yielded to, and in conclusion had his approbation that all so far was both in carriage and report without exception, but that which now troubled him and made him so to trouble me, was a later procedure of H.M. who (as if the State he represented had either in profession of affection or demonstration of forwardness to do H.M. service, been inferior to any other) had that morning vouchsafed the Fr. Ambr. and not him a solemn invitation. To this (after I had, according to my instructions in case I should encounter such formality, besought him to confess that the Fr. Ambr. had given him that intelligence). I replied that to be plain with him I had no sooner received the message of his desire to speak with me, but conceiving it was to the purpose I now found it, I did repair to my L. Chamberlain with my opinion, and for his farther direction which was this that if the Ven. Ambr. should except against any favour shewed the French beyond him, I should let him know that it was not that H.M. intended a difference in distribution of honour for either more or less ceremonial invitation, but that, if amidst the confusion usual at such festivals, there were any omission, he desired it might be taken as chanceable and not of design, which the better to express I came, I told him, even then to him from my Lo. Chamberlain and so from H.M. with the same order as I had done to the French that morning to invite him. When not satisfied, it seemed, with an errand so in gross, he desired me to deliver particularly and in the same words the invitation I had carried to the other, which, when I had performed, he returned this final answer that since I was a witness of his health, he could not, as others had done, excuse his absence with his sickness, but was desirous H.M. might know (after his humblest and thankfullest acknowledgement) that he took the public honour done him the last year for so substantial a testimony of his princely mind towards him, as in these private solemnities as for him to except against inviting this person or that, whom he saw he was inclined to make his guests at that feast and was loth to overburden it with the presence of others, was to seem to take from H.M. that liberty and pleasure which he had and would ever

study to observe with his best diligence and obedience. With this answer I was parting, when he suddenly stayed me for the clearing of another scruple (*et hinc illae lacrimae*) asking me whether archduke's ambr. were already invited, wherein when I had told I could not directly resolve him, he would needs persuade me I dissembled, and that he would not believe but I had order to discharge that service (having first performed it towards him) in my return to the Court—a persuasion which (as soon as I found it aimed at that he was most jealous of precedence) I easily yielded to and so (holding it small manners to mar a belief of an ambassador's making) I departed.

The same day I was likewise from my L. Chamberlain with the agents of Savoy and Florence, and having invited them both to supper and to the lords' mask after it, the Florentine Sigr. Lotti said that howsoever there was a friendly correspondence between him and Sigr. Gabellione, and that their dispositions might be like enough to keep them from encounters, he must protest for the maintaining of his master's right, wheresoever he met any that would oppose or question it. To this I replied that howsoever his Maj. took no notice of the ranking of any that resided but as agents for their masters my L. Chamberlain had told me that there was a table to be both served and sat at in state as well on the queen's side as the king's, that the first come might make his advantage of either, and for the rest I added that there was no doubt of his Lo. wise providence in their placing at the mask out of distance and danger of disputing. This seemed to satisfy him, so both came, but Sigr. Gabellione (it seems) getting the start and siding more close to the Spanish Ambr. was both at supper and mask the more conspicuous, while the other (with less note not without discretion) kept himself more retired as *sconos [ciuto]*.*

$3\frac{2}{3}$ pp. Copy. Misc. xv, 149.

A[NDRE] PAULL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Feb. 2. Heidelberg.—The treaty between Brandenburg and Saxony is broken again, the former's deputies having offered only money to which the latter will on no account agree, as he has often said. The Bohemian assembly continues at Budweiss where the emperor has been in person. Before he left Lintz Gabor's ambassadors arrived. He would not give them audience but ordered his Council to examine them. Their object was to assure the emperor of their master's desire for friendly relations and to ask for that part of Transilvania now held by him; otherwise the Turk would take it by force. They were roundly abused and like to be arrested, their errand being so audacious and so contrary to the imaginings of the imperialists. In short they want war and a complete breach with the Turk. God grant they do not pay their folly dear and that it be not to the prejudice of Christendom. Those who look deeply into the matter are sure that the pope and

*i.e. incognito. This is apparently a memorandum by Sir Lewis Lewkenor, master of the Ceremonies, written some time after Twelfth Night (Jan. 5 o.s.).

king of Spain are at the bottom of it, thinking by this means to divert the Turk from attacking them by sea. Personally I am sure there is some other mystery and that we must keep a sharp watch when we see them making themselves too strong in that direction. Colonel Schonberg is not yet back. We expect him daily. He has been to the Hague to get the States and Prince Maurice to act as godparents. If the latter come in person, he would be most welcome.

1 p. French ; *trace of seal.* xxxiv, 23.

A. WILLIAMS to ———

1614, Feb. 2. The Hague.—The States General have sent Vandermyle this morning to France as their ambassador extraordinary to urge the king and queen regent to continue the French regiments here and to pave the way for Langerac, Aerssens' successor as ambassador in ordinary. At the request of the East India Company they have sent letters patent under their seal renewing the authority given to the Company on April 24, 1611 to defend themselves against Portuguese and Spaniards who may have done them wrong, provided they first ask for reparation and if that is refused or unduly delayed they may threaten action, and if that fails they may then proceed to arms ; but it must be beyond the cape of Buena Speranza.

News has reached here that our folk have surprised the castle of Mina and that to succour it the king of Spain would cause the equipment of 30 ships of war, proposing to seize some foreign ships for this purpose. That the equipment will be made in such haste that they will complete their requirements on the way out, but they find that they need more sailors. We are daily awaiting confirmation of this and when it comes, speedy succour will be sent to our men and we hope to face the Spaniards with the help of the Moors of the district.

The princess dowager of Orange and Prince Henry of Nassau leave in a fortnight for Heidelberg for the christening of the electoral prince on March 6. His Excellency would have been pleased to go himself, but the States made difficulties and he will be represented by Prince Henry. Schonberg has been here on this business and he left last Sunday.

1½ pp. French. Copy. Misc. vi, 7.

SIR JOHN DIGBY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613-14, Feb. 3., o.s. Madrid.—I have yours of Jan. 3. You will have understood of several ambassrs. sent these years past from the king of Persia to the princes of Christendom, as the two Sherleys and other natural Persians. The two main propositions were, first that the princes would join with the Persians to assail the Turk on their side ; second the bringing of silk and other commodities from Persia direct to Christendom without passing through the dominions of the Turk, thus saving some two million crowns in customs and impositions. This state, after many years' deliberation, has decided to enter into this treaty, being advertised

by certain friars that were in the Persian Court last August that the Persian doth not accept the conditions of peace made by his ambr. with the Turk. They are now sending as ambr. Don Garcia di Silva, an ancient discreet gentleman, with a very rich present. He is to embark at Lisbon and go by Ormus.

There is great preparation of ships and soldiers at Cales, men being drawn from garrison towns in Spain and from Oran and Alarache, and their places supplied with recruits. I conceive their enterprise to be the removing of the Hollanders from the coast of Guinea where they have a fort near the castle of Mina. I think this may bar up the entrance to Mamora that it may no more harbour pirates, which infinitely annoy their coasts. If this succeeds, a part of their forces may be employed to remove our plantation in Bermuda.

I find no resolution yet taken here about the government of those states in the event of the archduke's death.

Calley's case has been hindered by the sickness of some judges.

[*Postscript holograph*.]—I hope shortly to hear that you are Mr. Cottington's fellow at the Council table, as you were fellows in employment.

$\frac{3}{2}$ pp. xxii, 131.

SIR JOHN DIGBY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613[-14], Feb. 3, o.s. Madrid.—I entreat you to turn the enclosed into French, and give them safe conveyance to Monsr. de Athenas.

[*Postscript holograph*.]—I entreat extraordinary secrecy both on your part and whither they go, for otherwise it would be very prejudicial to H.M.'s service.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. xxii, 132.

JOHN WOLLETIUS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Feb. 13. Breda.—David Anel has sent you letters for Alexander and the antagonist which should reach you to-morrow, Friday. Since it went David has learned that he did ill to entrust the packet to this boy, so please send word at once if anything goes wrong, and continue the correspondence by the compère, who can address Sieur Guillaume Conder here. The Alastores have set guards on the roads to catch letters touching the name of Pierre Gail. The two letters mentioned have been duplicated by way of the Hague.

$\frac{2}{3}$ p. French. Misc. vi, 16.

[PIERRE] DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Feb. 4. [Heidelberg].—The receipt from the Hague came yesterday. We daily expect Schonberg back. The emperor is at Budweis, asking for troops to defend Hungary. The archduke Ferdinand does the like with the Estates of Austria at Neustadt in the emperor's name. The Turk patrols the frontier and feels sure of Transilvania. Bethlem Gabor has sent his respects to the

emperor, but keeps another string to his bow, in case of surprise, so he says, as the others have done.

His Maj. has honourably dismissed the Muscovy ambassador and proposes to return to Lintz though little or nothing is said about the diet. The duke of Savoy has an intelligence over the Bernese ; Baron d'Antoine, who was found to have a share in it, has been beheaded. Barberigo, ambr. designate to England, has reached Zurich to treat for an alliance.

1 p. *Holograph, French.* XXI, 173.

J. [DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Feb. 14. Dusseldorf.—Acknowledges letter of 27 Jan. Here there is constant bickering and disputation for communion is the mother of riots. Our Palatine has brought back the same humours besides the great advantages which his new alliance gives him. These cause him to take a higher tone than he used and to be stiff about things which his competitor considers unreasonable, so it seems to me that we are near to an explosion.

Schonberg passed through to-day on his way from England, very well pleased and extolling your great and wise king who, to avoid jealousy between the English and Scots, has named the prince of Anhalt as his proxy at the christening of the little prince of Heidelberg. Schonberg's secretary left the enclosed for you.

1 p. *French.* XXVII, 132.

LIEUTENANT JOHN BONYTHON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Feb. 6. Rotterdam.—Asking that a letter to his captain with a bill of exchange enclosed may be forwarded to Mr. Flude, for moneys that the captain will have want of, and also to be advised of the receipt thereof and of one of a former date sent from the Hague and containing papers that concern the captain much.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Misc. v,* 17.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Feb. 18. Cologne.—I have yours of 10th and forward that for Dickenson. At Dusseldorf is much distrust and annoyance both among the Princes Possessioners and their people, as Hotman's letter enclosed will show.

Two days ago the Palatine of Neuburg passed this way in haste for Bonn to his brother-in-law the archbishop who is piling up a quantity of cash. The differences between the Magistracy and commune of Frankfort are settled. The dukes of Brunswick and Lunenburg have joined the Union. Saxony and Brandenburg are not yet agreed.

1 p. *French.* IX, 7.

DANIEL BUWINCKHAUSEN DE WALLMEROD to
WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Feb. 17. Stuttgart.—My master is lately back from his journey to Wolfenbuttel, having seen at Heidelberg the little

Grand Prince. We have as yet no assurance of the continuation of the diet. We have no great fear this year of serious troubles in the empire. The most obvious peril at present is from the Turk, who according to some would like to attack Vienna. The Count Bucquoy is said to be with the emperor, but is not very welcome to the estates of Austria and Bohemia. There is no sign of an agreement about Juliers. The Chancellor is still at Grenoble to solicit our affairs. Maurissius has sent me copy of the agreement between the Count of Nassau and the Sieur de Race.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. French. *Holograph.* XII, 15a.

CHARLES DE LA FAILLE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Feb. 17. Brussels.—Acknowledges letters of 17 and 25 January. The differences between the Fathers of the Society and the University of Louvain were over the Philosophy lecture introduced by the former at the instance, so they say, of the elector of Cologne, without informing his Highness. This was taken by him in ill part and the lecture was stopped.

Three days ago M. de Famy told me that M. Pratz had asked him if he would accept the embassy of England if it was offered to him by the archduke. I take this as a good sign as Pratz would not put such a question except by order of his Highness.

It looks very much as if the affairs of Savoy and Mantua would take the turn you predict, as Mantua has sent an ambassador to give a full account to their Highnesses. We now have at Court a prince of the house of Anhaut, and they expect one of the house of Saxony. Yesterday a ballet on horseback was performed before their Highnesses in the park by gentlemen of the Court.

$1\frac{1}{3}$ pp. French. *Copy.* Misc. vi, 15.

ANTONY WITHER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Feb. 17. Antwerp.—The Turkish messenger was released on Shrove Tuesday and departed into Holland. On Friday two fine English gentlewomen arrived, who lie at Mr. Burke's and are to help furnish a cloister. By resolution of our king and council all cloths shall be dyed and dressed before transportation,* and those who intend to be ever merchants of cloth and trade beyond the seas must come in by 10 March next and enter their names in our new company who shall be well privileged for effecting so worthy a work. The archduke hath sent to Antwerp that no English cloth shall be brought in after the old passport is expired, and if the passport be not expired before the end of Feb. then all that remains to export to be lost; but by good hap there are but 8 cloths to be brought in. I conceive it is because he heareth the English have bought in their cloth very dear and must consequently sell dear. He will not that his subjects shall be buyers whereby we may make profit of such dear cloth.

*The order was given effect by a proclamation date 25 May. Steele : *Tudor and Stuart Proclamations*, Vol. i, page 135, No. 1144.

Arth. Aynscombe hath demanded Dr. Carrier's trunk of me. I told him that when it was left with mine at Gravesend, to be sent to Flushing, my chest was opened by our searchers and two books, of many, taken out, but I hoped nothing would be found wanting of his. I pray you, in my name, to send a few words to Dr. Hears at Liège with those things I left with you. If he sends to Dr. Paddy he should direct his letter to A. W., English merchant in Antwerp.

1 p. Misc. v, 19.

SIR H[ENRY] PEYTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Feb. 18, n.s. The Hague.—I am let loose from the Brille by the presence of Sir Ed. Conway there, unto whom I have made your request mine which will be answered, I doubt not, as fully as his better enquiry than mine, and memory of many that knew that Lieutenant can afford. That he miss not the point itself unto which you direct your question, I have given him the minute. So soon as I can possibly get it, I will watch the most speedy and safe means to convey it. This bearer, your servant, must not stay so long, and the weather at this time such as I doubt whether it be possible for any messenger to pass unto the Brill. Howsoever no opportunity or diligent care shall be omitted for your most speedy satisfaction. Your news would indeed be more acceptable unto men of my profession if it might import our employments, which we heady instruments court without much examination of causes. But . . . whatever you tell me is welcome, for the assurance it gives of your health, and mine in your esteem of me, not as news but as matter of proof that I would answer you in that kind also if I had means.

The gown men of this state believe your peaceable inclinations. Those of England and France instruct them to do so. But the sword men, some of them no aliens to points of state, do forecast possibilities of abuse. The benefits to be reaped by, or small time won ; not easily admitting errors in the proceeding of a grim enemy that is no kind constrained to attempt ; whereto tendeth the so strait alliances, graces and pensions of Neubourg? What meaneth such a wanton increase of charges as the last year's levies yet held up and by the taking on of Neubourg's troops with the king of Spain's pay increased ; the great sums of money contracted for monthly at Antwerp and Milan, reinforcing of the garrisons, supply of the magazine of Wesel ? All this and much more which you know better, hath an active aspect whatsoever they give out, and the places they hold are of much consequence for the interception of our way into Germany and their own freedom to end over Rhine, and lastly the streightening of these Provinces on that side, to be let go for words fair or foul. They can end that household controversy with Savoy at their pleasure (if it were any other than pretext whereby to levy) so that we conclude they will win time by new treaty until our means of enforcing reason be shortened by time and perhaps other diversion. But they hoped better of France by alliance, and feared England the

less for inward indisposition. I answer they may speed in both for anything yet acted. They only are and may be actors, for they have yielded thereby right, power to take and leave. God will, I hope both awaken our own powers and protect us as he hath done, though in like sort as we have been surprised, the elements only changed, if at last we be not attacked both on sea and land. Thus we discourse perhaps following affection rather than judgment; but for my particular if sure peace might be enjoyed, I should hate myself if I affected the effusion of blood, but we shall be defenders at first, and so long talk till offence may be easily offered to our disadvantage, but I have enough tired you. Smile alone at my arguments, and as your leisure serveth, reform me that am your most assured friend to serve you.

2 pp. *Holograph.* Misc. vi, 21.

DAVID ANEL* to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Feb. 19. I received yours by my little postillion with an intimation that the compère is to come. I strongly suspect G. of some rascality for he has not sent me your letters or written and he even asked the messenger Pietre van Zwinne not to tell me that he had been as far as them and Antwerp. However it is necessary to proceed with great tact and mildness without letting him see that he is suspected. I am much afraid that he has revealed all the affairs of Pierre Gail which he has administered in the past. It matters much to Gail to have knowledge and assurance of it. He has therefore asked me to pray you to send for this fellow and to extract from him very gently the quintessence of him for it is probable that he has been got at at Antwerp by the Alastores and has delivered your letter to them. I should like to know what it contained, to acquaint Gail. For the rest we must not irritate or offend G. for fear of worse, and for the future only trust him with soft words *ad suaviter dissuadendam amicitiam* and not show that we are troubled about him and it will please me to write as soon as possible what he should believe Gail about it. I shall be much surprised if there has not been any rascality.

Gail is progressing but the doctor advises him not to precipitate his departure from here to Alexandre, which his lameness does not yet allow. Owing to the precipitation of the messenger I cannot extend this at present to other affairs, and must leave it to the first opportunity to enlarge upon them. I will let you have, as soon as possible, the contents of the letter of thanks sent to Alexandre.

The packet brought by the little postillion has reached me, but the cover was half open so that the enclosure might have been taken out. However I found it tight closed. This is the last time that I shall employ him. I have sent him this once to make sure of the address of the letter to Alexandre.

1 p. *French.* Misc. vi, 22.

*Endorsed, "from M. de Rebbe."

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Feb. 10. Paris. [Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, page 493].
 2½ pp. v, 96.

[ANDRE PAULL] to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Feb. 10. Heidelberg.—I have yours of Jan. 29. The emperor went in person to Budweiss to ask the Estates to maintain two regiments of foot and 2,000 horse to oppose the Turk for some years and a large sum of money to rebuild the castle at Prague, his ordinary abode, and the frontier places which are in great need of repair. The reply was that he would do better to convene the Estates of his patrimony and others to decide (1) if it were necessary to make war ; (2) what they could contribute. Without this they protest that they are unwilling to embark on so dangerous a war. The Protestants, who are the strongest in that kingdom, are persuaded that to grant his request would be to put a whip in his hands against them. They are scandalised at his not being ashamed to tell them that all the states of Germany contributed at the last diet, when they know the contrary. During this meeting Closel said in a sermon that the Protestants were the cause of all the troubles in Christendom and would in the end cause the Turk to swallow up everyone. Is he not mad to speak ill of us thus when they are most in need of our contributions ?

Archduke Leopold went through Basle on the pretext of visiting a hermitage in Switzerland where there is a *Notre Dame de Miracles*. Some think he will go on to confer with Joab. Last Saturday Wirtemberg was here for two days on his return from Brunswick, a journey which may prove fruitful for us. Archduke Albert disputes with him the title of count of Monpelgard, much to the duke's annoyance. Schonberg has been back three days.

2 pp. French. XXXIV, 55.

THOMAS ALBERY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613[-14], Feb. 11. London.—Expresses gratitude for the pains taken by Trumbull on his behalf. Complains of the unconscionable delays of the archduke's council, grown to the height of 8 years and better. Has spent what he cannot regain for gold (which is time), has consumed his estate, which begins to grow desperate, with suits here and there.

My cousin Cortois writeth to me from Antwerp for money due to him by my bill and promise. Also the boor at Enghien hath arrested 30l. which he should have paid to my said cousin for a debt to me which I assigned to him. It is nothing but a trick to draw me to expense. Embayed in the gulf of adversity I rest only on your bounty for help.

The dressing and the dyeing of cloths goeth forward *pas à pas*. The College at Chelsea is *in statu quo prius*, but Dr. Sucklif, that Reverend Father, saith, as a man would shame his horse being tired, with leading him in his hand, so is he resolved to give a

president [precedent] to others of his coat, viz to give some honourable means to his children, and above the cost he hath already bestowed on the house, he freely imparts the rest of his estate thereon. So at Easter some selected men shall there be resident, that it stand empty no longer for the adversaries of our religion to point at. I hear Henry Balam is gone with a packet to Spain through France. Some say we shall have a parliament shortly but I hear no certain report of any writs yet sent out. My L. Ambr. is attending the Council. I am removing to Westminster, where I have hired a dwelling. I hope I shall have hereafter more means to pursue my business.

$\frac{2}{3}$ pp. I, 113.

[PIERRE] DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Feb. 11. [Heidelberg].—Schonberg arrived last Monday, and has given pleasure to their Highnesses by his report and by the assurance of the king's affection. The emperor is still at Budweiss awaiting the resolutions of the Estates of Bohemia and Austria, as well as the Moravians and Silesians, without whose support he will be troubled to form the army in which Bucquoy is to be *mareschal du Camp*. Our Ecclesiastics contribute cheerfully to their superiors, and are to hold an assembly at Poppard to arrange for their surety and to employ it usefully. The union of parties in France makes the outcome more alarming but I hope the good fortune of the young king will prevail. It seems that the marriage is discredited or less as a pretext, and that the regency is beginning to last too long, for some. You know that the Ambr. Edmondes has gone to England about the treaty which he has in hand. I have just heard that a gentleman named Ausborn is going to inform his Maj. of the exact date of our christening. The sponsors are his Maj. and the States.

1 p. French. Holograph. xxi, 138.

F. LISFELT to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Feb. 21. Malines.—Thanks for two packets received. Asks that the enclosed may be added to that for Heidelberg. With regard to his own affairs, Mme. de Mansfelt has succeeded in getting the sealing of the decree postponed until after the Easter holidays. If it is not sealed then, will appeal to the archduke, using T.'s assistance.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. French. Misc. v, 24.

ANTONY WITHER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Feb. 21. Antwerp.—I received of Mr. Newport yesterday 500 gilders, 300 sent by ordinary post of Breda to Petro Gail and the other 200 I send you by the ordinary of Brussels. I hear from my advocate Hornebeck that our process against Jackett is won with our costs. I would ask Thymon to see that the charges are speedily taxed, lest I should lose them as well as the principal.

A foul murder was committed here last night, a merchant named Papenbrooke being run through as he was going home about 10 in the evening. It is not so much as imagined who should do it. I wrote you some 5 days since. If my presence be required at Brussels I will come as soon as Thymon advises me, for I would gladly have our suit "tot principall" against Jackett were followed in the Town House of Brussels.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. v, 25.

Sir THOMAS EDMONDES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613[-4], Feb. 12. London.—I entreat you to have special care of this enclosed packet to the duke of Bouillon under the cover of Mr. Blancke's. It is of special importance. I am so newly arrived and so tormented with business as I must be excused for not writing at more length, especially as I am instantly to attend the lords whom his Maj. hath appointed to hear my relation of that which I have negotiated in the marriage treaty, against which I have here found so great an opposition, and our Court so much divided in faction as, being absent, I could not have believed, but his Maj. sheweth to be very well affected to concluding the match. I will further take order with Mr. Moore for the cancelling of my letters patents of the clerkship of the Council.

[Postscript].—After I had finished this, I received yours by your servant together with the enclosed.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. xxiv, 109.

JOHN KENDRICK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613[-4], Feb. 12. London.—These lines are only to accompany the bearer, Jacob de Somere, who, if your side be not in default, has so wrought that I hope the business will be brought to the wished end. After a long and tedious suit unto the lords we procured licence to treat with him. I see no difficulty over the 4 articles which I sent you, except our requirement of the free exercise of our religion in our English house, which it seems he hath no power to yield, as he says we never had it in those parts. But I see our Company will be so strict upon that point that unless it be condescended unto by them or that you by letters to the Council or to my ld. archbishop can procure a command not to stand so much upon that point, I doubt the pains we have taken will come to nothing. But this point being accommodated I would hope to draw all other things to agreement although there be a great doubt of difference in some others. I refer the rest to de Somere's relation.

I have yours of the 3rd and am sorry John Brownlowe's abolition goeth so slowly forward. I cannot but wonder at it for far greater crimes have been so easily procured. We could not make the attestation sent you larger than it was. I hope it will be sufficient and that ere long you will prevail.

1 p. Misc. v, 18.

SIR THOMAS LOWE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613[-4], Feb. 12. London.—Apologises for not having answered the letter sent by Mr. Desomers. Has given him his best furtherance in the things he was to propound from the town of Antwerp and will continue to do so, thinking exceedingly well of the project he undertaketh. Till better opportunity be offered, things must stand as they do.

$\frac{2}{3}$ p. Misc. v, 20.

GABRIEL COLFORD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613[-4], Feb. 12 [endorsement]. Madrid.—Acknowledges letters of 13 Jan. The business remains in the same state as when I wrote last; it is at a stand till all the judges be well and ready to come to counsel again. My ld. amb. hath gotten order upon order for speedy dispatch and the president of *Hacienda* giveth him as much satisfaction in words as he can desire, but he can do nothing till the *pleyto* be ended. So we live in expectation till Almighty God bring it to some end. I entreat you and Mr. Wake, not as from me but from yourselves, to beseech my ld., as soon as sentence is given, to procure us some of the money on account of the capital to relieve our present necessities, for I have some suspicions Mr. Calley will not willingly yield to it. Without some such succour neither Mr. Wake nor myself can hold out.

I am heartily sorry for the indisposition of the archduke. May God send him long life, for he would be much missed. I am no less sorry for the departure of the count of Buquoy towards Germany and that there is such appearance of war, for I wish all the world would live quietly till we had our money; the least expenses that way would hinder much our payment.

I thank you much for the copy of the proclamation about cloth. I should be exceeding glad both states would come to some good agreement for trade, for some here are of opinion the course now taken will bring no commodity to either.

The king's children, who have been sick of small pox and measles, are now well again. The young queen was very much visited with small pox and some think it will stay her going to France this spring as was intended.

1 p. Misc. v, 21.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Feb. 24. Cologne.—This is to enclose one from Mr. Secretary New. The syndic of this town is lately back from the Imperial Court with mandates against the builders of Mulheim, in accordance with which the Fiscal will arrive to take proceedings against them. The Princes Possessors have been informed hereof, and write to Mulheim to continue *opus inchoatum*. The emperor has proposed at Budweis to maintain two regiments of foot and 2,000 horse for 5 years, taxes on beer to pay the debts of the late emperor and those since incurred, and a like sum for

the rebuilding of forts and of the castle of Prague 50,000 dalers, and an *ayuda di costa* for the expenses of his Court.

1 p. French. IX, 9.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613[–4], Feb. 14. Vlushing.—Yours by Capt. Blunt I received on Friday. It was all I have had from you this month. We have nothing certain from France. I had the first knowledge thereof of any man in Zeland from Calais on Wednesday and on Thursday it was confirmed from Antwerp. Till I hear of it from you or from England, I shall go but lamely in my belief. We are budgeting still upon the redemption of the cautionary towns. When it happeneth we may go sleep, for no prince nor state will then care a button for us. Such are our miserable wants in England, both in our finances and our affections, to procure the common good as that we are made but the subject of discourse unto all other nations. God amend all. I have heard nothing of Ireland for this fortnight or more.

Postscript: Captain Blunt shipped yesterday for London.

1 p. *Holograph*. XXXIX, 64.

ANTONY WITHER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Feb. 25, Tuesday. Antwerp.—Acknowledges letter of 22 Feb., and a former one with enclosures for Flushing and Rowlands. Forwards "your ballinckschapp,"* 2 obligations and his procuration touching the arrest to be done upon "Bloomart's" money in the *Chambre de Countes*. Asks for expedition as fears he has already suffered from delay. Also sends enclosure just received from Sir J. Throckmorton. Hopes to see Trumbull in Brussels next week. Asks Trumbull to advise Mr. Straten to deal fairly and honestly with him. Hears there will shortly be a proclamation concerning cloth; "our commissioners have called before them our Dutchmen and made them an offer of it, who have refused it."

$\frac{2}{3}$ p. Misc. v, 26.

THE SAME to THE SAME.

[1614, Feb. 25]. Jardine hath deferred paying the money till 14 days after it is due and now declares he will have Mrs. Brooksbys and Mr. Thoris to send on a procuration to receive the money before he will pay it me. Let it be done that I may send you the money.

$\frac{1}{4}$ p. Misc. v, 32.

SIR THOMAS LEEDES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Feb. 16. Placett.—Captain Blunt, who hath been with me this Shrovetide, shall bring your book. I am but a young housekeeper here, and could not entertain one that presents your person in such sort as I wish, otherwise I could have wished Mrs.

*Ballingschap is Dutch for exile, proscription.

Trumbull and yourself here to eat a fritter ; but the summer draws near and I shall then hope to see you both.

$\frac{1}{2}$ sheet. *Holograph.* xxix, 9.

JOHN PACKER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613[-4], Feb. 16. Newmarket.—On receipt of your former letter I began with my Id. touching the 100,000 cr. but he answered nothing neither had I opportunity to follow that or the other points of that letter. Now on receipt of your last I showed him the acquittance. He told me the money should be paid out of hand. Then I moved him again touching your extraordinaries (which Mr. More advised me to suspend till Candlemas were past upon some expectation of settling businesses) whereto he answered that you were shortly to return to exercise your place here, and then you might solicit it yourself. And by that I gathered out of his speech the occasions of your revocation were your desire of serving H.M. here, and the necessity of your attendance in that place. For the first I answered, having been informed of your mind by Mr. More, that you did not desire to serve here more than abroad but wheresoever you might do H.M. best service, and added that now his lp. might see you had settled a good course in those parts, whereunto another being a stranger in mine opinion could not do so good service ; for the other I answered that your coming over could not advance H.M.'s service in that place, which was well discharged by those that exercised it already, who are more than can well live by it. On this he said he would speak with the king again in that point. I have since every day watched for some convenient opportunity to enter into speech of that business again, whereunto I have another reason to add, which I presume will be sufficient to divert it, and to remember the other points of your letter, saving for your extraordinaries, which, I think, it were best to let alone until this be over, wherein I will entreat Sir T. Edmondes' help, if he thinks fit, when we return to London.

1 p. Seal. Misc. vi, 18.

HARRY BROWNE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Feb. 17. Antwerp.—“ Your friend Brown is come to Antwerp who would . . . speak with you about matters of importance, and doth expect to see you with the next boat after receipt hereof.”

$\frac{1}{2}$ sheet. Misc. vi, 19.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Feb. 17. Paris. [Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, page 495.]

2 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp. v, 97.

ANTONY WITHER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Feb. 27, Thursday. Antwerp.—I received your letter by Clarke this morning and was sent on by diligence of a horseman

named Peter, who formerly served the treasurer Robiano. The other for Flushing is also delivered. The gent. at Breda acknowledges receipt of the 300g. No doubt you have heard that Harry Baalam is your post for Spain. I hope my letter of 4 days since has reached you.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. v, 31.

[PIERRE] DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Feb. 18. [Heidelberg].—Acknowledges letter of 12/22 inst. The Estates of Bohemia, Austria, Moravia and Silesia are not eager for war on any pretext of its being defensive. So I think the outcome will not be so great as those who would like to see us perish would wish. Le Sieur is at Prague. Our Catholic Leaguers have had an assembly about Aachen. Those of Bavaria and *hauts quartiers* will meet at Dunckelsbütel. Time will show their plans. Savoy keeps those of Berne and Geneva in alarm, but they are well warned. There is a talk of captains being engaged in Franche Comté, but their master is not mentioned. The French malcontents have met at Sedan and again at Fismes and have drawn up a manifesto. Mr. Reuter and our midwife, to whom I have entrusted the letter, leave this morning.

1 p. *Holograph. French.* xxi, 174.

THOMAS NEWPORT to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Feb. 18. Antwerp.—I have yours by Mr. Wither with your bill of exchange for 50l. st. I will follow your order in paying it to Mr. Wither when he shall call for it but I cannot be as good as my promise to send you some marchpain in regard it is not so good as I expected, but I have something else to send Mrs. Trumbull instead thereof. The news from Middelburg is that H.M. will have a trial made of the dyeing of cloth; therefore will have warning given to all the companies in London that what will may come into the new company betwixt this and 10 March next.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph.* Misc. vi, 20.

PIERRE GAIL* to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Feb. 28. Breda.—I wrote to you ten days ago of the trouble I was in about the fault committed by Guislain in not having sent me the letters you gave him, which I fear he misused. I have heard from Sieur compère and answered praying him to remember me to your lp. I am going on to-morrow to Hague where my affairs require some stay under the pretext of my arrest and imprisonment, which I shall cause to last for a coup d'état. It is necessary to make use of many devices in order to deliver a powerful attack on the Alastors, who have a grudge against me for having made known their very great secrets and designs, the knowledge of which is very useful to all ruling

*Endorsed: "from M. de Rebbe."

princes for the security of their dominions. Before then address me at Antony Wither's, if he is at Antwerp, or at Sieur Iseroles'. [I pray you to insert these words : " I have no doubt that Prince Maurice will give you every facility in your affairs, out of respect for the king of Great Britain, my master "],* so that I may show the letter to him or to his secretary. See that your letters are always well sealed and securely addressed to Mr. Antony Wither.

I have not yet been to see my wardrobe (*hardes*) as I have suffered so much from this cold weather. I will look about to find some souvenir for the mistress of Wolletius before I cross the sea, which may be in April or May. Nevertheless hold me as one of your most devoted friends. I have written letters of genuine thanks. I will give up everything to serve the safety of Alexandre and his house, never doubting his regard. I have asked the antagonist to take care that I have a word from Alexandre to the great captain, to the end that he may have me in his protection here.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph. Seal. French. Misc. vi, 25.*

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613[–14], Feb. 19, o.s. Dusseldorf.—I have yours of Jan. 23 and 31. I know not what business Markham had at Brussels other than his particular. He is now at Bon. Our Palatine hath not yet acknowledged his young kinsman of Brandenburg as joint possident and governor. He demandeth an approbation under the hand of the electress his mother, of the power conferred by his father on him, both for himself and her. He adds other points, but the Brandenburg commissioners refuse to treat concerning the installation of their young master here, and complain of the use of the chapel in the court by the Palatine's lady without notice given, and of the Jesuits' preaching there and in the town church. The worst of all is that there seems little hope of composing any controversy by reason of the alienation between the two princes. They hold separate tables, seldom appear together, and have guards of muskets.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. xxii, 63.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613[–14], Feb. 19. Vlushing.—I had yours of 11th three days ago. I cannot yet understand how we in England frame ourselves to understand that great business of France. Touching Mons. Van der Myle's going to France, the enclosed will tell you all I know. We have had a rumour of the death of the d. of Lorraine. I hear that Condé and the other princes with him have written to Aerssens to desire him to repair to them to be employed in their service. These people have not only refused to admit the coming unto them of your Peckius, but also a later offer made to them of another personage of more eminence, to

*The square brackets are in the text.

persuade them to consult touching a general peace. We say that we are not quite ready to speak thereof and when we are, we must speak with the k. of Spain and not with the archdukes.

$\frac{1}{2}$ pp. *Holograph.* XXXIX, 66.

NEHEMIAS BROWNLOWE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Feb. 20. Ghent.—I have now been in England only to see if matters went so well with my brother as he advised me. I find, God be thanked, accordingly. He hopes to see you within a month at Antwerp. He had been here sooner but is troubled with a paltry wench who pretends marriage with him, but next week he doubts not to get rid of her and presently after to be married and then to come over to his old sweetheart.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Misc.* v, 23.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, March 3. Cologne.—The ill feeling between the Princes Possessioners of Juliers is not small, and it is to be feared the Jesuits will fan the sparks into a blaze if they can. It is to be feared that the general combustion of these provinces will follow by the differences between the princes and the open intelligence of one of them with the opposite party, where I doubt if he will find as much as he will surely lose on the side which he is abandoning. By the imperial mandate the Mulheimers are fined 100,000 gold marks, and ordered again to demolish their buildings under pain of the ban.

1 p. *French.* ix, 11.

FRANCOIS D'AERSSEN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, March 4. Hague.—Acknowledges letter of 26 Feb. I send it express as the times call for circumspection. I esteem your assurance of friendship highly, both on your own account and from what M. Edmonts has told me of your integrity, and I desire to reciprocate. If the duke of Bouillon happens to send me news occasionally, I ask you to send it under cover addressed to M. de Witte, procureur in the Cour Provinciale of Holland.

1 p. *French.* i, 68.

SIR THOMAS LEEDES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Feb. 22. Placett.—Captain Blunt by whom I desired to answer your letters hasted for England, which held me a day or two and I then took a cold that made me unfit for anything. You ask my opinion of the distribution of offices among the lords, but my retired life intends no state business, being thereunto called by the undeserved affronts my ld. of Caunter. heretofore unjustly cast over me. My opinion therefore is that this match hath made my ld. Chamber. powerful, and therefore an exchange of offices likely to proceed, but why my ld. of Wooster should be High Steward, or my ld. of Northampton forgotten, I cannot well understand, unless nothing will content the one in lieu of his

mastership of the Horse but so eminent a place, and that for the other should be some gall grown between the uncle and the nephew for which I should be exceeding sorry, yet do fear it. . . That Sir Thomas Edmondes' return in England doth promise advancement of the match between France and us, I am of your mind, but who this Sir Edw. Wotton should be that supplies his place, I cannot imagine, there being no Sir Edw. but the Lord Wotton, who being a Privy Councillor and formerly employed in his Ambassages, will hardly . . . become a "legger," and I should rather judge it Sir Henrie Wotton, his brother, once "legger" in Venice, but that I must yield to your intelligence.

1 p. *Holograph.* xxix, 10.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613, Feb. 23. Paris.—I have yours of 11th by ordinary and of 18th by Berruyer, whose departure back is so sudden as I shall be forced to be brief. I thank your congratulations for my particular, but the quality of my condition is no other than before.

* * *

Desdiguères hath lately written to the queen giving assurances of his devotion to the king's service but giving her to understand that he found many things in Condé's remonstrance that deserved to be weighed. He entreated her to let a gentleman pass to the prince, which she promised him to do.

Lady Edmondes would know what 300 or 400 aigrettes of the finest will cost in your parts, to wear upon the head.

Postscript: Yesterday we had the first news from my ld. amb. since his arrival in England. He found a great contradiction in the lds. of the Council against the marriages, and especially against some points thereof; but it seemeth the same did chiefly proceed from the discontentment they had that they were not sooner made acquainted with the matter. His lp. hopeth that his Maj.'s resolutions will overrule their contradictions. [The rest of the letter is printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii. page 496.]

3 pp. v, 98.

ANDRE PAULL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Feb. 24. Heidelberg.—Acknowledges letters of 14 and 19. France serves on this occasion as the stage whereon plays will be performed of which the peril might be common to all Christendom; so every one has his eyes fastened on it to note its beginning and progress according to which affairs there will assume their character. The French ambassador resident here* tells us little and that, naturally, is in favour of his master. We shall therefore be grateful for your copy of the manifesto which neither his Highness nor any one here has seen.

*M. de Sainte Caterine.

Yesterday a great personage sent word here that the sentence of the ban against *Aix* is intended and ready to be signed by the emperor. The Archduke *Albert* and *Cologne* are to enforce it. If this is true it will start the conflagration, for there could be no more certain sign of our enemies' hatred. The *States* and *Brandenburg*, if they are wise, will not keep their arms folded. *Treves* has had an assembly of his Estates at which, under the pretext of assisting, *Cologne* and *Mayence* have had their ambassadors, doubtless to negotiate the affairs of their League.

We shall soon have the emperor's ambassador, Count Sulk, here to persuade his Highness to agree to the grant made by the Catholics at Ratisbon. We should be triple idiots if we consented, as it would be a rod for our own backs. As to the pretext of war against the Turk I may tell you that we consider Klesel wicked and perfidious enough to do what you suggest in yours. It may well be that the emperor has an understanding with the Turk that they will not injure each other, so that our own money may be used against us. However there is no sign that the Turk would join the one from whom he has most to fear, in order to hurt us.

The letters for Chapman are delivered. Le Sieur, who was on his way to England, has been ordered to return to the imperial Court, to negotiate there for some time, though he would rather go home, after dancing attendance so long on such tiresome and discourteous persons.

2 pp. French. The words in italics deciphered. xxxiv, 57.

[PIERRE] DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Feb. 25. [Heidelberg].—Acknowledges letter of the 19th. We have not yet had the manifesto of the princes, and rarely get news, as a strict watch on packets is kept at Metz. The queen is levying Swiss troops and is trying to treat with the princes separately. God grant these troubles do not lead France into her past disorders, for it is to be feared, from the experience of the last war, that many would practise the same trade to their advantage. The estates of Prague will not hear of a contribution to the war till after full deliberation in the general assembly of all the provinces attached to the crown. Mulheim is threatened with ban and actual execution. Aix fears the same. His Maj. has to act thus to remove the opinion of the Papists that he is not too partial to them. There is an assembly at Baden to settle the differences between Berne and the bishop of Bâle, the right of way demanded by Spain and the various designs of Savoy.

1 p. Holograph. French. xxi, 175.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613[-4], Feb. 25. London.—Since my last I have been continually exercised in labouring to give the lords satisfaction touching the articles of the treaty, whom I found more averse thereunto than I could have imagined, they complaining very much amongst other things that the treaty should be so far

advanced without their privity; but I hope that time will surmount those difficulties. I am now preparing to go to Royston to confer with his Maj. further about that business, where I will take the best opportunity I can to deal with him concerning the points mentioned in your letters; but all businesses of that nature do so much suffer for the want of a Secretary, who *ex officio* should take care thereof, and my ld. of Somerset is so oppressed with multiplicity of affairs, as you are not to marvel if you receive not such satisfaction as were to be wished. I would the public penury were not so great as it is, that you might receive your demand for allowance of money disbursed in extraordinary occasions, but you shall have my furtherance therein. Touching your revocation, since my coming I have heard the same report that Mr. Crane hath been an earnest suitor for your place, as Sir Henry Wotton for mine at Paris, but I know not how they will dispose of you or me. At my coming from Royston I shall be able to judge better, but I can assure you that your services are very well approved here, wherof my ld. of Canterbury and others have spoken very favourably to me.

Your patent for the clerkship is dispatched. I have thanked Sir R. Winwood for his kindness to you. He and Sir T. Lake are in competition for the place of secretary, and the opposition is not small which is made against them by their several friends. Parliament which is shortly to assemble will, it is thought, procure a resolution in this long suspended choice and a settling in many other businesses.

Touching the advertisement given you of an intelligence between the emperor, the House of Austria and the Grand Signor against the Transilvanians and their joining against the United Princes of Germany, I concur in your opinion that it carryeth little likelihood of truth.

I have now received your letters of the 16th with the enclosed from Sedan.

2 pp. xxiv, 110.

F. LISFELT to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Feb. 25/Mch. 7. Malines.—I have yours with my master's packet. Please address the enclosed with yours of Heidelberg.

½ p. French. Misc. v, 27.

CAPT. J. DELAHOYD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Feb. 26. Herintals.—Here is no news, only the cavalry shall be paid their *rematto* next March, which I am very glad of, hoping ourselves to be paid soon after. I pray you write me how my cousin Shelton doth, what he has done in my business, when we shall be restored to our pensions or whether the wars go forward in Germany or any other place. I pray you direct your letters to Father Cary or to Fergus Donell, to the Irish College, Antwerp, hard by St. James' church.

½ p. Misc. v, 28.

J. D[ICKENSON] to [SIR THOMAS EDMONDSES].

1613-4, Feb. 26 o.s. Dusseldorf.—[The original letter is in the British Museum, *Stowe MSS.* Vol. clxxiv, No. 76.]

$\frac{2}{4}$ pp. Copy. Misc. v, 141.

JOHN PACKER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613[-4], Feb. 26. Newmarket.—I have renewed the argument with my ld. beginning with the 50*l.* out of the privy purse ; but though he take order for it now, it will not be paid till the king returns to London. That will, I think, be enough to meet with the party whom you have appointed to receive it. The other 30*l.* his lp. would have paid out of the exchequer, and I will remind him at the same time of the other quarter, shortly due.

The pardon for Rathe shall be signed, but that for Bathe the king will not grant. After these points I spoke of the other matter, alleging that by reason of the uncertain state of the archduke's health it would not be seasonable to make a new supplication. He replied that the archduke was now out of danger. Granting that, I said it were a great incongruity in matter of state to send an agent, the other having an ambassador, and if these princes shed anything upon their points they would not give audience to him that should be sent. Resp. it was no more incongruity than before, you being agent when they have had an amb. here all this while. I said you were left there by the last amb., with the archd.'s liking and it was tolerable to continue you thus for many reasons. Resp. if they thought it any scorn to themselves they might revoke their amb. and leave an agent in his place. This was the conclusion, whereupon you may conclude what is like to be done. I thought it unfit to press anything touching your extraordinaries, for if you come home the business will be better done, wherein you may be sure of my assistance. If not, I will resume to solicit it as I would do anything for myself.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. Misc. v, 29.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, March 9. Cologne.—I have yours of Feb. 26th and 3rd inst. with the manifesto of the disaffected French princes, a copy of which I send to Dickenson. The Palatine of Neuburg, who is now in touch with the Catholics, to show his obedience to the emperor, has pulled down part of the ramparts of Mulheim and stopped the building at which the good folk are much troubled. The prince of Brandenburg, saying that honour and conscience forbid him to abandon those who relied on the word of the late marquis, has written everywhere and specially to the States General in favour of the builders, assuring the Mulheimers on the word of a prince that he will support them and guarantee them against all penalties.

Yesterday Prince Henry of Nassau left for Heidelberg with

150 horse. The Estates of Bohemia at Budweiss refused a contribution for war against the Turk, saying that it was not necessary, and that if it were, they did not want any Spaniards, Italians, or Wallons to take part in it. The emperor, seeing that he could do no more, left for Linz and thence for Vienna and Presburg, where he has ordered a fresh assembly of the Estates of Hungary.

2 pp. French. ix, 13.

J. DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613[-4], Feb. 27, o.s. Dusseldorf.—You must have heard of the emperor's new thunder against Mulheim. Our Palatine's proceeding shows the care he hath to avoid the imputation of disobedience.

½ p. xxii, 64.

[ARTHUR] AYNSCOMBE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Feb. 28. Antwerp.—I salute you with a few *baroque* idle lines to accomplish your command. The failing of Prior[?] and Leonardo Bontempi, Florentines whereof, resident in this town *Grand dominator et barquetador del Compte of Southampton* when he was here, drowns the discourse of the French business.

Our king has written another letter to the Lord Mayor about the dyeing business, requiring the names of all such as will enter in it, together with the sum they will adventure in it to be expressed by the 10th March so that now the metal is put to the touchstone, for a resolution will be taken according to the number or quantity of men and money that shall be nominated. But our comp. having received fresh matter from our bretheren of Hamburg, have petitioned another hearing about it, which was granted, but what ease that last gasp will do us we must expect a little time before we shall know.

¾ p. Holograph. Misc. vi, 24.

SIR THOMAS LEEDES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Feb. 28. Placett.—I have not had a letter from my son, Sir John Leedes, of Jan. 8, which was in a packet of 8 Jan. directed to you. Please make enquiry after it. I omitted to tell you in my last what Mr. Sacvill wrote, but it was only of masques, at the Court at Christmas, and of the king and queen going to Audley End for some days to be entertained at my lord chamberlain's charge.

1 p. Holograph. xxix, 1.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613[-4], Feb. 28. Vlushing.—Yours of 20th I had on 26th. These long and strong east winds have hindered our passage, and I have nothing from England these 10 days. I cannot learn what judgment we make of these French troubles, and until our master doth discover his intention therein, we shall go but lamely in our judgments thereof; as for these States they will proceed

both secretly and subtly in all actions of this kind, and it shall go hard if (on both sides) they make not some advantage unto their own businesses therout. They are already great enough. You hear how they enter upon that business of the Greenland fishing against us. It is high time our master and some other of his friends and allies look into them if they go on still with their conclusions, to become the sole arbitrators of all their neighbours' actions. We are now again consulting about the opening of the Sheld, but this is yet so young as that cannot speak anything certainly thereof, but if they conclude to open it, it were more than needful that H.M. had his garrison here reinforced, for by how much more we shall thereby make them rich and so more potent, we shall by so much the more find them contemptuous of us and malicious against us. Of these things were I but one half-hour with you, I should discourse it, which you would find strange to hear, but we must have our patience and take what God pleaseth to lay upon us and judge that our sins have deserved far greater punishments than these. There is at present with us very much that is much amiss. I confess that from you I have all that is certain and fresh from these French parts. Write to me often.

Even now as I was writing, the Irish gentlewoman brought me yours concerning herself. Once for all be assured that it is not and shall not be in my power that you shall not have power to command for I wish unto you as unto myself and will ever be heartily glad of any good that may befall unto you as unto any friend I have in the world, and this by the way. I pray you let no such opinion possess you that you and I must come to an account for so small a matter, as is the value of a pound of tobacco ; if you love me, let me hear no more thereof, and yet if you forbear to call upon me freely from henceforth for such small kindnesses, I shall think that you spare only because you will not so freely love. Fail not therein.

You shall herewith receive a pound of the best tobacco that this place doth afford.

2 pp. *Holograph.* xxxix, 68.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to KING JAMES I.

1613-4, Feb. 28. About three years since your maj. commanded your resident here to aid Col. Boyde to obtain justice against the corporations of Bruges and the Franc for the sum of 5400*l.* due for services in Flanders during the late wars. He has obtained 3 sentences against his adversaries, declaring the debt good, and 400*l.* adjudged to him as part payment. Nevertheless, notwithstanding the Colonel's endeavours to compound with them by way of amity and to recover his own by way of justice, they stop their ears, not because they have any just ground to doubt his right, but for that the Col. being a stranger, they rely upon their favour and power in this Court. Some of them have not made dainty to boast that they would ruin him, force him by want of means to relinquish the suit and eternise the process by

incidents and evasions. This would indeed redound to their advantage ; the Col. sees that the magistrates and officers employed to follow the suit against him have great allowance made them out of the public treasury whereas he cannot live in these parts without insupportable expenses. Finding no other means left to attain the end of this tedious process the Col. humbly implores your Maj.'s favour and support for the recovery of those moneys which are due by obligation, purchased with his own blood and the lives of sundry other your Maj.'s subjects whose widows and orphans do yet live in your Maj.'s dominions in great want.

2 pp. Draft. Min. II, 40.

An inventory of the obligations I have received of Col. David Boyde, which I unravelled the 28 day Feb. 1613 st. Ang., with undertaking to restore it to him or his heirs. Dated at Brussels and signed by Trumbull.

4 pp. Misc. VII, 134.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to the LORDS OF THE COUNCIL.

1613[14], March 1. Brussels.—In obedience to your lordships' commands to deal with these princes on behalf of Thomas Albery, of London, merchant, for the recovery of certain debts, I delivered his process last September to M. van Achle, reporter thereof in the archduke's Privy Council, the archduke himself being absent at Marimont ; but I have not been able hitherto either to obtain a sentence in his favour or any definite answer. It would seem that they mean to detain him in an endless labour, as though he has pleaded for above three years, the representations made on his behalf by Sir Thos. Edmondes and myself have not prevailed. His claims are esteemed by his counsel, learned in the laws of the land, to be founded on equity and justice. They find it strange that his party, under colour of furnishing money to the archdukes for aids, should be protected against paying their debts to the subjects of foreign princes. The cause still remains undetermined in the archduke's privy Council and is daily pressed to end it by my solicitation. It may please your lps. to take consideration thereof and such further order for the poor man's relief as you may find most excellent.

2½ pp. Draft. Min. II, 8.

R. GORING to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613[-4] March 1 o.s. Vienna.—Salutations, the bearer being about to return from the imperial Court to the archdukes.

½ sheet. Misc. V, 56.

JEAN BAPTISTE ISERROELS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, March 11. Breda.—My present case is *verba et voces preterea nihil*, but I hope that my wretched condition in my

exile will give some reasonable consideration to prevent what your lp. pretends to do *par voie extraordinaire*, not without complete loss of my reputation which I have upheld up to the present. However I promise faithfully to come shortly to your quarters to discharge my obligation, with thanks, and to serve according to my poor ability.

Pier Gaill left on the 1st for the Hague, and told me to address letters to Rotterdam until further order. I will send yours to him for tomorrow.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. French. Misc. v, 40.

FRANCOIS D'AERSSEN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, March 12. The Hague.—I sent you the reply to the duke of Bouillon's packet of 22 Jan., and as he tells me you are taking charge of those that I write to him, I am sending this second one, asking you to take care that it goes safely, as I am advised that there are some who would like to make it go astray. So I ask you to send them to me addressed to M. Witte, procureur in the Cour provinciale of Holland. If you hear what the princes are doing I should like to be informed, but it is important that M. du Preaux should not know anything about your communication with M. de Bouillon, for that is what he is specially charged to look for.

1 p. French. i, 69.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, March 3. Paris.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, page 498].

3 pp. v, 99.

ANDRE PAULL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, March 3. Heidelberg.—Owing to my brother-in-law's death I shall be absent from the christening festivities. Your king thinks the ceremonies should be postponed until Easter, but Prince Henry of Nassau, amb. of the States Gen., is already on the way and expected to arrive here the day after to-morrow, so it will be difficult to change the appointed date, and I feel sure his Maj. will not take this ill.

1 p. French. Seal. xxxiv, 24.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613[-4], March 4. Venice.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, page 500.]

3 pp. xv, 39.

CAPT. F. CONWAY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, March 14, n.s. Saumur.—Asks his "favourable conveyance of their letters."

$\frac{1}{2}$ sheet. Misc. vi, 28.

[PIERRE] DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, March 4, o.s. [Heidelberg].—The administrator arrived yesterday. This afternoon will come the P. of Anhalt; he will be met as the king's representative. To-morrow we expect Prince Henry, representing the States and P. Maurice. We shall give them good cheer, but know not whether any gentleman will come from England. They are beginning to speak of the diet again but in very vague terms. Archduke Leopold shifts from place to place to look for it. Lorraine declares himself neutral in the French business but does not forget to send his company of ordonnance. The queen is arming, and yet through de Thou is offering satisfaction to the princes. In Switzerland they are settling some differences of the smaller cantons and the affairs between the bishop of Bale and Berne. Bohemia and Hungary do not want war. If the means for waging it only come from the empire, it will not last long. We are anxious about Juliers because of the increasing differences between the Possessors; that is the real danger of setting us by the ears.

1 p. *French. Holograph.* xxi, 139.

GERMAIN MARSHAM to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613[-4], March 4. London.—According to the directions in your letters of 10 Feb. I have got your pattern finished. Mr. More has it. I hope to let you have a copy next week. John Packer is newly come and I have spoken with him for the 50*l.* He says he has spoken with his lord for you and hath order for the 50*l.* to be paid presently out of the privy purse, and there shall be something more than 50*l.* set down because of the charges. He will speak to his lord again about your extraordinaries, so that you may have your money presently. Mr. More hath this day paid the 300*l.* for Sir Thos. Edmondes. Your money out of the exchequer I cannot yet get, for Mr. Beugly is away from London. Sir T. Edmondes went on Monday last to Royston. To-morrow the king will be at London and I think Sir Thomas will come with him. Lord Harenton died last Sunday. Capt Jn. Blunt is troubled about words spoken beyond seas; my ld. of Canterbury hath committed him. He is to answer before the king. Before he was in trouble he bought a great deal of broad cloth for clothes and as soon as he was in trouble his man stole this and as much money as he could get. Sir Thomas Howard my ld. chamberlain's second son, is to be married at Easter to Lord Burle's eldest daughter. Parliament goes forward; Sir Thomas Lowe is chosen speaker, and Mr. Toursom and Mr. Fuller for burgesses. Sir T. Lowe is one of the knights. The recorder stood for the other but the citizens refused him because he is the king's sergeant, so there is one to be chosen in his place. Mr. Albery is come from Grenhife and now dwells hard by Westminister. I enclose a letter for Sir Edw. Parham with a bill of exchange for 40*l.* upon Mr. Wm. Hobson.

1 p. *Misc. v. 1.*

DANIEL SKYNNER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, March 15. Antwerp.—I have decided to settle in England, and with this half March my house being expired I go out of it on Monday, and have sold most of my household stuff not convenient to carry with me. In the mean time I am to be at my wife's father's. Send me a note of moneys paid out for me, for my law business and others. I am likewise to do you good for a firkin of soap which Harry left long since at my house. If you can remember anything else I pray you put it down. The piece of stuff you had I have paid for it 14*l.* 16*s. st.* How much black cloth you had of me is now out of my remembrance. Look it over at your leisure. I am sorry the time hath been so ill with me that I cannot show my thankfulness as you have deserved.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph.* xxxvi, 91.

KING JAMES I to the STATES GENERAL.

1613[–4], March 6, o.s.—Concerning the settlement of religious differences. [There is a copy in *S.P. Holland*, Vol. LXIX.]

2 pp. *Copy. French and Dutch.* Misc. v, 36.

SIR THOMAS LEEDS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, March 6. Placett in Lovaine.—A letter from Mr. Sackveill tells of the marriage of the lord of Roxberow with Lady Jane Dromon and of the queen feasting the king and all his court at Somerset House with divers shows and much triumph. I will see you at Brussels before many days pass.

$\frac{1}{2}$ sheet. *Holograph.* xxix, 2.

THOMAS SHELTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, March 6. Paris.—De Thou was sent to the princes last Saturday, yet I see preparations for war on all sides, and the best informed affirm that this affair cannot be ended without blood. Nevers is levying men in Auvergne. The duke of Lorraine writes that forces of Swiss and lanskenets are ready to help the princes, and asks the queen's aid to resist them. The other day Vendome pursued M. de Montbason, governor of Nantes, who had much ado to escape. Upon Vendome's retreat he encountered a gentleman of the queen's with letters to all the governors of Brittany to resist his proceedings. He sent the messenger back with an expostulation, seeing that what he did was for the king's service.

A priest who passed this way, who left Waterford twelve days ago, tells us bad news. That Dublin pays over 250*l.* a month for those who will not go to church, or 12*d.* a head for every Sunday. This is only paid by the rich, for the poor are constrained to go to church. The king has commanded 32 of the chief nobility to repair to England, you may imagine to what end. They go about to prove all gentlemen born these 30 or more years to be bastards, because they were christened by priests,

and by that means put them out of their lands. Three or four gentlemen have had letters from their friends of the same tenor.

For my own affair I could never do anything since I came to Paris. I never met any nation of so omnipotent promises and so impotent performance as the French. If I can enter the train of any nobleman going to Spain or Italy, I shall seize the occasion as here is no hope for any stranger to rise.

They tell me the French amb. at Brussels may be sent to Spain. If you have any interest to advance a poor friend I will not discredit your recommendation. If you think fit for me to expect a pardon from England I will drive off time until it may be had, for I have great hope by my ld. of Walden's means, to get some advancement if I were there.

They begin already to commit robberies and murders here, especially in Poitou. The queen hath taken a million crowns out of the Bastille, to furnish soldiers. All the gentlemen of Brittany keep on great guard as if the wars were already at the hottest.

$2\frac{3}{4}$ pp. Misc. v, 34.

RICHARD CROSHAW to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613[-4], March 7.—It is more than a year since you wrote to me for scarfs and since that [I] sent you gloves, receiving your letter for the present return of the money, and never since have received the same. I thought fit to acquaint you, not knowing whether you might have sent it by an unsafe messenger, or given your order to some one to do it who has not, for I am sure you do not think the price would permit so long payment.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. v, 37.

HENRY DE HEER, Doc. Med., to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, March 17.—Acknowledges receipt of letter and packet from England and asks him to send this reply.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. French. Misc. v, 73.

LIEUTENANT JOHN BONYTHON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, March 17, n.s. Surreiseas.—I have been long at the Hage, and crave your help to forward the enclosed. I desire to hear by this skipper if you received a letter from me to my captain, from Rotterdam in February, containing a "whissel-breafe,"* and whether the "bode" from the Hage brought you not another containing accounts that concerned my captain much.

[Postscript.]—I was glad to hear of your best beloved's good delivery.

1 p. Misc. v, 41.

*Letter of exchange; Dutch wisselbrief. There is an old English verb wissel, to exchange. *Bode* is Dutch for messenger.

SIR THOMAS LEEDES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, March 7. Placett in Louvaine.—This morning I received a letter from you with a brief of the French proceedings by a strange Englishman, who said that one on horseback last night very drunk delivered it to him in the street near Mr. Worthington's house. I am sorry you take my writing about my son's letter in any jealous sort. I never had so base a concept as to think that you purloined any letter.

Robin, the tailor of Brussels, was here yesterday, by whom I wrote to you. I forgot to tell you that Sackville wrote that Sir T. Edmondes was that night alighted post from his horse at Court Gate.

Do you wish to have your French business set [? sent] you back again, or may I keep it ?

$\frac{1}{2}$ sheet. *Holograph.* xxix, 3.

ANDRE PAWELL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

161[3]–4, March 7, o.s. Heidelberg.—I have been to my brother-in-law's funeral. Yesterday morning Friedrich Henry was christened, the sponsors being the king and queen of England (for whom the prince of Anhalt stood), the Electress Dowager, the duke and duchess of Deux Ponts, Prince Henry, in the name of the States General and Prince Maurice, and the three Cantons *de la Noblesse Franche d'Allemagne*. Before the christening there was a dispute about precedence, Prince Henry refusing to give place, except to the Elector, but as Deux Ponts is administrator till August, the question was settled by both touching the child at once and washing together before sitting at table. There and in the church the administrator had the right hand of Anhalt who represented their majesties. If you hear other reports I ask you not to make a fuss about it.

We hear practically nothing from France, as Camillus has written nothing during this dispute, whereat we marvel greatly, and we shall be greatly obliged if you will send us word of what you learn from your correspondence there.

In Italy 25,000 troops are kept up on the two sides, and as peace has been made between Savoy and Mantua, we are warned to be on our guard, as the storm may burst upon us since the pope, Spain and Savoy have a close understanding with our new Leaguers. The danger is not to be despised though we think for many reasons that Venice may be the first to be attacked, and she is busily arming on that account.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp. *French.* xxxiv, 59.

ANTHONY WITHER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, March 18, n.s. Tuesday. Antwerp.—I expected hourly to have come towards you and I know my presence is much required in my business, but I am detained by a knave who hath drawn Mr. Wake, myself, Mr. Aynscombe and others of our nation into process. I desire you to speak to Thymon

and Hornebeach my advocates that notice may be taken of the prejudice my absence may have been to me that I may be able to bring processes when I shall have occasion to recover my damages here against this knave. I hope my process against Jackett goes forward and shall be glad to know what the reckoning chamber will do for me in the matter against Bloomart. I send you by this bearer, Dirick Lemans, 112*g.* 16*st.* which I have received for Mrs. Brooksby and Mr. Thoris.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. v, 45.

GABRIEL COLFORD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613[–4], March 9. [Endorsement.]—Acknowledges letters of 16 Jan. and 11 Feb. I am sorry you could not bring Calley and Roelans to an accord. The deferring of the business so long hath been very prejudicial to Calley and us all, for if it had been composed when you and I went first to audience, in all probability we had received a full third of the debt. This last fleet, whereof as yet not one penny is received, for the presenting of Balbi's papers alone, hath probably been the occasion of so many difficulties, because the Hacienda, finding those papers in Lorenzo Maggioli's and Balbi's names, they being Genoese and accustomed to buy such debts, entered into suspicion that this debt might be their own and that Calley might be used by them to procure payment in his name. So they required Calley to bring proof of the debt to be his own, and consequently they make difficulty of the interest being so great and much more than they have given to the Genoese, and they are not willing the Genoese should know that so much interest is given to Calley, especially upon payment of a debt proceeding of cloth and apparel. We suspect this to be a great impediment, yet I dare not say so much, for displeasing, seeing it will not help and friendship among ourselves is the best means to bring all to a good end. I will follow my ld.'s advice, feeling sure that if some had been asleep in their beds when my ld. and I had the following of the business alone, we had brought it to far better terms than now it is, for now they dispute whether Calley shall have interest allowed, although it be already confirmed by the king and council of Hacienda that he have 10 per cent. allowed him.

I understand your good assistance in procuring a discharge from the daughter of Mr. Fowler in England, which I beseech you to continue till we may have it effected for the satisfaction of the king's officers here.

1 p. Misc. v, 38.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613[–4], March 9, o.s. Dusseldorf.—This bearer, seeing scarce any use of a French secretary here, is leaving with the good opinion of the prince. I wrote that Markham was gone to Bon. I was wrong, and now learn he is gone to France. His journey was for business of very quick dispatch, for he returned

here yesternight. I suspend my judgment about the prince of Nuburg, as I would not suppose the worst without further appearance ; so also I would not flatter myself with too forward hopes.

1 p. xxii, 65.

HONERATO FIRRUFFINI to ——.

1614, March 19. I came last night from Antwerp and am returning to-night on important business. I regret not having found you to tell you to write to your friend in London, about the tin mine, to let you know how much tin they get from a pound of that mine so that we may know here the gain from using our secret. Without this knowledge we cannot be sure of the matter and this being of great importance I beg you to write as soon as possible.

1 p. Italian. Misc. x, 117.

An easy method of founding lead ore, in one operation, at any place and time, in any quantity, obtaining lead of good quality. From every pound of ore from which others get 50 lbs. of lead, they will here obtain 65 lbs., and if there is silver in the lead it will be very easy to separate it. Sometimes lead ore is found but given up because poor, and yet it often has some silver of great benefit, which is lost, whereas here it will easily be recognised.

Proof can be made in one hour by taking 10 lbs. or so of lead ore, causing half to be melted and the lead extracted by a skilled person, and the other half given to one who has this secret, when the advantage will easily be seen. This man melts the ore without bellows. The secret will be sold with a pledge not to sell it to any one else in that country.

1 p. Italian. Ibid.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, March 19. Düsseldorf.—De Bures is the bearer of this. For three years he has known the state of these provinces, and even the brouilleries, of which I see no end since these princes rely on two different parties. But I am still more anxious about the present movement in France, and the hoped for marriage between your prince and our little princess.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. French. xxvii, 133.

GEORGE [ABBOT], ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY to
WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613[–14], March 10. Lambeth.—I have from you the *Manifesta* of the prince of Condé, the book against Sir Edw. Hobby, and the *treatise* of the doctor. I send you a letter of Mr. Clarke, lately prebend of Gaunt. Send it to Mr. Tempest, and if he return anything for Mr. Clarke of money or money worth, keep it and advertise me, Mr. Clarke remaining with me.

Two years ago two Italian Carmelites, one Julius Caesar de Vinnes, a Neapolitan, the other Joannes Maria de Franchis, of Genoa, came to Sir D. Carleton at Venice, and pretended to desire to embrace the reformed religion. He advertised the king, and they came to England where they have been extraordinarily entertained so that they wanted nothing.* One of them lived for a year with the archbishop of York and the rest of the time with me, the other with me all the time, bountifully provided with everything. In the Italian Church in London, where they often preached, they publicly renounced popery, and received the sacrament after our form. But suddenly inveigled by the chaplain of an ambr. residing here, and by the agents of another amb., they privily intended flying from the kingdom, had destinated money for their charges into Italy, and sent before to the nuncio in Paris 100 *cr.* to pay for a pardon from the pope for their apostacy to live hereafter as secular priests. Both are apprehended, and confess that they were always papists and that they came from Italy to escape the fury of their general which lay very hard on them.

The scorn they put upon the king and state made us very desirous to punish them, but while we were consulting of it Johannes Maria, being lodged with a warden of the Tower, escaped by night from a window, tying his sheets together, and cannot now be found, being either in some ambr.'s house, or gone over seas, where you may hear of him. He is short, with a black beard and dun complexion, age about 28. The other we have in prison during the king's pleasure, with a request to his Maty. that he may be hereafter deported to some island, where he may dig for his living. It is incredible to what profaneness those varlets grow, who seem to have no more religion than a dog. It will make us hereafter not too hastily to give trust to such hypocrites.

Captain John Blount is come to England, recommended by you to two of the lords. But he has been arrested, being accused by one Frost, sometime his *alferez* (ensign), for saying soon after the Powder Treason, when it was supposed that the Archduke would send Hugh Owen over, that rather than Owen should go, he and all his company would adventure their lives. He is said to be brother to Captain James Blount, well known to be a dependant of Catesby, and to have known Owen, Baldwin and Hodgskins, to have refused the oath of allegiance, and to have slipped in at Gravesend to avoid taking it. My lords were disposed to enlarge him, but some further proof has come to confirm Frost's charges. I will do my best to enlarge him on condition that he depart the kingdom, and in the mean time come not where the king and prince remain. The desperate attempt of his brother James in murdering one Kinsman† makes us keep more watchful eye on him.

Dr. Carrier is in himself very discontented. He hoped to have

*See the preceding vol. of these papers, page 331.

†Captain Thomas Kingsman, murdered at Antwerp in March, 1610. See Vol. II of this *Report* page 256.

been wooed to return, but we hold him a faithless hypocrite. He writeth much to some hollow-hearted people here, and I fancy it will not be long before he pours out all the venom he can against this church and state. The English Jesuits at Louvain will help him, for besides that nest, there were lately two other Jesuits from Spain in that place, whom we shortly expect in England. One is Swetnam and the other Henry Fludde, brother to him who put out the pamphlets against Sir E. Hobby. They have both lived for a good time in Lisbon. I have a great desire to meet Fludde because he hath frequently avowed the Treason Plot, which I shall be able to make good against him.

$3\frac{1}{4}$ pp. i, 7.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, March 10. Paris. [Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, page 504].*

2 pp. v, 100.

DANIEL SKYNNER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, March 20. Antwerp.—This day on the Bursse I was presented with an insinuation under "wright" per the Archduke, the copy whereof I send you enclosed, the effect whereof is that I should desist from further process in my matter, which of long I have not thought upon, but it seems Van Ophem will have it acknowledged by me in the Finances and that with 8 days, or else *per* neglect I am to expect he will come upon me for the quadruple, which I would be loth he should do me such an affront and therefore am content to desist from further meddling with it there against him, and therefore do earnestly request you would do me the friendship to speak with Sr. Pape and that he would advise what is to be done in it, which I take is to be done in some writing and so be given over in the Finances whereby I do acknowledge not to pretend any further matter against him, or in what other manner you and he shall think fit, and I shall be very well content withal, desiring you would favour me so much as cause it to be presently effected, for that I fear the next week being the good week nothing will be to be done there, and if he can have any advantage in the time, I shall expect nothing but rigour from him, so that it must be done of this week. I would willingly have come myself at this instant, but have a little business extraordinary which doth hinder me. Yet if you write me two or three words that it is needful that I should come there, I will presently be with you, but I hope it shall not need. And I pray in the writing let be mentioned that he shall not ask me any charges which he gives out he will have of me; for in reason he should give me my charge, he being the man which urgeth the surceasing of it. And they say here it is a thing seldom heard of that the duke hath done the like, to force me to leave off from prosecuting my right. At my wife's being there, Myn Heer Robiano told her that

for the charge I should pay none, which I assure myself, you pleasing to speak with him, he will take order it shall not be exacted of me.

1 p. *Holograph.* xxxvi, 94.

PIERRE DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, March 11.—I have your last and have also received news from the good quarter which I am deciphering for his Highness who is greatly obliged to this personage. The christening went off to the general satisfaction and with magnificent presents from all quarters. The count of Zollern is proceeding to France on behalf of the emperor about Epernon's innovations at Metz and in the bishopric. He will also ask help for Hungary. Meanwhile we are waiting to see what will come of de Thou's visit to the princes.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. *French.* xxi, 176.

JOHN BROWNLOWE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613/4, March 12. London.—I hoped to have received my long desired abolition. Mr. Kendricke showed me yours of 3rd ulto., by which my business seems to go forward slowly. I presume you find none there to oppose you, none of the bills being ever given out or proffered to any one. You must have solicited it upon a gentler style than their attestations bore, which I wish had been in the same form, for that their being once granted in that form, there is no gainsaying of it, whereas otherwise through envious persons I might hereafter be called in question. If you need any assistance, I know Van Sommeren will help you to his power. But let it be sent speedily, for my coming over attends now only hereupon. I purpose to leave to-morrow.

Parliament begins on April 5. The knights and burgesses for London are Sir Thomas Lowe, Sir Henry Montague, Mr. Nicholas Fuller, Counsellor and Mr. Robert Middleton. Dr. White's book in answer of the Jesuits is in the press.*

The dyeing and dressing of our cloth will I think come to no perfection, the strangers wholly refusing to meddle herewith, though H.M. hath proffered them great privileges and freedoms. Yesterday the Commissioners met at my Lord Mayor's, and arranged for committees to sit weekly to take the names of Adventures who are to give in their names and the sums they will adventure by the 31st. It is thought the sum will be much less than was promised.

1 $\frac{2}{3}$ pp. xi, 141.

SIR GRIFFIN MARKHAM to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Palm Sunday (March 13, o.s.). Liége.—I received yours of the 3rd with the enclosed. I think Sir Ed. Parham's

*“A Defence of the Way to the true Church against A.D. his reply,” by Dr. John White, minister at Eccles, printed for W. Barret, London, 1614. British Mus. Catalogue of Books to 1640, Vol. iii, page 1588.

horses are upon the way for it was promised me on Thursday last when we parted from Dusseldorf. Your Court cannot be diffident of the jealousies betwixt our princes. I know my prince desired to submit themselves to those that assisted to put them in possession. It was so thoroughly advanced that he sent ambassadors to England for that effect, but at the instant jealousies and shadows came from divers parts and hindered a good work ; yet now we are sending again both thither [and] to France and Holland. You say you have not heard that our competitors have ever sent ambrs. to Spain or Brussels, but you know the contrary for you have assisted their ambrs. at Brussels and for Spain I assure you we never sent, to my knowledge ; therefore your advertisers fail you. For what touches your duty, nobody can blame you, nor need you care for any man's blame or dislike. In your place I would not be slack or too forward without good ground. For the rest we came hither yesternight, and have no news but from Dusseldorf where things ripen too fast, and faster than I think you will approve. If M. Beruier will make a journey hither I will show him that I have done the office of a friend and I hope he will return satisfied.

[*Postscript.*]—M. Beure is on his way to you laden with above 400 dollars, but hath lost his place, for which he may thank his friends. Now he sees the prince's good nature and the poor honest man grieves to part but *jacta est alea*.

2 pp. Seal. Misc. vi, 31.

FRANÇOIS D'AERSSEN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, March 24. Hague.—I abuse your courtesy, but you wished it so, for the service of the duke of Bouillon. I pray you forward the enclosed to him, but looking out for a convenient opportunity as I know there are some on the Sedan road who have orders to intercept some of them, and I should be greatly vexed if this happened. I shall be glad to hear how the prince's affairs are going, and I shall always be glad to render you a service.

1 p. French. i, 70.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, March 24. Cologne.—I send you a packet for Ambassador Van der Mylen, who is supposed to be still at Paris. Bucquoy should soon return to Brussels, being ill pleased with the Estates of Bohemia, and unwilling to take up the charge laid upon him as Bohemia seems little disposed to replenish the king's purse. The palatine of Neuburg still opposes the installation of the prince of Brandenburg except on the conditions reported and that he meddles no more with the building of Mulheim, to avoid offending the emperor ; but this prince is doing his utmost to forward the building and has let the emperor know his reasons. He has recommended the building to all the United Princes and has notified the Cologners that unless they give up their suit to

the emperor which ought to be heard at Spire, and cause any loss to his subjects at Mulheim their citizens and goods in Berges and Juliers will be in danger.

It is said that the palatine has decided to take his wife to Liége, where the archbishop of Cologne now is, and to Brussels to consult the oracles there.

A great misfortune has lately happened to Mr. Kuitel, a Scot, long in the service of Neuburg. Dismissed by him he went to Brandenburg, who meant to employ him in the Netherlands. As he was leaving his master, he was assaulted by three rascals, who lay in wait for him, and severely wounded. They took boat and escaped over the river, pursued by five horsemen of Brandenburg's. One of them is said to have been in Marcam's service, and the others in that of some Italians in the palatine's service.

2½ pp. French. ix, 14.

JOHN MARTIN, priest, to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, March 24. Cambrai.—I have yours of 6 March but those of the 22nd reached me earlier in which Mr. Potter wishes to know what is done in his business. I reply, Nothing, beyond what you know except that we have drawn up the citation which I have left with you for consideration and to take counsel for the greater security of the business. If you see fit to send this to me I will take care that they shall be cited to appear before you on a suitable day. I have sent this messenger expressly for this that he may reach me safely and not be intercepted by ill wishers, for we are beset by a multitude of malignants.

If any other way of prosecuting this affair seems better to you, as for Potter to give a new order to some one who has better opportunity than myself, since I am much weaker than when I was with you at Brussels, it behoves him to be one who will press the matter, for which many things are required. He must have a capable scribe and we shall require an advocate and proctor to direct the business. It is not easy for me personally to walk about Brussels and much less stay there. Nevertheless I am prepared to devote all my powers, slight as they are, although exposed to many dangers, and they will want to expel me from Cambrai if I persist in this. They tell me to take warning from Dom. Chifordo, dean of Lille, who was once seen in a coach with the English ambassador Edmundo and was accordingly suspected by the Jesuits and seminarists and for this was driven from his country and lost everything. They say this to frighten me. They also say that those for whom I am acting are heretics who have no right to anything and therefore all are confiscated. Now they are saying that St. Paul forbids anyone to seek judgment or aid from heretics. In spite of all this I tell them that I will go on as I have begun, even to the death, because the cause is most just and I will readily undergo any peril for my country, the more readily because I have your protection to which I commend myself, and with your aid I shall have no fear

or misgiving. As you have heard this from me at another time I do not doubt but that you understand the business better than I who am no jurist and who have taken no advice from any skilled person because I received no intimation from you from the time that I visited you. To make an end, I leave all to your discretion. Therefore send the citation as I said above.

When it comes to execution let the master divide it into three parts, the first part for himself, as we shall not have a farthing without your help ; all depends upon your judgment and it would not be right for the master to engage his authority and labour for nothing.

The name of the one who calls himself president is Kellingson.*

2 pp. *Latin. Misc. v*, 51.

DANIEL SKYNNER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, March 24. Antwerp.—I send enclosed a procuration made in Advocate Pape's name with a space for a procuror's name, who may be used as shall be thought fitting. I have done it at the advice of the Advocate, who saith it is as it should be. Also I send the protest I have made, done before the procuration. And though at present it can do me no good, presently it may. Return it me again with the former paper I sent, which was copy of that "underwright" *per* the Archduke. Speak with Sr. Pape that those things which are requisite may be presently effected, for I have time but until Thursday next, when if it be not done, I must expect some affront from him, which to avoid pray get Sr. Pape to have an account from the Finances, whereby I may be free from further trouble with him, as well for the charge as principal, which I make no question, Myn Heere Robiano will not be against, for it were a strange oppression to force me to desist from my right and to urge from me their charges, but I hope there will be no question of it. I pray inform Sr. Pape of it and that he forget not to put it down in that which he shall give up in the Finances. I would have "wright" him myself, but *per* your advice he shall be better informed than I can write.

1 p. *Holograph. xxxvi*, 95.

1614, March 14. Heidelberg.†—The day before the christening ceremony his Highness went to meet the prince of Anhalt with 200 horse to receive him as ambassador of so great a king. He was also welcomed independently by the Administrator and taken to his quarters where he was attended by the counts and barons of the Palatinate. The same day Prince Henry arrived with a suite of 80 persons, being met by H.H. and the two young Palatines of Deuxponts and Veldenz and lodged separately according to his quality. Deputies also arrived from the circles of Suabia, Franconia and the Rhine with 60 horse. On the 6th

*Dr. Matthew Kellison, president of the English college at Douay.

†This appears to be the paper mentioned in Waldegrave's letter of 30 March below.

fanfares and music announced the attendance of the princes at the sermon where music also celebrated the rejoicings. A slight difference took place between the Administrator and Prince Henry, as ambassador of the States, who in that capacity claimed equality with all the Princes Electors, but it was easily settled. After the great bells had rung thrice, they proceeded to the church. Anhalt, as the king's ambassador, was preceded by the marshals with their staffs of office and a large number of nobles and gentlemen. The Administrator was on his right and H.H. on the other side. They were taken to a dais where the prince's seat was 3 feet in advance of the others. Behind was Sir Thomas Leviston to wait on him. After these came the electress dowager, the administrator's mother and H.H.'s sister with Prince Henry in their midst, also with marshals. They were seated on another dais opposite that of the princes.

The sermon was delivered by M. Scultetus and after it the marshals accompanied by the nobles went before the young prince, music going on meantime in the church and trumpets sounding outside. Soon after the young prince arrived on a stage raised in the court, attended by the marshals and nobles and carried by Madame Catherine, second sister of H.H. attended by the young dukes of Deuxponts and Veldenz. The train of the very rich flag was carried by the countesses of Hanau, and a canopy borne by four gentlemen was borne above the prince. Arrived at the temple the prince of Anhalt alone presented the child at the font, who was named Frederick Henry. After the ceremony the infant was presented to the electress, as godmother, who had the Administrator on her right and Prince Henry on her left. It was then delivered to the Administratrix who presented it to the deputies of the circles and it was then given back to Madame Catherine. Immediately after the ceremony all the canons were fired after a discharge of musketry and the little prince was taken back to Madame's quarters in the same order. There Anhalt made a short speech on the affection and liberality displayed by his Majesty towards his grandson. After this, great presents were given by the electress and by the Administrator and his wife. Anhalt gave nothing because the king means to send something later. Count Henry, on behalf of Count Maurice, presented the electress with a ship of crystal, valued at 900*l.* and to the young prince, on behalf of the States, two gold cups worth 1,300*l.*, a gold box of 200 lbs. and a pension of 400 livres a year for life. On behalf of the nobility he gave a massive gold goblet worth 2,000 ducats with a guarantee of 1,000 horse in case of need. To H.H.'s sister he gave 1,000*l.* in jewels, to Mlle. Anne Dudley 200*l.* in jewels and to other ladies of her Highness the value of 200*l.* among them, treating all the others who served in the chamber very royally. The duke of Deuxponts gave the prince a very fine basin and ladle and a cup worth 200*l.* The princess dowager gave the prince 24 very fine cups worth 300*l.* The nobility of the country gave the electress a cabinet worth 800*l.* The count of Solmes and the chancellor returned

thanks in French and German. After this they went to the feast where they drank to the health of his Majesty, the cannon firing from time to time. The eight days following were spent in listening to comedies and in ballets, hunting and other pastimes. There are about 1,000 horse at this Court. Their Highnesses and the child are well ; God grant they may continue so.

3 pp. French. XLVI, 4.

THOMAS ALBERY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613[–14], March 15. Westminster.—By Colonel Boide who arrived last week I had yours with that to the lords for which I thank you. I have bought the lease of a house in Tuthill Street, wherein I have about 17 years to come for 40*l.* fine and 8*l.* rent. I chose it as near the church, the market, a good wholesome air and my affairs, and within 2 paces of the house where the colonel is now lodged. I will do nothing in my suit till he hath solicited at his pleasure, nor without his advice. I will hold back your favourable answer till the first of next month. I have acquainted Mr. Keimor* with your congratulations. For the exportation of dyed and dressed clothes I sent you copy of his Maty.'s order, and it is published here on the Exchange, and about 200,000*l.* already subscribed, to be ventured yearly by those that would be free of the new Company. His Maty. hath accorded 22 commissioners that are all choice persons, and look what privileges they shall think fit to be granted to this new Company, established under the great seal of England. The commissioners are L. Chamberlain, L. Sheffield, L. Darcy, L. Knowles, L. Wotton, L. Coke, the Ld. Mayor, L. Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Sir H. Nevil, Sir F. Vaviser, Sir R. Mansfeild, Sir F. Bacon, Sir H. Yelverton, Sir F. Sams, Sir Stephen Some, Sir Herbert Crofts, Sir Edwin Sands, Sir Robt. Owen, Sir H. Poole, Sir George Coppin, Robt. Naunton, Will. Cokane, alderman of London.

2½ pp. i, 114.

DANIEL SKYNNER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, March 16,† o.s., Wednesday. Antwerp.—I wrote you on Monday night with a procuration for the despatch of that business, which I hope you have effected and that I shall have it to-morrow, else I shall have much trouble with him, for this day he sent his *huissier* to me to execute the quadruple, saying it was 8 days yesterday since he gave me that writing, which I sent you last Thursday, which is false for I received it of him but that day upon the burse, and the same day sent it you, so that he hath done me wrong two days, purposely to do me an affront. I have put him off at present, promising to give him his “salar” [torn] and have told him I do expect it to-morrow which if it come, I shall be rid of a troublesome knave. Procure

*Keymer, John, an economic writer. His *Observations upon the Dutch Fishing* was not published until 1664.

†Endorsed March 28.

two or three words from Robiano to Van Ophem to stop his violent courses, and that as well for the charge, as principal.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph.* xxxvi, 101.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, March 17. Paris.—[Printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. iii, page 506].

The letter contains the following, in addition :

I hear nothing of Markham being in the town and I do not think he would have written a letter I lately received, to hide that intention from us. If Berruyer or any other can learn you any certainty thereof, I pray you let me know. If Eustace be furnished with any money there I pray you receive from him the 10 crowns I lent him, besides the 24s.

The aigrettes my lady desires to have are black herneshawe feathers which are a little broad. From my ld. we have as yet no certainty of his return, because when he wrote the k. was but newly come to London and had not yet had speech with the lds. about his negotiation.

3 pp. v, 101.

JOHN KENDRICK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613[-4], March 17. London.—I have yours of 3rd and thereby perceive how distasteful our articles for the exercise of our religion is with those princes which they must condescend unto in some contentful manner or all our negotiations will come to nothing for although some do unkindly insist to have it as ample as we had it when we were last resident with our court in Antwerp (which was as public as we have it now at Hamburg) yet I make account it may be brought so far that we shall be satisfied to have it private in our English house, not to admit any thereunto but those of our company, and to have our doors locked up when it is performed, in which manner I hope it will not be denied.

This new project of dyeing and dressing all cloths before they shall be transported doth cause this negotiation of Monsr. Van Someren's to be wholly deferred until we may see what will become of that business, which I assure you is followed very hotly and the projectors have prevailed so far that some 10 or 12 days past it been here openly published in writing upon the burse that whosoever shall not subscribe unto this new company by the last of this month, and therein specify the sum of money which he will adventure therein, shall be for ever after wholly excluded for having liberty to transport any cloth out of this kingdom into any foreign parts whatsoever, which maketh our company stand in a manner dissolved. Yet notwithstanding I am of opinion very few of us will subscribe to this new business, and if we undertake it not, I do not see that it is likely to go forward. Howbeit it is reported that there is already known adventurers and undertakers for a million, but there is yet underwrit (for ought I can learn) not above 150,000l. st. whereof the

great captain of the work Alderman Corken hath subscribed for 60,000*l.*; but before the time go out, I am persuaded a far greater sum will be found. Yet I cannot but believe but it will come much too short of that which shall be needful, and if it do, that business will of itself fall to the ground, wherein what will be done a little time will disclose, when, God willing, you shall hear further from me.

I pray you to be mindful of John Brownlow's business.

$\frac{1}{4}$ p. *Holograph. Seal. Misc. xv, 30.*

JAMES MONGER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613[-4], March 17. London.—Asking for a bill or bond for the money due to him by the foot of the account, allowing such interest as he himself pays. Would be glad of some good news out of Spain and that somewhat might come of the debt of Diego Lopez.

$\frac{1}{3}$ p. *Misc. v, 44.*

SIR THOMAS ROE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613-4 [endorsement], March 17.—The courtesy I received from you objects daily to me a great shame of ingratitude, but when you know that I stayed not in England ten days and cannot yet date my return, you will not condemn me. I am now not like easily to remove. You have not much time for ceremony and I am no friend to it. Though it be late you shall see I forgot not to enquire about the working of silver; but my la. Bedford hath sold her patent and divers of the first undertakers are broken and quitted it. Still it stands, but to no great purpose, though now the art is as well known as ever it was in Italy, but, because many are not yet perfect, little profit comes of it.

For our news I think he that writes must give you his judgment of what is like to be and not of what is done. The secretary, I think will be your good friend and mine, notwithstanding that the great family are come about for Sir Hen. N[eville], but I think rather for necessity than good will. Sir H. N. will not be left out; some place of honour will fall upon him. My ld. of Northampton is very sick and the chancellor, whose danger breeds new speech of rumours. My ld. of Somerset continues his power and is the greatest friend to Sir R. W[inwood].

The parliament hath had strong opposition but now proceeds cheerfully with great expectation of the issue and though they that were adverse to it have spread many reports of some of the members, perhaps to bring to pass their own reasons against it, yet it is thought by the wisest and honestest sort that the king and his subjects will be heartily reconciled and that as he will, like a gracious prince, hearken unto them, so they will show themselves loving subjects. Notwithstanding, all jealousies are not so laid aside but that great care is had on both parts for election. This is a happy thing for us, for the Papists at home

did hope to work themselves liberty by the king's wants, and Ireland grew bold upon it. There are new commissions for sale of more land and this I give you as our last news. My ld. Harington's death is here much and worthily lamented.

2 pp. *Seal.* Misc. v, 43.

1614, March 27.—Here they are ever criticising the actions of the Marshal d'Ancre and of those persons and nations on whom he seems to rely most. The marquis of Coevres says he sees no sign of the execution of the peace between Savoy and Mantua who keep passing it to and fro. The prince of Savoy, after having taken leave and reached the frontier, has been recalled by his Majesty. They still speak of offers of the Grand Duke of Tuscany of 4 millions of gold for this war, if it goes on. They say the duke of Retz has written to the queen regent that he is much attached to the duke of Vendosme personally but he will always be the king's obedient subject. This is considered the beginning of a division between the absent princes and lords.

The queen regent has complained of Condé's company of horse approaching her person without leave. The prince says he did not order it and if they had offended they should be punished, so that Le Charron, their leader, is like to be let in for a heavy fine.

It is believed that the conference will begin at Soissons on 15 April. Nevertheless the queen is determined to complete the marriage exchanges. Abandoning the Bayonne route she will take that of Marseilles, whither a regiment of Swiss will march at once. Bassompierre will receive them at St. Jean de Losne. During the journey of their Majesties Marshal de la Chastre will remain with Monsieur. The princesses of Condé have withdrawn to Nevers with their valuables. The queen has sent the marquis de Reuel prisoner to the Bastille, who is expected to throw some light on important matters which delay the Mantuan business.

They have not been able to find out what means the princes may have for levying troops. There is talk of loans from princes and some lords as well as of a reserve of savings of 200,000 crowns. They attach scant importance to this; but the report of a loan of two million livres from some bankers of Holland causes umbrage and a presumption that the bankers would not advance their money without an absolute security.

MM. de Courtenay and the son of M. de St. Paul have commissions to levy a regiment each and what cavalry they can for the prince. They have money and arms but not yet horses and men. Next Sunday at Notre Dame des Vertuz the queen is offering the holy bread with great magnificence. They print a letter of Queen Margaret to the duke of Nevers full of persuasion to return to the Court. The principal ministers often hold extraordinary meetings and consult long together. A friend says he has heard that Nevers is declared lieut. gen. of the prince with his army and that Tavannes, Tyange and Douselles were of this party, that Rohan was accommodated with the king's

money in Poitou and Vendosme with the wine tax in Brittany and that the queen only heard of it on Tuesday evening. That those of the new religion are about to take up arms, that Lesdiguières is taking their part, that Praslin has written to tell the queen he is raising a regiment for the P., but he would cut them in pieces if she commanded. Upon this they have sent to him to let them be and to report what is happening. This clearly indicates a cessation of arms during the conference, on which depends the decision about this malady, subject to many attacks some sudden and dangerous, to cure which we must look chiefly to the medicine of the sovereign. The general opinion is that the conference will yield some fruit, and it only remains to find some expedient to save the face of the parties. They are still taking money to the Bastille, which is what they took out recently.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ pp. *French. Copy.* Misc. vii, 145.

Another copy of the same paper, with slight variations.

$2\frac{1}{3}$ pp. *French.* Misc. vii, 146.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1613[-4], March 18. London.—Since I last wrote, I have spoken to his Maj. of you, who delivered the best commendations of you, but the time would not permit me to deal with him concerning the public businesses wherein you desire direction, nor must you yet expect a resolution thereon till things be a little better settled here. I afterwards dealt with my ld. of Somerset to know whether it were proposed to call you home. I found that he conceived it had been a thing desired by you since the clerkship of the Council had been conferred on you, but now that he is informed that you made no such suit and that it would be ill taken by the archduke that any other should be sent as agent, I perceive that the former resolution for the sending of Mr. Crane is changed, and that it is meant to continue you there some time longer. Sir R. Winwood and myself will also deal with my ld. of Somerset for your extraordinary allowance, but it may be, ere many days pass, that Sir Ralph will be able to help you better by his own authority for he is to be secretary, and great order hath been for the bringing in of Sir T. Lake also into that place; but those potent friends which stood so strongly for him, now seem to give over clean that suit, and it is now most probable conjecture that the election will fall on Winwood and a friend of yours. But there is no assurance to be grounded on our resolutions of Court till the same be brought to a conclusion. There hath been great speech of making other great officers, namely the E. of Suffolk to be Ld. Treasr., the E. of Pembroke to be Lord Chamberlain, the E. of Worcester to be L. Steward, and my L. of Somerset Master of the Horse; but it is much doubted that anything will be done therein before parliament. Within a little more it will be seen what these expectations will bring forth, and a speedy resolution is to be wished for the

better settling of the affairs of this kingdom which for want thereof do receive great prejudice.

Of the marriage business, which brought me hither, I can write nothing, for the K. hath not yet dealt therein with the Council by reason of the sickness of my L. Chancellor and the L. Privy Seal, but the king seems very well affected to proceed therein though there be many that much oppose it. I suppose I shall be here three weeks at least. Sir Robert Wroth is dead. This bearer, Mr. Home, a Scottish Minister but one of the pastors of France, is expressly sent by his Maty. to deal with the duke of Bouillon for composing the controversy between MM. de Tylenus, and du Moulin. I have advised him, in respect of the present broils in France and specially to pass through Champagne, to journey to Brussels and thence to Sedan, and I entreat you to assist him to pass safely and in the privatest manner, for that himself wanteth experience and may haply run some hazard.

3 pp. Seal. xxiv, 111.

DANIEL SKYNNER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Good Friday [March 18, o.s.]. Antwerp.—A huissier has just come to my lodging again and told me he was sent from Van Ophenn to make arrest of all the goods I have here. He has done this and threatened me with worse. So you may perceive Sr. Robiano hath not been as good as his word, or else he careth little for his writing; but I think he hath not writ at all so I earnestly request you to speak with him. I gave your book to Mr. Wake. For my book, if it like you, I pray accept of it.

½ p. xxxvi, 100.

JACOB DE SOMERE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, March 28. Antwerp.—Since my departure I have been much pressed by the gentlemen of Antwerp to postpone my Hamburg journey until I have finished our affair. So I have decided to defer my private business great as it is, to the public service. By the same courier who takes your packet I have notified the governor Loue, Touerson and Kyntrich of this change so that they may let me know at once when it will be convenient for them to have a second conference, for which we shall be ready even if it be at the end of April by either style. I have also advised the treasurer so that they may do what is necessary without losing any more time.

I found no letters here for me but I saw one from M. Fryeman to Mr. Thomas Newport with the same information that Mr. Brounlhoe wrote you. He adds that although the king has given free entry to this new company to all foreigners, gentlemen, shopkeepers, tradesmen, mariners and all others regardless of rank, to enjoy all the privileges of the old Adventurers, yet very few people of means and rank have as yet signed the new design. As the king will not dissolve the old ones without adequate assurance of new entrepreneurs, his opinion is that it will all end

in smoke. As soon as I get an answer I will send you word, and I beg you to give me your news of France. It is rumoured here that everything will be arranged except the question of the marriages.

You will be able at once to confirm the contents of this to Mr. Kyntrich urging him to answer as soon as possible especially as he appreciates the reasons advanced by you upon the most difficult articles.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. *French. Misc. vi, 40.*

[PIERRE] DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, March 19. [Heidelberg.]—His Highness is strengthening his personal guard for greater protection in these troublous times. The emperor is back at Linz, not liking Prague and fearing infection at Vienna, where however he caused the estates to meet. The Bohemians and Hungarians will only hear of war if defensive. Bucquoy is made lieutenant general to the emperor, with the old colonels Altheims, Trautmansdorf, Collovitz, Rheingrave, and with other levies from Lorraine and Franche Comté. The elector has summoned all princes interested in the succession for the 27 at Naumbourg; that is to say the Houses of Saxony, Brandenburg and Hesse. Public advantage is expected from this meeting. We hear from France that the princes incline to a reconciliation, though 6,000 Swiss are marching and other forces are carefully maintained. The Bernese have refused troops because of the fear of Savoy and the friction with the bishop of Bale. We have all our sponsors here except the prince of Anhalt who has gone to confer with some neighbouring princes.

1 p. *Holograph. French. xxi, 177.*

DE LA VOYE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, March 19. Heidelberg.—The christening celebrations delayed my obtaining audience of the Administrator and Anhalt, but I now have their assurance of every satisfaction as soon as Prince Henry has left, two days hence. I have received the packet you sent. M. Paul will not be returning very soon as he has lost his eldest son and his wife is about to be confined. I have not yet been able to speak to his Highness, but hope to do so soon. I know how highly you stand in his favour. The Administrator, Anhalt and all the principal ministers have spoken much with me about you, all being most satisfied with your services and diligence. They assured me that they had been much better served by you about the affairs of France than by what they received from France itself. This pleased me greatly for you may rest assured that their favour will never fail you when needed.

The ministers of the queen of France and others of her party, both within and without the kingdom, are doing their utmost to disguise the truth of the question, endeavouring to render the united princes odious and their admirable enterprise suspect.

But their clumsy devices scarce do more than amuse the ignorant and those ill affected to the public good.

The count of Bucquoy and his men have committed great insolences in the Protestant church at Prague and great complaints have reached here about it. I am sure his impudent actions will not help to place the crown of Bohemia on Leopold's head or serve to advance the designs of the House of Austria in Germany. The Estates of Bohemia, Austria, Hungary and Silesia have all resolved not to tolerate such impudence any longer. I am inclined to think that within three months there will be some outbreak in Germany, France, Switzerland or Juliers. The place is uncertain, our adversaries finding many obstacles to a decision on this point. I beg you to let me share the good news which you send and I will inform you of what I learn here. Will you please see to the clearing of our sentence so that we may have it in the time promised by Vanachel, i.e. three weeks after Quasimodo,* when I hope to be in Brussels to fulfil my obligations and to put the final touches to these affairs. On my next journey I hope to send you something which comes from France which agrees with what you heard me say about the establishment of a patriarch in France.

1 p. *Holograph. French. Seal. Misc. vi, 30.*

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, March 31. Cologne.—I have yours of 25th. The palatine of Neuburg is still at Liége. Before leaving Dusseldorf he sent for Pithan, governor of Juliers, and announced his intention to enter the castle of Juliers. The reply was that he must have the consent of Brandenburg, as also interested therein. For his own sake he begged Neuburg to refer to Brandenburg. Neuburg then went to Juliers, but was refused entrance by the governor, in the presence of two representatives of B. who remonstrated. Imagine Neuburg's rage. The day after his departure Brandenburg fetched from Moers 80 or 90 men, because (1) he saw Neuburg intending to enter in spite of him, (2) the palatine said that allegiance of the people to the House of Brandenburg died with the Marquis Ernest. But hearing that Neuburg had been refused entry, he withdrew the Moers men, who only came to protect the Brandenburgs from threatened danger. This was done openly and not traitorously, as our opponents allege.

Captain Kuitel is still alive and there is hope of his recovery. His third assailant was one of the lackeys of the Count Palatine, wearing his livery.

2½ pp. *French. Seal. ix, 55.*

LYONELL WAKE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, March 31. Antwerp.—I sent your letter to the Hague. Our letters from Spain are this morning given forth, whereby I

*The first Sunday after Easter, from the opening words of the introit to the mass for that day.

learn that my ld. ambr. purposes to go to England forthwith, having leave for 5 or 6 months. I pray he may settle our business before he depart, or nothing will be done till his return, and I cannot conceive how I shall find means to eat six months longer, being daily put to such shifts as I was never in all my life.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph.* XLV, 45.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1613-]14, March 23. Paris.—We are here preparing for the conference at Soissons on April 7 (n.s.). The commissioners are the Cardinal of Joyeuse, Vantadour, Presidents Jannin and de Thou, and Boississe, though the first and last are doubtful. Condé proposes to bring 5,000 men to within a day's journey of the town, send back 3,000, and keep the rest during the conference. Hence a rumour that he is set forth with 7,000 or 8,000 to begin the war. The surprise of Vendosme's town of Hannebon in Britany by Brissac's lieutenant will cause Condé to suspect that the conference is only to amuse him; but I think Bouillon will persuade him to forbear. The queen demands that no acts of hostility should take place during the conference. What it will produce God alone knows, but it is generally expected to work some good effect because both sides seem well disposed to pacification. The chancellor is strongly bent that way and Villeroy is not averse from it, nor is Bouillon, on the other side; but Condé and Nevers are much moved and apt to take other counsels in their affections.

I have yours of 12th. There is no news of Markham here. It was reported that he was pardoned and would go to England. I hear nothing of a pardon and do not believe he would go without one. I hear from Mr. Woodford, my lord's secretary, of Mr. Crane's importuning to have you revoked; he adds that it is resolved on your removal to send an ambassador and I suppose Crane doth not pretend the place in that quality. Nothing is done in my lord's negociation since the king's return from Royston, by reason of my lord Chancellor and Northampton's sickness. The k. was willing to decide by their advice but was himself very constant to concluding the alliance. My lord is wished by his best friends not to hasten his return till parliament begins, when it is expected that the new officers will be created. Favour at Court seems to run chiefly for Winwood and Lake. Of the pamphlets sent you the letter imputed to the parliament of Bordeaux is suppressed. Monsr. de Langrac has arrived and professes to be much beholden to you for your kindness to him at Brussels. Mr. Rudhall goes to England on Friday.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ pp. v, 102.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to the SECRETARY PRATZ.

1614, April 3, n.s.—Asking him to let him know the pleasure of their Highnesses upon the points represented to them by him at his audience last Monday touching Dr. Bull, organist and

Thomas Albery, merchant, whose suit remains unsettled after eight years. Being enjoined by letters of the Council of State he repeats his supplication that Albery may receive good and speedy justice, in accordance with the treaties of peace with his Majesty and with the merits of the case, or to give him reasons in writing why Albery's demands are not acceptable, so that he may send them to England, in discharge of his office and to stop the way to new plaints and procedures on the part of the merchant ; or, in case of refusal, not to take it ill, after all his trouble and patience, if he writes back to the king and Council that he is unable to obtain satisfaction.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. *Draft. French.* Misc. vi, 44.

Another draft of the same letter with the following addition :

Finally please remember to ask their Highnesses to grant the Sieur de Sacville the remission humbly requested for him.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. *French.* Misc. vi, 51.

WILLIAM ROOPER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, March 24. Cambray.—I have yours of the 6th. The bearer took it to Paris, so I hope you will pardon my slow answering. I have had a long and tedious sickness since I saw you and am not as yet disburdened. I forwarded the letter you enclosed but can get no answer. It may be he will give you contentment by some other way, wherein I will not spare my labour, but by reason of my sickness I seldom see him.

$\frac{2}{3}$ p. Misc. vi, 32.

FRANCOIS D'AERSSEN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, April 4. Hague.—I have yours of 25 and 31 March. You have infinitely obliged me by serving as intermediary with the duke of Bouillon and judge rightly that my sole intention is to work for the repose of Christendom. I wish that ambition was better ruled elsewhere or that kings were more soundly advised of the devices of some to smooth the ways of monarchy for the Spaniard. I think the interest and inclination of the States is to find some means of accommodation, without further exasperating the parties, for their advantage should come from the greatness and tranquillity of the kingdom and if M. Van der Myle has acted otherwise I do not know if he has had any special instruction. Mediation would become us better, as you wisely remark. We shall see what the conference of Soissons produces. I think mistrust is too pronounced to hope for safety there. It is the trick of the Spaniard to keep others always in check, to be the only one to enjoy peace. I am sending the enclosed for M. de Bouillon and ask you to send my letters to Sieur Heenbeke, secretary of the town, employing some trusty person from Brussels to Sedan and back, as I will do from Brussels to the Hague and back.

1 p. *French.* i, 71.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, April 4, n.s. Venice.—Here we are in expectation what
ply French affairs will take while the difference between Savoy
and Mantua hangs in suspense, all armies being still kept on
foot and great preparations made for setting out the galleys of
Naples, Sicily and Genoa. They profess to go against the Turkish
armata which is expected on this coast to avenge last year's
losses, but it may be doubted they have some other design.

I am advertised that *Tirone* is very shortly to leave *Rome*
and giveth out his remove is to *Brussels*, where he meaneth to
settle, whereas his design is to pass thence to *Ireland* taking with
him the *Irish companies* in *Spain's* service there, to raise a new
rebellion. I expect the confirmation hereof with more particulars,
feeling sure you will be vigilant to observe whether by any
innovations in those parts this suspicion may be further increased.

This state still pursues their treaty of alliance with the principal
Swiss Protestant Cantons, and there is now good hope it may
shortly be effected, notwithstanding French operations. The
pope, fearing the consequence, useth all possible artifice to hinder
it. To this purpose he hath of late professed extraordinary good
affection to this state, and made offer to their amb.,* if the doge
would recommend any of these gentlemen unto him, they should
be the first on whom, at the next promotion he would bestow
red hats. He has also told the amb. he was ready to canonize
Lorenzo Justiniano,† the first patriarch of Venice, if they would
only ask for it, which hath been often requested by this state
but could never be brought to effect. It is apparent that
these extraordinary caresses have an aspect to the treaties with
the Swiss and Grisons, his purpose being so to enchant them that
they may conceive any foreign alliance needless. Besides he
hopeth to alienate the Swiss and Grisons from this state by his
demonstration of good intelligence with this prince, for nothing
hath more disposed those people to give ear to this motion than
the opinion of ill intelligence betwixt these Signori and Rome.

Here is one *Pompeo Giustiniano*, a Genoese, an ancient
soldier under Spinola, come to offer service to this state. This
seems so strange, he leaving a settled fortune in the Low Countries
where he also had the government of a town,‡ that I shall be glad
to know some circumstances concerning him.

2½ pp. *The words in italics deciphered.* xv, 57.

PIERRE DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, March 25. Heidelberg.—Your last with the account
for postal expenses has reached me. I thank you for the news
attached which I have communicated to his Highness to be used
discreetly. The expenses incurred at the fair will be repaid to
Bilderbeck.

**Tomaso Contarini*.

†*Lorenzo Giustinian*, patriarch 1451–65. He was not canonized until 1690.

‡*Lingen* in Hanover. *See Vol. III of this Report page 58.*

We hear from France of the departure of the princes for Soissons for the conference, with 8,000 foot and 600 horse, and little sign of a happy issue, the queen standing upon the maintenance of her authority and the prince on his courage and what he believes to be a good cause. From here they advise the queen to avoid war and to remove this discontent by prudence rather than by force. In Lorraine there are levies of 1,000 horse by Vaudemont and some of his and a regiment by Vaubecourt. The Swiss have passed St. Jean de l'Ausne; some are to go towards Champagne, others towards the Court. The Venetians are treating for an alliance with the Protestant Cantons, and Berne and Zurich seem to incline thereto. Some of our princes have been gathered at Studgarden to consider the safety of these parts. Those interested respectively in the successions of their houses of Saxony, Brandenburg and Hesse are meeting on the 27th at Naumbourg. But the landgrave Maurice only sent his eldest son, and the marquis of Anspach, overtaken by a fever, excuses himself, so that they will not do much there for Juliers, for the settlement of which they were to treat. We are sorry to see the great differences of the Possessioners. His Highness has written to the king of Great Britain on the matter of Aix and I have asked Waldegrave to address the letters for their Highnesses to you, which contain a remonstrance not to charge themselves with commissions for the execution upon that town. I believe that the States will do the same and more.

Of the Imperial Court we have nothing except that the Bohemians, Austrians, Silesians and Moravians do not want war and the Hungarians threaten that they will oppose the forces sent there. In Transylvania anything is possible. In Poland the confederates are always equipped and threaten their neighbours. They are the ones to do anything if anyone will employ them. The forces of Italy are also on foot. I do not know if the king of Spain will be willing to use them to assist the queen, as he offered a short while ago, and was accepted, from what I hear, not without offence to all right thinking men and a threat to those of the religion. I beg you to impart the little there is to the Ambassador Digby. I am not writing to him because I am expecting an attack of quarten and I think he will learn this more surely from you. It will afford his Highness great pleasure to give him advices from these parts. It matters greatly in the spring to know what resolution they will take upon the events of France and Germany. I have not seen any papers among your despatches except the two advices of Spain, one being copies of two letters touching the emperor's ambassador at Rome.

3 pp. *Holograph. French. Trace of Seal.* xxii, 178.

ARTHUR AYNSCOMB to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, March 26. Antwerp.—Here is a law that no one residing at Antwerp can call any man of the city to law away from it, and the same for Brabant. I, who am accounted as a resident, have

debts abroad for account of some friends at London. One Walter Hobouall of Antwerp owes me 162*l.* 10*s.* for ac. of Wm. Megges of London, who wants me to recover the debt at law. I thought fit to transport my action for it to one Richard Davis of Mecheln, and found a means to get Hobouall thither when Davis caused him to be arrested. Hobouall, in revenge, has brought 9 coloured cloths in confiscation here, thinking they were mine, and seeks to have me brought in question for the quadruple and also for breach of the law aforesaid. But the magistrates, finding no sufficient cause, would not consent to his desire. So I am informed that Hobouall and his friends repair to Brussels to put the matter in the procureur general's hands; wherein how far corruption may prevail, I know not. Remembering the Dutch proverb that Providence is brother to good fortune, I make bold to trouble you herein to take such steps with the procureur general and the Court of Brabant that nothing be done to my prejudice until I be heard. The cloths mentioned never belonged to me and I am as clear in the matter as a child unborn. I can also take oath that the debt does not belong to me and give good security for what any man can say to me for any matter whatsoever. I am the more forward to trouble you because I understand that Pensionary Roelans is my adverse party's counsellor, and if an affront be done me, although upon an ill ground, my adverse party could not with all his means, make reparation therefor. I enclose a petition praying you to have it delivered to Peckius or some of the Radtsheeren and that your advocate may cause the apostille to be insinuated to the procurer general.

2 pp. Seal. Misc. vi, 39.

JOHN THORIS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, March 26. Paris.—Peace is in everybody's mouth. I would to God it were in everybody's heart too. Sir Robert Hudelstone commends himself. Lady Edmonds, your sister and all the house is well. They have asked about Mrs. Trumbull, little Betty and little Hansken too. Mr. Shelton is as much in love with the French as Sir Ed. Parham is with the Spanish. Make my kinsman Christian give you the money of my pension as it falls due, for I will leave no money in his fingers. Preach to him to be careful of his master and diligent. I hope to see you soon. If Germain be come home, send word whether he brought the silk stockings for Monsr. d'Anigi—3 pairs whereof two Sir R. Hudelstone presents him with. Let Germain take money only for one pair. Ask if he received 12*l.* 10*s.* of Mr. Suckling for last Christmas. If so, let him pay himself, and give you the rest for me.

1 p. Holograph. Seal. Misc. vi, 34.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, March 26. Flushing.—Even now I received from your servant this enclosed which I thought good to send you that

thereby you may see the care of your honest servant, and receive the firkin of brawn that therewith he sendeth you. It hath been now 8 days at sea between this and England. It stayeth not an hour with me. I am exceedingly overbusied with making a despatch for England ; you will therefore excuse me that I thus abruptly break off. The gentleman whom you recommended to me is arrived in England.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. *Holograph.* XL, 14.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, April 6. Cologne. I have yours of 1st. The *Princes Possedants* are still at variance. The day after the P. of Brandenburg left for some fowling, the Count Palatine arrived at Düsseldorf, as empty as he started. Before him there arrived an ambassador from the elector of Cologne named Reck de Curle, offering to compound their differences for a reduction of their guards. The Palatine has given the Brandenburgs so much cause for suspicion that I do not know if they will treat with him. The Brandenburgs think they ought not to begin with the guards but with the cause of all the mistrust occasioned by the Palatine's bravadoes and actions.

Three days ago came a letter from the elector Palatine to the magistracy here in favour of the Mulheimers, to prevent the Colognese from seizing their persons and goods.

1½ pp. *French. Seal.* IX, 56.

SIR THOMAS LEEDES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, March 27. Placett.—My wife's dangerous sickness prevented my seeing the Brussels solemnities this week. I am not so well as I could wish being constrained to wear a night cap, yet not so ill as I need a physician, though here they are dog cheap. I have not stirred out of doors all this cold season, which makes my countrymen here censure me. I return answer to Mr. Rousell's enclosed in your last. You need not solicit for him ; I will do what yourself shall think fit.

Mrs. Lygon is returned from England ; she brings news which will take no impression in me, and the less because she is a woman. She says the earl of Somerset is created marquess. I can name no place no more than the Ld. Capley* could do unto Sir Fr. Walsingham (being then ambassador) when the French king saluted him baron. She said further that the earl of Northampton has lately been brought in question by one Sir Stephen Proctor and some adherence with him about the Powder Treason ; that the earl hath honestly quit himself, Sir Stephen Proctor's "adherence" punished, but he gone untouched for fear to discourage such like accusers.

My ld. of Southampton and his lady come this summer to the Spaw, where I and my wife will be, and we could wish your

*Sir Thomas Copley, an English Catholic refugee.

company, but I hope to see you here according to your promise to debate this business before the season give way for such a journey.

1 p. *Holograph.* xxix, 13.

ADAM MESTERTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, March 27. Terramont.—Reminds him of the promise of a visit. Colonel Boyd has been there, but was himself away in W. Flanders. Expects to be in Brussels in the coming week. Hopes Trumbull may accompany him back. Has no further information about Father Antonie.

1 p. *Holograph. Scotch.* Misc. vi, 36.

KING JAMES I to the ARCHDUKE ALBERT.

1614, March 28. Westminster. We have recently been advised from Germany that the emperor has some design to overthrow the arrangement made in the town of Aix la Chapelle at the last vacation of the empire by the Palatine Administrator for the quiet of that town, distracted by several factions. We find it very strange that the emperor should contemplate a matter of such great consequence both to the empire in general and to us in particular. For the general it can only be the origin of great trouble and perhaps of a conflagration which would not be easy to put out and which the empire does not want at present when it seems to fear attacks by the Turk. For ourselves our honour is so involved that we cannot be indifferent, for the alliance between us and the Palatine House is now so close that we are bound to share everything that touches it. The interference with the act of the Administrator legitimately performed in accordance with the fundamental laws of the empire and with the Golden Bull, supported by custom at every vacancy of the empire which has happened since, definitely affects the hereditary right and dignity of the elector himself, of which he cannot with honour and safety suffer any diminution. We should be so tarnished in his person that it would be necessary for us to show the resentment which is fitting for our honour. To obviate all the inconveniences which might arise from persistance in this order we have thought good to let you know the feeling we have about the consequence of the same, and to ask you, as we have also asked our cousin, the elector of Cologne, to whom we understand the execution would be committed, not to undertake it, out of consideration for the inconveniences to the public and out of regard for the friendship between us. We have made a like request to the emperor himself and have no doubt but that he will consider the matter as is fitting as we feel sure that you also will do, both on account of the general interest of peace and because it touches our honour so nearly, as you have seen by this.

1½ pp. *Copy. French.* Misc. vi, 37.

THOMAS SHELTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, March 28. Paris.—My affairs have succeeded no better than may be expected from the French government which is as

superfluous in words as it is defective in works. By my last I declared to you my intentions requesting your assistance and counsel. Here I have laboured as much as was possible, either by industry, pains, favour or recommendation to make a mean fortune to drive over some time until [torn] did return to England, that I might get home at last. [torn] all will not serve, for the French are either so jealous of s[tran]gers or make so little reckoning of them as I cannot do any[thing] or anyways help myself to apply me to any study or prof[itable] course. Wherefore as one half desperate if I know any means how [to re]turn to England, I would go home if it might be done safely. I th[erefore] request you most earnestly that you will bethink of the best ways that I [am] to take, and give me your advice with expedition for addressing, seeing here I cannot stay long, and what I ought to do I can[not] tell.

I have told you already what were the things that might be objected in England against me, and you know how desirous I was on all occasions since our acquaintance to show myself a true friend and subject to that crown. Bethink you how I may go home safely and soon. I only expect your answer to take a last resolution ; and if I must go home accompany me with such letters as you think may do me good. To my cousin de la Hoyd I know not yet what to write.

1 p. *Holograph. Seal. Misc. vi, 38.*

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, March 29. Paris.—The forces brought by the princes at first gave great alarm here and therefore the q. sent M. de la Varenne to ask them their meaning, and meanwhile suspended sending the commissioners to Soissons. When she understood that it was only to secure their journey, she forthwith commanded the commissioners to set forward, who left on Sunday morning. They are held to be exceedingly well chosen, for their moderation and credit with the princes. Card. Joyeuse excused himself, not holding it fit for the dignity of dean of the Cardinals to intermeddle. Bullion was sent away yesterday to assist the commissioners. The matters of Mezières and Hannebont are referred to that conference, but the greatest difficulty is expected to be over the marriages, wherein both parties seem to be strangely counterbanded ; but it is thought the q., rather than reduce things to extremity, will yield a prorogation. Now both parties are met there is cause to hope some good will come thereof. The princes reached Soissons on Sunday. The dukes of Mayne and Bouillon are said to be altogether disposed to pacify matters, which giveth the better hopes of a good conclusion.

Condé having sent a gent. of his to Rohan, the duke returned M. de Hautefontaine to the prince, causing great jealousy, especially as the duke is said to be raising forces in the parts where he is.

The States have confirmed their declaration, made through Vandermille, to assist the q. with the uttermost of their power.

His Maj. as yet forbears to declare himself until he has been entreated and instructed by the parties. In the meantime he has let the French amb. understand that he would be ready when required to employ his counsel and credit to procure a good pacification.

News came yesterday that the constable is dead in Languedoc, being 87 years old.* His government shall thereby fall into his son's hands, who had the reversion thereof.

2 pp. v. 103.

JOHN PACKER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, March 30. Whitehall.—I made no haste to answer your letters because things were not come to that ripeness that I might inform you of the proceedings. You will have heard that yesterday Sir Raphe Winwood was sworn Secretary and Sir. Tho. Lake only Privy Councillor. What is reserved for Sir Tho. Edmondes I know not. My ld.† it seemeth will still retain some interest in keeping the seals, which are not yet delivered. The expectation of this establishment made me defer the further soliciting for your extraordinaries, wherein I had the consent of Mr. More. Now I hope we shall have better means to effect something as soon as power is given to Mr. Secretary to make allowances, wherein we must solicit my lord because the business being of a former date hath been moved to him. Your friends will not be slack. The other course wherein you seem more indifferent than I understood by Mr. More, I think, is diverted. I was careful of Colonel Boyd's business, but himself hath cut off all occasion from me to further him, for when I spake to my ld. of it, he made only this answer : that one had spoken to him in it from Sir James Fullerton, whereby I presently understood that it was not for me further to meddle, knowing that he cannot abide to have two solicitors for one business, besides the party interested, which I have told the Colonel this morning. The pardon for Captain Rathe is ready for Germain to carry over, who will be with you next week. For B. I wrote what the king's answer was. I am now preparing for Theobalds.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. Misc. vi, 42.

DE LA VOYE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, March 30. Heidelberg.—I am just setting out to see the prince of Anhalt who is at the assembly of the princes and the electors of Saxony and Brandenburg. As soon as I am back, which will be about 15 April I will inform you of what I have learned. I beg you to keep in touch with my judges and particularly to get M. Vanachel to fulfil the promise which he made me in your presence and then let me know what has happened in this respect. I also pray you to take the first

*Henri I de Montmorency, who died on 2 April n.s. He was succeeded by his son Henri, by his second wife.

†i.e. Somerset.

opportunity to pass this letter on to your good friend M. Beaulieu assuring him of my regard and devotion to the public service and if there are certain indications of war in France to send you word, to be passed on to me so that, obtaining leave for some time, I may go to render my country a service which I know will be very acceptable to right thinking men. By doing this you will oblige me infinitely. Immediately I receive yours I will proceed to Brussels to give you every satisfaction and in particular to inform you of my affairs over there.

I beg you to remember me to MM. Thimon, Beruyer and Paul.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph. French. Seal. Misc. vi, 41.*

EDWARD WALDEGRAVE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614,* March 30. London.—On Monday H.M. went hence to Theobald's, but before he went in the forenoon, our friend Sir Raffe Winwood was sworn Secretary, and Sir Thomas Lake Privy Councillor.

I send you a relation of such things as which passed with us at Heidelberg at the christening.†

$\frac{2}{3}$ p. XLVI, 5.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to KING JAMES I.

1614, March 31. Brussels.—Finding the archduke was so much amended as to give access to the foreign ministers I procured audience of him on Monday week. After some congratulations on his recovery I told him I had charge to speak of the reception of Dr. Bull, your Maj.'s organist and sworn servant, into his chapel, without your Maj.'s permission or consent or once so much as speaking to me, the resident here. I said your Maj. found it strange, adding that the like course was not used among private persons. I told him it was notorious that Bull did not leave for any wrong done him or for his religion, but stole dishonestly out of England through the guilt of a corrupted conscience and to escape punishment for incontinence and other crimes.

Afterwards I recommended to him the despatch of Albery's suit, deducing the reasons he had to complain of the intolerable delay, giving him a memorial in writing, and praying him to let me know his pleasure thereupon by the Secretary Pratz.

Since then the archduke and his officers have been continually employed in the devotions usual here in the last week of Lent and the Easter holidays. These being past I will renew my solicitations and send your Maj. their answer by the next ordinary.

Gerard is still continued at Louvayne by the power of the Jesuits, notwithstanding all my pursuit for his remove. I was told by Pratz that they had sent such reasons into England as might justify him and give your Maj. satisfaction, but I cannot by any entreaty get a copy of these reasons.

When I spake to the archd. his countenance was somewhat

*Dated 1613 in error. Endorsed 1614.

†See page 336 above,

cheerful, but he had the gout in his left hand and his legs so weak that he could not stand or go. On Saturday he came to the Court chapel to receive the communion, but grew so distempered with the cold that he had to be assisted at his return. If his strength permits he will go to Marymont to spend the whole summer.

Count Zollern's ambassage to the archdukes, besides the points mentioned, had four other branches (1) supporting Neubourg in possession of Juliers and Cleves, (2) some settlement of the tolls upon the Rhine at Rhynberg, (3) equalising the moneys of Liége to the standard of these countries, (4) observation of the concordats between Liége and Burgundy. He was honourably treated and went away satisfied. The archd. do shortly expect another amb. from the elector of Mentz with a like errand in that which concerneth the Popish league among the German princes.

M. de Rambure, governor of Durlans is at Liége with a commission to levy 1,200 foot and 300 horse for the queen regent. He hath also brought there 1,200 pairs of arms for his soldiers. The p. of Condé and his confederates had provided 600 arms at Liége which were seized by the governor of Charlemont on their way to Mezières, but the archd. has released them at Condé's request. Those of Antwerp, being desirous to renew their wonted trade with your Maj.'s subjects, are ready to enter into a conference with them, professing their readiness to grant all such privileges as in reason and equity can be required.

The p. of Condé and duke of Bouillon are going to the assembly at Soissons, but the duke of Nevers remains at Mezières to keep the country in order and that town from surprise.

4 pp. Draft. Misc. II, 43.

A[NTONY] EDMONDES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, March 31. The Court.—I can but condole with the rest of my friends the frustrating of my brother's hopes wherein he was made confident by the king's own promises, so that now he may sing the psalm "put not your trust in princes." Merits according to the doctrine of our time here are not available with God, no more were my brother's with men, especially when a golden fee was proposed, and a countess a principal manager of the affair, so that the old prophesy in Policeranion of the civil conquest, seems now in some measure to be verified. After it was agreed upon that he should be preferred that now is, for the better deterring of Sir T. Lake from his claim in that behalf, and to cast him out of all preferment, there should have been cast certain aspersions of some ill-deserving upon him, which he had prepared himself to have answered, but upon better consultation it was rather thought fit for his better satisfaction to confer this honour upon him which he hath. I speak no more than hath been given to me for certain, nevertheless some 10 days before the determination of the business he was made hopeful to the last hour by the young countess of the preferment, which was only to draw him to the utmost of his *velle*. I fear I am too

bold with you, but the assurance I promise to myself of the safe conveyance and your pardon hereof, maketh my pen thus freely to wander. You have understood, I think, of the complaint the Venetian ambr.'s secretary made here to the lords against his master, which was that the ambr. should hire one of his other servants privily to murder his secretary.* As you desired Mr. Peart and I did our best to show the French gent. of your acquaintance what was most worthy and could with any convenience be seen here at the court at Whitehall, and also at St. James's, the prince's court, where I think he received great satisfaction in seeing the rarest pieces and pictures that this kingdom hath not the like.

$1\frac{2}{3}$ pp. Seal. Misc. vi, 43.

JOHN MORE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, March 31. London.—On Tuesday Sir R. Winwood was sworn a Privy Councillor and Principal Secretary, and Sir. T. Lake a Privy Councillor without further addition. Mr. Secretary's patent is not yet passed; when solicited for your particular he answers that it would be incongruous for him to meddle with bills made for service done before his time, but he will move the king upon Somerset's recommendation thereof to him, to which purpose Packer and I will join our forces.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. Seal. xxxii, 54.

[1614, Feb. or March.] The example of La Noue taught those of the religion that every generous soul conforms to the good pleasure of the king. All right minded men always range themselves on the side of the king while the ill conducted and those attracted by the hope of booty take the part of the disturbers. It is a pestilent notion that the princes of Europe should have no communication with Spain but should combat and weaken it, whereas the might of Spain protects them against the frightful power of the Turks. Is this not a time to join forces when the Turk cherishes designs against Italy, when the Basha Nassum is putting a dreadful force to sea, when the Grand Signor is overrunning Transylvania, when Hungary is divided and Vienna, the bulwark of Christendom, is threatened with a great storm. In truth the prudence of the queen and her Council deserves admiration for having found the sole remedy for these evils by contracting a perpetual friendship with Spain by the double marriages, procuring thereby the welfare of all Christendom and keeping France in peace during the king's minority. All the neighbour princes have approved the marriages, disavowing the opposite party and offering troops and money to the queen in case of need. The king of Great Britain has shown his friendliness, the States and Lorraine have offered their services, France's old allies the Swiss have shown their fidelity. Everyone knows the desire of the king of Spain and the archduke of Flanders to aid Christendom

*The secretary was Giulio Muscorno and the ambassador Antonio Foscarini.

and to finish off what Heaven has bound so formally. The duke of Savoy is only eager to repay the many obligations which he owes to the Catholic king and to show that after the welfare of Spain he desires that of all Christendom. The alliance has given satisfaction to the pope, the emperor, the king of Poland, the princes of Austria, the Signory of Venice and especially the Grand Duke of Tuscany. The Prince Palatine follows the advice of his wise father-in-law. Thus most of the princes of Europe recognise the great stroke which the queen has brought off by the Spanish alliances. So we can but condemn those who have persuaded the prince that these marriages ought to be postponed or rather broken off. If the prince will consider the matter dispassionately he will see that those who fraudulently abuse his authority only desire to plunge the country into troubles. He has seen at Landrecies and at Brussels how frankly the archduke behaved and at Milan how the king of Spain receives those whom fortune has treated less well than their quality merits. A bad interpretation must therefore not be put upon the actions of this prince, who protests he only desires the welfare of the kingdom, but the blame must be laid upon the turbulent spirits who abuse his goodness and induce him to put forth by inadvertence, what may affect his honour, disoblige the queen, offend the king of Spain and scandalize all the princes and states allied to France.

I do not touch upon other points contained in the prince's letter, but will end with the baron de Villars, merely saying that it is better to endure disorder, if there be any, than to rush into sedition, which always brings worse evils. There will always be vices, but they do not last for ever and they are generally redeemed by the intervention of the better sort. A prince who undertakes to correct abuses is certainly much to be commended, but he must take care lest, in extinguishing a candle he kindle a great fire and he must remember that one must never acquaint a prince with the wishes of his subjects by tumult or sedition.*

2½ pp. Copy. French. Misc. VII, 198.

Extracts from the letters of HENRY, Prince of CONDÉ, to the
QUEEN MOTHER.

[1614, March.] Mezieres.—The claim that you have done nothing about the marriages but what the late king would have done when Don Pedro de Toledo came to him from the king of Spain is disingenuous. When the king saw that the proposals were intended to obtain conditions prejudicial to his allies, to wit the States, and also to the treaty which the archdukes of Flanders has begun with them, he refused to entertain them, preferring to keep faith with the king of Great Britain and the States by the treaties already made with them, to all the advantages offered by Don Pedro. He expressed himself so clearly that Don Pedro at once decided to go, after a stay of six months. Subsequently

*The first part is missing. The letter seems to be a reply to Condé's manifesto to the queen regent of 19 February N.S.

when his Maj. was asked to give Madame in marriage to the prince of Piedmont, it was granted for reasons much stronger than those advanced for departing from what he had so prudently conceded.

The proposed alliance with Great Britain was not passed over in my letter by artifice, but because it is not of the same importance as that which concerns the king himself or so redoubtable to France as that with one who lately invaded nearly 40 leagues of country in the king's obedience, driving out the inhabitants and publishing an insulting manifesto against France. Moreover the alliance of England can only be advantageous for the Catholics by giving an opening to our religion in a country where its exercise is forbidden. In any case there is ample time for deliberation on both sides.

It is obvious that the meeting of the States General is the most certain remedy for everything, and I greatly regret that those who abuse your name have not been able to refrain from a malicious interpretation of my request to give them the requisite safeguard. Such conditions would only prejudice the unbridled licence of two or three while they would relieve the rest of France. That is why they exert themselves to render the very name of free estates odious. Thus the action against M. de Vendosme was taken at their instigation and they would not lack pretexts for any other act of violence against their adversaries.

With regard to the divisions between the princes and Catholic lords with which M. de Villeroy accuses me, I excuse his ignorance, as he did not have the part in the government which he now has, when it was discussed. You then recognised him for the traitor he is, and so called him in speaking to me. But his impudence is not so excusable when he accuses me of forming a party in the kingdom which cannot be legitimate without the royal authority. Who is so blind as not to see in whose hands that authority rests and by what oracle affairs are governed ? Is it more honourable to follow the party of a Villeroy than to join the first prince of the blood and so many other leading persons who wish to thwart his design to put the country to plunder and the king in the captivity of the ancient enemies of his predecessors ? He is content to sacrifice both to pay the vow he once made to Spain, being persuaded that all the slights and insults which he has received in the past will be converted into marks of honour if he can carry out in his old age what he has plotted since his youth, to build the Spanish monarchy upon the ruins of France.

The truth is so strong and my innocence so manifest that calumny itself has not so far charged me with designing war ; but they call a desire for the reformation of abuses worse than war. They cannot accuse me of raising the people or acting against the king's service, but they are as busy raising troops as if the enemies of France were at the frontiers. They take money out of the Bastille, put there by the late king for the public good, to employ it against his own blood. In fine these ministers show nakedly whose cause they are serving at the expense of France. Must

one not speak of reform ? Is it the way to bring back those whom abuses have driven from the Court ? If, despite the danger of general desolation, they do not fear to arm so powerfully against the absent what will they not do against the present when a company of the guards would suffice to prevent them from saying anything more about reform. This procedure makes me insist the more upon the safety and liberty of the estates who would be suspect to every one when seen to be surrounded by such forces. I think it likely that the officers agreed to the convocation in order to enslave the authority of the estates as they have that of the princes. You see their projects about the king's marriage to be carried out at any price, as something about which they are much more anxious than about obtaining reparation for the wrong done in Navarre, and are more likely to advise the abandonment of the rest than the recovery of what is unjustly retained.

The armies being raised in your name can only be justified on five grounds (1) to carry out the Spanish marriages, (2) to put down my friends, (3) to break the edicts which maintain peace between the two religions, (4) to thwart the States General or (5) to maintain him or those who, instead of rendering account of their administration as demanded, move Heaven and earth to evade it. Upon (1) I only ask for the postponement of the marriages, after due deliberation and the observation of the law which requires the age of puberty in all persons. That the usurpations in Navarre be put right. That the matter be dealt with in a friendly way between the two kings. To use arms for the marriage and not to recover what Spain has taken is both preposterous and dangerous causing mistrust through the abuse of the royal name. For (2) they allege my retirement from the Court. My friends are no more armed than I. They pretend to divine my intentions. They denounce me throughout France and then recall me with my friends, telling me to doubt nothing. For (3), I cannot say what those of the religion will decide. By the bribery of several individuals among them the rest are led to believe that it is intended to weaken their party. That is not the way to assure them of the enjoyment of the edicts or of peace, with so much warlike preparation under their eyes. For (4) the estates can have no surety amidst such arming. All good Frenchmen are more filled with apprehension of Spanish domination than rejoiced at the coming of an infanta of Spain.

Thus the profit of all these commotions rests with Villeroy alone, who will be victorious at every point if allowed to proceed, having made this marriage for which he cares much more than for the good of France, and putting down the first prince of the blood and many other leading men, troubling the edicts of pacification and rendering the estates null or even unfortunate through the form proposed. He may be thinking of the estates of Orleans where my grandfather was arrested, or of Blois where the late king was declared incapable of succeeding to the crown. But it is not for him to prescribe the form or to set forth the precedents. It is for him to account for his actions, which he is

unable to do, that is what makes him seek war on which alone depends his peace. Peace and the public quiet declare war on him by the arms of justice, which he cannot escape if inquiry is made into his administration.

$5\frac{2}{3}$ pp. Copy. French. Misc. vii, 196.

PIERRE DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, April 1. Heidelberg.—Your letter of 25th reached me yesterday with those attached from England. Their Highnesses left yesterday for the count of Altzen, to hunt hares. His Majesty is at Linz, doubtful whether to go to Vienna or Prague. It would seem that once again they are proposing to forbid trading to the English Merchant Adventurers. His Maj. or at least Bishop Clesel and the vice-chancellor Ulm are very upset over the protestation made and presented by Landgrave Maurice upon the citation to the imperial Council *ad Caesarem melius informandum*. They are making great efforts at arming in order to carry out their wishes more efficaciously ; but with money short and the Turk being steadfast for the continuation of the peace, all pretexts for raising cash are wanting. Two chiaus have arrived at Vienna. They are going to Linz to notify his Maj. that the state embassy of 140 persons is to follow with the confirmation of the truces. The count of Hohenzollern is in the bishopric of Metz. He requires the governor to withdraw the soldiers quartered there until he has completed his mission. From France we hear that both parties continue to raise levies. The conference of Soissons is being held.

$1\frac{2}{3}$ pp. French. Holograph. xxi, 180.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, April 1 [o.s.]. Flushing.—I have received your last of 25th together with all the other papers enclosed. I thank you for causing the queen regent's answer to be written, though I had it many days before in print, and for the care you take to keep me advertised of such news as comes to your knowledge. You may easily observe thereby that the States of Holland will not smother ought of that kind which may make her actions seem plausible ; to which end they suddenly caused hundreds of them to be printed in the Hague, but banished to utter oblivion (in as much as they could forbid it) the prince of Condé's manifesto. Thus you see how these gallants govern their affairs.

You will have had from your friends in England how ill our Master hath taken this sudden and peremptory declaration which the States have made of their forwardness to assist the business of France against not only the princes but against all others also who shall take part with them against the q. regent. He called their ambr. unto him, when as Sir Tho. Edmondes had showed him that by his letters from his secretary at Paris he was advertised of that declaration (and that was the very first knowledge that H.M. had had given him of that action of theirs), and told him that he did not a little mislike of the States' so sudden and

peremptory resolution in that point, that he had thought that they would have communicated the same with him before they had come to the execution thereof, that so he with them, and they with him, might have jointly interposed both their credits and authorities to have swayed and to have balanced that business (not only for the composing of these differences) but also for their own particular future good ; he concluded that as they had gone alone without him in that business, which so much concerned both him and them, and all their other friends and allies, so would he leave them (to themselves and alone) to reap the good or evil that might befall them or follow by the issue of that business. This I can say to you, that he is not a little displeased with them upon this occasion, but what shall I say, this is not the first nor the worst of their neglects and pranks that within these 2 or 3 years they have played us. God amend these things, for surely they are far amiss both for our honour and for our safeties, but I think it will be none nor strange news to tell you that for the most part these people are become wholly French, being corrupted thereunto by the pistolets of Spain, and by the flattering allurements of France. But yet we hold reasonable well with our friends in this province ; God give us grace to keep them.

Out of England I cannot write you much, only of the great preparations to the parliament, in which business there is great laying about them to make themselves strong in the Lower House, an infinite number of the old burgesses being cast off, and so likewise very many knights of the shires, and new and very strange ones chosen in their places. The ld. Deputy of Ireland is lately arrived at the Court of England, H.M. having sent for him expressly to confer with him about the secret affairs of that kingdom ; some say he shall return back ; others some doubt thereof. However he is much graced and is very truly and greatly followed. A little more time will show what will become of him. You know of my ld. of Northampton's sickness. I think him more sick in mind than in body. I wish him health and well every way.

I cannot yet perceive any resolution for the making of new officers, either treasurer or secretary. I perceive that our States begin to apprehend these remuements of the P. of Neuburg, to stop the course of whose *attentato* in Juliers and Cleves they have sent to the frontiers the lieutenant general of their horse, Monsieur Market with 1,200 horse. It behoveth them to took well to the back door, and so I perceive they will, for of that business they have lately conferred with H.M. our master by Sir Raphe Winwood, but what will be done therein time must show ; but H.M. disliketh much these procedures of the P. of Neuburg. Let me hear it from you (for then I shall the better believe it) if there be ought all thereof. Here it is said that the duke of Saxe and the el. of Brandenburg are agreed. To hear that it were true, I must confess my heart would be glad, for so would our party in these parts be made the stronger. I trust that this

parliament will furnish us with some store of finances that we may better help our friends.

Postscripts.—Describe to me those two Irishmen who committed that base act upon the Scotchman lately at Düsseldorf that I may know them if they pass this way.

Four or five days ago I sent you a little firkin of brawn by the way of Mr. Wake—which I received from your honest servant in England ; at that time I wrote to you though then in some haste. I hope you received your brawn.

I hear that Captain Blount being banished out of England for ever is by the king's pursuivants brought to Dover to be there embarked for Calais, and is by this time, I think, in your parts, which is, it seemeth, the receptacle of all such vipers. It is written unto me that God hath showed his love in disclosing his villanies, but what these are I would be glad to know.

3 pp. *Holograph.* xl, 13.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, April 1 [o.s.]. Flushing. I wrote to you yesterday. This is only to tell you that even now I receive letters from England by which I can assuredly tell you that Sir R. Winwood is sworn principal secretary, and Sir T. Lake of the privy council. This is the work only of my l. of Somerset, and hath been greatly pressed by him for the good of the state and the service of the king. The lord deputy of Ireland is wonderfully graced by H.M. and is very shortly to return to be at the beginning of parliament about 1 May.

½ p. *Holograph.* xl, 12.

J. BEAULIEU to M. DE LA VOYE, at Heidelberg.

1614, April 2. Paris.—I have yours of March 1. The agitations of the counsels have been so divers and uncertain that hitherto, here at the source, we know little of the issue and believe that the government know no more.

You will have heard of the agreement made at Soissons last week, which has since been approved by both sides ; but Guise, Espernon and some others have almost completely upset everything. Here they are now waiting for the return of M. Vignier, a *maitre des requêtes*, who has been sent to the prince. I am personally inclined to fell hopeful, in the belief that counsels of peace will prevail. But if things should end in war your best course will be to come here, to show the grounds and certitude of your proposal, because several will be very glad and well disposed to adopt it and to make use of such an invention, but no one will believe in its possibility unless a demonstration is made and the methods shown.

1 p. *French.* v. 16.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, April 2/12. Venice.—Acknowledges letters of 19/29 ult. Here is order sent to Sig. Barbarigo to conclude a league defensive

as well with Berne as Zurich, which for the neighbourhood and strict correspondence with Geneva you may guess what a noise it will make in Rome ; and there are many good consequences of this confederation in case it proceed, of which there is great hope.

I hear from *Rome* that the amb. of *Archd. Albert* was to depart from *Rome* to *Brussels* in great diligence, pretending his private affairs, and to return thither in October next. *Tyrone* was with him the 3rd inst., n.s. What he negotiated I can better advertise you hereafter.

I do very heartily salute your preferment, particularly in respect of a place where it hath been my fortune to have always very good friends.

$1\frac{1}{3}$ pp. *The words in italics deciphered.* xv, 56.

THE ARCHDUKE ALBERT to the STATES GENERAL.*

1614, April 12. Brussels.—Concerning the disputes between the Marquis George William of Brandenburg and the Count Palatine Wolfgang William over Cleves, with an account of these disputes attached.

10 pp. *Copy. Latin and French.* Misc. vi, 45.

Extract from a letter without signature or address.

1614, ult. Id. April. Amsterdam.—Intelligo quibus te impenderis negotiis hoc praeterlapso semestri et quemadmodum hos saxum involutum (quod fore super acumen putabis) uno momento dejicerit nivum brutum fulmen. Scivimus et hic quantum in hoc student aulici et quantum contra nituntur Adventurarii, neque enim nostrates id silentio praetereunt. Interest enim omnium. Et hic inita ratio et computatio est, quod in hisce Provinciis Confaederatis, circiter 70 millia personarum hoc lanificio vicitant. Quibusdam res videtur gravis. At multi secus aestimant, qui pannificium domum hic et in vicinis alacres ad manum sumunt; quotidie ostendando quantum possint, et quid in hac arte valeant. Ego cum his sentio primum hanc tempestatem perferendam ex qua magna brevi redundabit utilitas ubi periculum ficerint quantam lanarum copiam undique quisque, maxime ex Macedonia, Bisantio et illis Thraciae partibus jam a nobis penetratis et apertis nobis omnibus Turciae oris. Certe hic a multis hujus aevi prospectoribus et rerum experientia prudentioribus hoc tantum desideratur ut Anglia in prohibitione illa perseveret et nos hac arte beet. Hic plura dicerem nisi S.M. verior, aliquid ante vel extra consilium effutiendo. Dicem, facient quos penes arbitrium est et vis et norma loquendi.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. Misc. vi, 50.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, April 4. Paris.—The queen's commissioners were met outside Soissons by the duke of Mayne, the governor, and taken in his coach to Condé's lodging. The prince had with him Nevers,

* There is a copy of the letter in *S.P. Holland*, Vol. lxix.

Longueville, Luxembourg, Bouillon, viscount Tavanes, and the deputies of the dukes of Vendosme, Rohan and Retz. Vantadour, as chief of the commissioners, spoke first of the queen's desire for peace and to reform the disorders of the state, exhorting them to return to court to assist her. Condé protested the like desire, but complained of the raising of arms against them. Next day they met at Vantadour's lodging, when Condé desired that the q. would put off the Spanish marriages and consent to the assembling of the States General, and that both sides should disarm to avoid the oppression of the people. After some debate the first point was granted, but the princes demanded this in writing. The difficulty about the states was to make the assembly free, the princes desiring that neither their Maties. nor they should be present. This the commissioners would not yield. As to the disarming the commissioners agreed that the q. should send back the Swiss, but not that the other forces should be disarmed. Bullion was then sent hither to have the queen's resolution. He returned with her consent to the first and last points. We hope that the second may be settled. Nevertheless commissions for new levies have been sent within these few days to Poitou, Xaintonge and neighbouring provinces ; it is thought to be rather out of jealousy that Rohan is making some secret levy in those parts. I have been out to meet Sir John Digby who has just arrived on his way to England. The count of Zollern arrived yesterday. You will have heard of the Constable's death.

2 pp. v, 104.

B. B[UWINCKHAUSEN] to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, April 14 [endorsement].—The settlement at Soissons rejoices me, it can only be good for the affairs of the Religion. I inferred it already from Villeroy's last, to whom I had pointed out several drawbacks from the queen's decision to arm ; that they would drop the veil. I also heard that your king and the States no longer take such a high tone against the princes. I am glad you have at last a secretary of state in England. I did not care who it was—whether Edmonds or Neufville. I enclose a line for Winwood.

2 p. French. Holograph. XII, 36.

FRANCOIS D'AERSSEN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, April 15. The Hague.—I have yours of the 8th. I charge you to address a packet for M. de Bouillon as you offer so freely to act as intermediary. I take your advice in warning me of the disunion they are trying to produce between M. the prince and him as well as of the trouble they are taking to learn his secrets. My advices from the Court of the 6th set down a victory in the conference of Soissons by the feebleness of the princes and they would be glad to make the lot of the disgrace fall upon M. de Bouillon. Perhaps they publish this to restrain the neighbours or to gain more credit with them. My opinion is that the Spanish marriages, in their progress, will produce

nothing good for the sound party of Europe, and that the trouble of the country will have its accidents, no less to be feared. On the confines of Germany you note judiciously that they apprehend some cloud which may easily upset our tranquillity.

1 p. *French.* I, 72.

GUIDO [BENTIVOGLIO], ARCHBISHOP OF RHODES TO FERDINAND DE BOISCHOT in London.

1614, April 15. Brussels.—I believe you will have heard of a French book printed some years ago in Paris containing the history of a case of magic and sorcery in a place near Marseilles. Several copies reached these provinces about a year ago and were greedily read, though many pious and prudent persons condemned the book which contained many things repugnant to Catholic doctrine. I had it examined by the faculty of theology of the University of Louvain, who pronounced that it should be prohibited, so I wrote to all the bishops of these parts to forbid it in their dioceses. I take the liberty to inform you of this and to ask you to cause the prohibition to be made known in your Court there. I do so because I hear that the book has reached England, and that the king, after reading it, laughed consumedly and made great fun of the Catholics saying that they put their trust in the oaths and depositions of the demon and to the things which idle persons and witches say they see in their diabolical games. The zeal shown by your lp. in matters concerning the Catholic religion and the Holy See have caused me to take this liberty.

1 p. *Italian. Copy.* Misc. vi, 47.

SPEECH of SIR RAPHE WINWOOD in the HOUSE OF COMMONS.

1614, April 5 [*endorsement*].—If I were but a private man and had no other obligation to the king my master than that common bond of loyalty and allegiance which every subject is bound to perform by the laws of God and nature to his prince and sovereign, perhaps the language which now I shall hold would carry with it more credit, at least would be less subject to jealousy and misconstruction, for having received of many gracious favours from H.M., which with humble reverence I do acknowledge, all they to whom I am not known, and the long continuance of my former employments almost hath made me unknown to all in this Assembly, willingly I speak not out of zeal, and duty of my country, but to improve that reputation which out of grace, not of merit I hold in H.M.'s favour.

But I pray all and every one that are present with patience to lend me their attentive ears, and without prejudice, to weigh the grounds and reasons of my discourse, then I hope they shall find I speak not for the private of the king, but for the public of the kingdom, and as a true English man and member of this House for the maintenance of God's true religion and the continuance of the welfare and liberties of my country, which, Mr. Speaker, I fear cannot be in that state they stand long maintained, if the urgent necessities wherewith the state is surcharged be not relieved by

the aid and assistance of this House. I have read of one that did cause [curse?] that man which first did distinguish between profit and honesty, holding anything to be gainful which likewise was not just and lawful, and I hold the opinion of them to be cursed and damnable which I ever shall make, neither shall any man have just cause to cast upon me this aspersion.

Of the men who make a difference between the welfare of the king and the welfare of the subject, making no conscience to ransack and ransom the subject and to make a shelter of the common wealth under pretence and colour to enrich the coffers of the king. For wherein doth consist the might and majesty of a kingdom and wherein his safety and security either from foreign invasion abroad or private conspiracy at home but in the dutiful affections of his subjects, which love and kindness must purchase not to plente (*sic*)* or oppression which H.M. well understanding, a prince whom God and nature hath endowed with admirable wisdom and whom long experience ever from his cradle hath made a master workman in this art of [*blank in M.S.*] having entered into the consideration of the affairs of his state, finding many abuses to be reformed both in Church and Commonwealth is pleased to take *rectam et regiam viam* to assemble to advise consult and resolve with his loving subjects both how those enormities may be redressed and the necessities of his affairs may be relieved.

The law saith *nemo tenetur suam turpitudinem revelare* but wounds must be searched and to the quick too before they can be cured, and though what the debts are, you shall more particularly receive from them to whom that charge more properly doth appertain, yet by way of provision give me leave to say that they are the greater necessities because they are necessities of the state and of the crown and kingdom which call and cry for speedy relief, wherein the king and subjects are equally interested *si non ad pondus yet ad justiciam*. His Majesty's Royal navy which is the walls of this island, and the honour and strength of our nation never was more fair and more powerful or in better equity, yet so distressed with penury and poverty that if it had not been supported by the extraordinary care of the subordinate officers, it would have been in danger long before this day to have been dissolved.

The garrisons of H. Majty.'s cautionary towns in the Low Countries, Vlissing which is the key of Zealand, and the Brill which is the key of Holland, for want of pay do daily threaten to mutiny and disband.

Ireland is not a thorn in our foot but a lance in our side and may be reformed from top to toe, or else will sooner or later show us an Irish trick. If that kingdom after so many years that it hath been annexed to the crown of England, should revolt, the shame would be great and the danger as great. To sit down by the loss would be a scorn and make us *opprobrium et ludibrium mundi*,

* Probably a misreading of persecution.

but as we shall be unhappy to lose it, so to attempt and recover it would make us most miserable. The memory of the last war is yet bleeding fresh which did exhaust *succum et sanguinem* of this state. This you may think that the ill-affected [in] Ireland attend with itching ears the success of this parliament and accordingly found and fashion their designs. The late rebellious parliament of Ireland hath awaked Tyrone out of his sleep, who by fresh advertisements H.M. hath received doth treat with the pope to return into Ireland, by the end of this summer.

Neither are H.M.'s expenses, whom God hath made the arbiter, and if it were the administrator of Europe, confined within the compass of his own kingdoms, yet cannot but remember how the House of Austria sent lately down the Archduke Leopoldus to possess himself of the countries of Cleves and Juliers, which he had carried clean, if H.M.'s forces had not dislodged him and placed the Elector [of] Brandenbourg and Palatine of Neubourg in peaceable possession of those countries.

But *non socium ferre regna nec taeda sciunt*, love and principality admit no equality. The Palatine of Neubourg having lately married the sister of the duke of Bavaria, presuming upon the greatness of that alliance and the neighbourhood of his wife's brother, the elector of Cologne, a potent prelate in those parts, for he is archbp. of Cologne, bishop of Liege, bishop of Munster and bp. of Paderborn, lately attempted the surprise of Juliers, which is the citadel of the whole country. H.M. is bound in honour to maintain his own work, and by the leagen defence which he hath contracted with the princes of the Union in Germany he is obliged to defend them in their rightful possession. In what condition France now is you all understand. If the king of Spain whose custom is to fish in troubled waters, and under pretence of the double marriage will enter into the quarrel, H.M. in honour and safety cannot be *otiosus spectator* but must interpose himself though with the charge of a royal army.

These are the burdens under the which at this time doth grow [the] present estate of our public affairs ; for redress whereof to prevent inevitable confusions, which either will bring anarchy amongst us or outpass the bounds of a lawful monarchy, H.M. doth require after so many years of rest and repose, wherein he hath not been burdensome to his people, the voluntary supply of his loving subjects without compulsion and constraint ; *multorum manibus grave levatur onus*.

That which is demanded for the support of this public good is nothing considerable in any man's private, neither can it much impeach his profit, and will less abridge his pleasure, and so good a work whereupon doth depend [the] welfare of our country. Let us employ but superfluities if our expenses either at our table or upon our backs, or in any other more vain and idle provision, will discharge H.M.'s debts, and will in consequence assure us that we may enjoy those liberties untouched and untainted.

And if the duty which a subject doth owe unto his sovereign and the care of the preservation of the honour of our nation which

now doth lie in all our neighbour countries, exposed to scorn and contempt for *paupertas homines ridiculos parit*, did not invite us to this contribution, yet those singular favours which H.M. in the bounty of his grace hath conferred unto us, which being not only of use and ease, but of profit and advantage, justly I may say magna charta may be styled another, doth in civility and common courtesy require us to express our thankfulness and to return it, if it were possible, *maiore cum savore*. To this I will add the marriage of the Lady Elizabeth, which hath cast upon H.M. a great part of this debt, wherein to show himself to be a *Pater patriæ* and to provide for the security of religion, for the church of Rome did never receive a blow greater, and to establish the safety of this realm by a lawful succession in all succeeding ages, did in a manner abandon the tenderness of affection, which so worthy a princess, an only daughter, might have expected from an indulgent father.

Therefore give me leave humbly to present this motion to this House to take in their consideration the importance of this business and to exhort every one to lay unto their helping hands for a present despatch, and what the necessities of the affairs do require, to contribute cheerfully and frankly as without murmuring, so without delay, because that H.M. doth not respect *donum* but *animum dantis*, and withal let every one weigh this apart with himself—the comfort he shall enjoy in his soul and the honour our nation shall receive abroad, where it shall be noised and bruited throughout Europe that all not only differents are reconciled, but all misunderstandings rectified in this parliament by reciprocal offices of law and bounty and the affections reunited between king and subject.

4 pp. A poor copy. XLVII, 82.

H. BILDERBECK TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, April 17. Cologne.—I have yours of 8th and 11th. I have received for you from the cammermaster of his Highness at this Frankfort fair 396fl. Brabant money. I forward a letter from the p. of Brandenburg to your king on behalf of those at Aix.

The elector of Brandenburg, now leaving for Naumbourg, has written to the emperor about the Juliers succession, wishing to know the procedure, if there were a conference; before putting it to the hazard. He demands before everything investiture for himself that he may appear on equal terms with others. He refuses prejudiced arbitrators, i.e. Hohenzollern and the chancellor Ulm, and would know if the emperor claims the same interests in these countries as did Rudolf. He has also written complaining of the injustice done about Mulheim, there having been no citation nor communication from the opposite party, but only a condemnation in a cause pending elsewhere than in the imperial Court, whose jurisdiction he repudiates.

The p. of Brandenburg is now at Cleves, where Count Ernest of Nassau is to meet him. The elector of Cologne's ambassador who came to Düsseldorf to arrange some settlement between the

princes, has done nothing, the Palatine of Neuburg persisting in taxing the prince with this fraud of an enterprise upon Düsseldorf. He addresses Brandenburg as the "young marquis" with no other title. The Brandenburg commissioners therefore refuse to treat, and refer the question to the elector and prince.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ pp. French. ix, 57.

ANDRE PAULL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, April 7. Heidelberg.—I have been away and have lost my only son. I have yours of 12 ult. In my absence Dathenes took your letters to His Highness, who took them to the country. We long to know the result of the conference at Soissons. From Lorraine we hear that the proposals of the confederates were (1) to put off the Spanish marriage, (2) to expel D'Ancre from France, (3) the chancellor, Villeroy and Jeannin to give account of the moneys spent since the king's death, (4) the 1,800,000 crowns taken from the king's chest for Swiss and other levies to be replaced, (5) the queen to disarm, since the confederates have protested and still protest that they do not mean to proceed to violence. In spite of this the queen continues her levies on all sides and has sent Bassompierre ahead to meet the Swiss, while six pieces of ordnance are ready at Paris to march at a word. The *Prévost des Marchands* at Paris has begged the queen in the name of the citizens to grant the princes' demands. If this prove true it shows to which side the Third Estate will lean.

The curious have taken note that the king of Spain has sent 18 couriers in a fortnight to the queen to expedite the Bayonne journey. Is it not unworthy that a king who claims to be so great should stoop practically to beg, so urgently, marriages for his children when they are so hotly contested? If he were generous or *testiculi si qua illi vena paterni* he should despise that partie and look for another; his reputation and greatness require this at least. During this interlude our priests and new leaguers are on the alert to see in what direction this lightening will strike. To the extent that they see their prime motive and the pivot of their affairs held up elsewhere, they lower their sails and retard the course of their animosity until the wind of Spain will be favourable to them again.

At the emperor's Court and on the frontiers of Hungary and Transylvania all is quiet. Some of the imperialists would like to see this interrupted, to find work for Bucquoi, but the Estates will not agree. You will have heard of a meeting now being held at Naumburg in Saxony between the Houses of Saxony, Brandenburg and Hesse to confirm the old alliances between them. All the princes of those Houses, except three or four, were present, among them the marquis of Onolsbach and the landgrave of Cassel, the last represented by his son. Their custom on such occasions is to eliminate old differences. If that happens again it will afford great relief to the common welfare.

In a few days we shall be sending one of our leading ministers to Brandenburg to assist him with the orthodox reformation

which he proposes to carry out in his country. This is Schultetus who was with my master in England, a very learned and very good man, one of the choicest spirits of our time.* May God prosper him for we are apprehensive, from experience, that such reformations will not be effected without great difficulty especially among a people so rude and harsh.

Lesieur is on the point of leaving Lintz. It is said that Prince Augustus of Neubourg, Wolfgang William's brother, proposes to marry the empress's sister.† We find this hard to believe, considering it too dainty a morsel for him, as he has no cage suitable for housing such a bird.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ pp. French. XXXIV, 64.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614 [endorsement], April 7, o.s. Flushing.—Within these 3 days I wrote to you twice. Pray give the enclosed the safest and speediest conveyance to Heidelberg to Mr. Dixy Hickman, her Highness's treasurer, and convey his letters to me. You have free liberty to open these letters. I hear that Mr. Calvert is to come to the Hague to reside as ambassador, and that Mr. Kircom is sworn clerk of the Signet. Here are strange discourse of the duke of Bullion, as that he hath separated himself from the other pp., and yet hath done strange things against the queen regent's honour. I believe nothing thereof, but that it is a mere practice to make him odious, to turn the edge of the axe wholly against him (whom the queen hath long been jealous of) to bereave the princes thereby of his shrewd counsel and make a rent between them. This day is come to me your French friar. For your sake I have addressed him to our churches, who shall receive him, and so to pass for England, if thither he will direct his course, but we have had here since these trials, divers of these runagates who when they have served their turns upon our churches, have returned back to their old vomit.

1 p. Holograph. XL, 16.

PIERRE DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, April 8. [Heidelberg.]—Yours of 2/12 received yesterday. M. de la Voye has gone to the prince of Anhalt at Ansbach. The emperor is still at Linz, hesitating about going to Prague or Vienna. He seems more inclined to the latter both to receive the Turkish embassy and, by his presence, to induce the Estates of Austria and Hungary to the recovery of Transylvania and vengeance against Gabor who not only threatens to put himself under the protection of the Grand Seigneur but must have made terms so that at the Porte they say freely that Transylvania is not comprised in the treaty any more than Moldavia and Wallachia. M. Lesieur has had audience of their Majesties and

* Abraham Scultetus, the Elector's Palatine's chaplain.

† Anna Catarina, younger daughter of Archduke Ferdinand of the Tyrol, who eventually took the veil.

an oral reply with which he is greatly pleased. He is going to Prague on a private matter and will return to England this way.

At the Court they are preparing embassies to all the electors to send their deputies in order to discuss the grievances set out by both sides and to consult about the safeguards which may be given by the Protestants to the Catholics, that henceforward they may remain undisturbed and in security in their liberties, goods, franchises and benefices so that at the imperial diet, proposed for 1 Sept., they may be able to plant again confidence between the princes and states of the two religions in order to offer a unanimous resistance to the common enemy.

The Estates and Princes of Lower Saxony are meeting to consult about their security and to join with the United Princes for the common liberty; which gives great umbrage to the Catholics. The elector of Brandenburg has requested his Highness to send him some learned theologians to make a reformation of religion in his country.

His Highness has written to the King of Great Britain to write to the elector of Cologne in favour of Aix and we hear that M. de Preaux has received a like commission from France. Those good folk need this favour, though I do not believe that the others will be in any hurry to take action.

2³/₄ pp. French. Holograph. Seal. xxi, 181.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, April 10. Paris.—I have yours of March 30 with the packet for Vandermille, who did not pay postage. Shelton is said to have gone to Rome. We are sorry for the jealousies between the princes of Juliers, etc. and we much fear they will shortly come to some breaking out which would be very prejudicial to affairs here where things are in such dangerous terms that there are more who apprehend war than of those who stand firm in the hope of peace.

I send you a copy of the project of an accord between the princes and the commissioners. They would have left Mayne and Bouillon there to make an end of the treaty and the rest to withdraw, because Condé saw matters drawing out. They demand the holding of the states and insist on places of surety for their retreat. The queen is deeply offended and, moved by Condé's impatience, has threatened to recall the commissioners, saying she would only make peace with honour. It is now said that he will remain until Bouillon's return. We are now in the crisis of the business. Meantime the queen still makes levies and the forces of the other side increase. Rohan is said to have offered Condé 6,000 foot and 2,000 horse. Hautefontaine, his deputy at Soissons, has passed through Paris lately with a passport from the queen.

Although the queen yielded about the marriages the Spanish ambassador holds that they will here go through with their resolution not to delay them and Sir John Digby, who left yesterday, reports preparations in Spain for the journey, though

the princes' objection is known there. They mean to show the world that they will perform their part.

On Friday two waggons of munitions, which Bouillon had ordered to Soissons from his house here, were seized 5 or 6 leagues from Paris by the queen's order. They had been here 5 or 6 months and were intended for Turenne.

Digby pretends to be going to England on his private business. The king's countermand to his first leave was in case the marriages were put off. He hath kissed the king's and queen's hands here and is much commended for his sufficiency and good behaviour. The count of Zollern had audience on Wednesday. He is said to have come to complain of Espernon's attempt on the bishopric of Metz. Here is also a deputy from the p. of Neuburg to complain, I hear, against the p. of Brandenburg for having seized Düsseldorf. It is easily conjectured he comes on other and more important business. Sir D. Carleton lately wrote that Tyrone was labouring to get a safe conduct through France on his way to Brussels, to settle there. The ministers here assure me that they will have nothing to do in it.

You were a true prophet of Winwood's good fortune. I could wish that he who had better deserved might share it with him. All the comfort my ld. received was that he should come back hither to make an end of his negotiation of the marriages, and, that done, his Maj. would recall him home and take upon him the care of his preferment. We expect him here in 8 or 10 days, about which time my lady will be brought to bed.

3 pp. v, 105.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, April 13, o.s. Flushing.—Yours of 4th I had on Sunday by Mr. Withers. I have not heard out of England since my last to you. Pray give me the freshest news you can of the French business, for my friends here are very anxious to hear. I mean those who speak good English and not French. I assure you that those colours who show not to be either French or Spanish in this climate are very rare. I must not write much of this subject for it is not fit for paper. I have not yet heard of Mr. Norton whom you mention.

1 p. *Holograph.* xl, 15.

DANIEL BUWINCKHAUSEN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, April 14/24.—I am glad to hear of the settlement in France, but we are waiting to hear about Soissons. In Germany we hope for the best, though there may be some who would like to trouble our peace. The emperor has issued edicts against Aix and Mulheim, entrusting the execution to the elector of Cologne and Archduke Albert, but they say that the latter does not wish to interfere. We hope that we have little to fear from the Turk who wishes to renew the truces. Transylvania as a province, according to him, does not belong either to us or to him. He proposes to defend it as such. Although they have wanted to

persuade his imperial Majesty to make levies of troops, he will be forced to abstain from it as the estates will not hear of it. But it seems on another side that they want to ruin the good emperor in persuading him to cause those of the religion to be persecuted. In the long run this might cause, if not a complete revolution, at least some changes in Hungary and other provinces.

M. Paul has lost his eldest son and my younger one died three weeks ago aged 14 days.

2 pp. French. Holograph. XII, 35.

HENRI DE LA TOUR, DUKE OF BOUILLON, to
WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, April 24. Neufchastel.—I received your last and thank you for the care in sending them safely. You will have learned our news from Mr. Home's letters. The position is that the queen has agreed to the suspension of the marriages with Spain and to the convocation of the free States General at Sens on 25 July. We are now treating for the safety required for the States and to render this more assured we are petitioning her Maj. to agree that the king shall not be present, as well because his presence is not necessary and because at his age he cannot act by himself, though present, but still more because of the multitude of his guards and the companies of ordonnance and light horse with him on such a state occasion, which might increase the serious misgivings caused by the levies. This also makes us desire, while waiting for the meeting of the States, to see Mons. the prince in some secure position, worthy of his greatness and dignity. We are hopeful of inducing the queen to consent to this and that, from the present way in which public affairs are going, we shall see a good and assured quiet. You will soon learn the issue of this conference by one whom we will send express.

Holograph postscript: I am astonished and deeply regret that they have done nothing for M. Hedmund.

2 1/2 p. French. XI, 2.

HENRI DE LA TOUR, DUKE OF BOUILLON to
WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614 [*endorsement*], April 25. You will learn from this that the queen has had M. Hum arrested at Orleans with all his letters and papers, at which they have made strong remonstrance. It is a great matter to seize a minister charged with the letters of a great king like yours. I am afraid that they may have found out the commerce between us through our letters. I beg you to look into it and to learn what M. de Preaux will say about it.

You will have heard the point at which we have arrived with the deputies of the queen. MM. de Ventadour and Jeannin left to-day for Paris, expecting to settle the business, the states being accorded to us and the postponement of the marriages, in which we have been very indifferently assisted by those who have an

interest therein. The national synod is held on the 2nd of next month.

I beg you to let me know if they are making any move where you are. I believe that the affairs of Juliers might easily make trouble. In my judgment that would be a bad result for all the Possessioners. The electress is withdrawing to her dower lands. This princess has been charming.

1 p. *Holograph. French.* xi, 3.

PIERRE DATHENES TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, April 15. Heidelberg.—In Italy they are maintaining and increasing their levies of troops. The duke of Savoy, who has seemed disposed to the marriage of his daughter to the duke of Mantua, is now drawing back and will not hear of it until he receives satisfaction for his claims on the Montferrat. That is his pretext for a new levy, but I think it is rather for some enterprise upon France, Geneva or the Bernese during the troubles.

The emperor is at Linz hesitating where he shall stay pending the coming diet, which is expected to be at Augsburg on 1 Sept. The chiaus sent by the Grand Seigneur demands restitution of the places put in his Majesty's hands by the brothers and friends of the late Bathory. At Naumburg they have not done much at the interview of the princes interested in the succession, but at the meeting of Lower Saxony they decided to have good correspondence with the United Princes.

The Venetians are still treating with Zurich and hope to attain their end as also with the Grisons, although France is opposing. His Majesty has written to the emperor about Aix in very friendly terms, and the king of France has done the same by M. de Baugy, resident at this Court; but we are afraid that the fire of Juliers, if rekindled, may involve others unless precautions are taken, as they are trying to do.

1 p. *French. Holograph.* xxii, 184.

J. BEAULIEU TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, April 16. Paris.—I have yours of the 5th. His Maty.'s round dealing with Sir Noel Caron hath exceedingly pleased our friends here. Condé would not wait for de Bullion's return, but went towards Retel with Nevers. Yet next day we heard of the settlement by the commissioners with Mayne and Bouillon. There is to be general disarming, the Spanish marriages to be surceased till the king's majority, and the States General to meet at Sens, one of the three towns named by the princes. Condé for his retreat is to have the castle of Amboise on the Seine with 500 soldiers entertained there during the assembly of the States General, and Nevers 500 entertained at Mezières. Other conditions were not stipulated or even mentioned. The princes insisted that the q. should write a letter to Condé stating that the marriages were put off till after the king's majority. These matters being settled de Bullion came hither, and Bouillon went to Condé at Retel for ratification. Guise and Espernon, who had

hitherto seemed indifferent about war or peace, almost dashed our hopes, representing the settlement as a disgrace to France. They made such offers of support to the q. as much staggered her resolution. The king also, it is said at their instigation, opposed the disposing of his house at Amboise to Condé. Agitation is thus revived and instead of disarming as agreed by the treaty the horse which had been withdrawn to Nogent-sur-Seine has been ordered to advance towards the princes, and Bassompierre has been sent to St. Jean de Laune to fetch the 3,000 Swiss to Chastillon-sur-Seine. But still we hope for peace, as the queen and those about her all work to that end and Condé has signed the accord. Vantador and de Thou are expected to-day to give the queen their account of the conference so it is hoped that matters will be absolutely concluded and settled. The supposed author of the *Cont' Assassin* hath been lately here, and is gone to the national synod, having given very good contentment.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ pp. v, 106.

SIR THOMAS LEEDES TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, April 16. Placett in Louvaine.—I enclose copy of the letter I promised. The doctor's* present departure for Paris caused this haste. You may copy it or keep it. I have only read 3 or 4 sheets. The doctor will go by Brussels and stay 2 or 3 days there, wherefore unless you see reason to the contrary, I desire that as few as possible should be made privy of this letter, lest he take unkindly my sending it without his privity.

I marvel that two such eminent persons as Sir Hen. Neville and Sir Tho. Edmondes are left unpreferred, but I think them so noble that they will repine at nothing our sovereign doth. I fear that the state will miss such men as the lord Cham. and ld. privy seal when they go, and grieve that they are ill.

I thank you for the pass for Gower. It was not my intent to endanger you, neither shall the party have it with him if you think it may prejudice you. If he be questioned about the oath, I know not whether he will take it. He is not my man now, but came over with my stuff. I would be glad to set him free in England again since he took the pains, but he shall rather take his fortune than that the hair of your head be questioned. I have heard of your kindness to Capt. Blunt and will be careful to do you all right in it.

My messenger tells me you threaten to see me here. You do not know the courtesy you shall do me in spending 2 or 3 days here with me. I would see you often at Brussels, but the place is popular and I am bequeathed into a retired life while I am in these parts.

1 p. *Holograph.* xxix, 12.

H. BILDERBECK TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, April 28. Cologne.—I have yours of 21st. If your archduke and the el. of Cologne do not draw the sword, it seems

* Dr. Benjamin Carier. *S.P. Flanders*, Vol. XI, fol. 38d.

likely that the summer will pass without a blow struck, especially as the emperor is sending ambassadors to all the electors begging them to send deputies to his Court to try and reach an agreement in time for the diet at Ratisbon in September. The Cologners have not yet sent their deputies to the emperor for the *mandata executorialia* against Mulheim as they long since decided to do. I hear of some difference of opinion in the Council on this mission which must cost a lot, some thinking it should be postponed till the result of the emperor's procedure against Aix is seen, thinking that if he does nothing he will not wish to embark on a war for Mulheim. It has therefore been suspended in spite of the deputies who only derive pleasure and profit from such embassies ; yet I think they will go in view of the vigorous continuation of the works at Mulheim.

The prince of Brandenburg is still at Cleves. He has allowed Aix to levy a few soldiers at his expense. The Catholics there are much puzzled by this, and the wisest of them counsel peace, seeing so many potentates have an interest in this affair.

$1\frac{3}{4}$ pp. French. ix, 58.

JOHN PACKER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, April 19. Whitehall.—Contrary to that I wrote on Saturday I now send you the pardon, which I thought not safe to adventure by any but a very sure messenger. Accordingly Jermayn hath undertaken either to carry it himself or to send it safely by your other man who brought yesterday a packet from you to Sir Tho. Edmondes. I have had much ado at the great seal about fees and though I were with my Lo. Chancellor from my lord, and had order from him to the clerk of the crown, yet Jermayn was fain to lay out 11s. to the clerk for his pains. Therefore if you intercede for any other in the like kind, it were good to let the party know it will be some charge, beside the pains, which I will ever willingly contribute.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. vi, 48.

GEORGE [ABBOT]. ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY to
WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, April 20. Lambeth.—I have received the scurrilous book by Fludde, the Jesuit, against Sir. Edw. Hoby.* I am glad they have no persons of better learning or worth to employ in such businesses.

The three copies of the Jesuit's letters came also safely to my hand, and I shall use them as is fit. I thought to return Dr. Carrier's note-book but could hear nothing of him for weeks, though I hear he was seeking me about 5 days since ; but I was upon some parliament business, so he missed me.

I wonder at the increase of English Jesuits in Louvain. The Jesuits have prevailed to the undoing of many gentlemen of quality, urging some to most horrible attempts. I doubt not but

* See note to page 291 above.

the Irish priests and Jesuits are as busy as the English. There is no question but they would willingly put all things in combustion in their country. They have sent many priests and friars from Italy, Spain and the Low Countries to keep the people obedient to Rome. But the nobles and gentry are unwilling to break into a war for their sakes, and the king of Spain hath frequently, by himself and Lerma, professed that he will give them no aid. And at home there is no man ill-affected whom the people will follow so far as to adventure for his sake their lives and estates. What befell Tyrone, Terconnell and the rest maketh them wary, for if they had devised to have done the king a good turn, they could not have picked out a better than to run away, whereby they left all Ulster to be disposed of by the king. There are now two pretty cities there erected and divers boroughs and towns built, besides the setting up of so many castles to the furtherance of a new plantation that is almost the best part of the country. And his Maj. hath there, as also in the whole isle, many thousands of English and Scottish inhabitants, besides his garrisons, so that if any rebellion should arise, it would soon be extinguished. And those forces every day increase, whole families going over, because there is little fear but that they shall live there in quietness.

Of the natural Irish there be but three men of any great power (for the e. of Kildare is a child), the earl of Thomond, who is sound in religion and affection, the e. of Klenrickard, who is popish but loyal, and the e. of Ormond, who was ever true to this crown, but is very old, and he scant knoweth what he doth, and one while admitteth priests to his house, and another hath them beaten out of the door. Set these men aside, and there be divers English, by the late plantations, of greater estate than the Irish, the lands of the rebels being given to them. So that now Ireland is exceedingly altered and there is not one Irishman who may be said to be wild or weareth long hair after the antique fashion. Civility groweth on fast, and I wish that religion may do so also. I have always been a remembrancer to his Maj. to send better bishops thither than were wont, which I thank God is done.

Parliament there is put off till June, and here are now the L. Deputy with divers of the council, and also sundry of the lords and gentlemen, who did not join in last year's parliament. These latter have been reasonable well harried for their disobedience, and are like by the king and his lords to be schooled once again. But now they make great offer to submit, so that we have reason to suppose that in the next assembly things will be quietly carried.

Here is some secret inkling as if Tyrone purposed to be at Brussels soon, and that the Archduke hath been laboured by his friends to dismiss the Irish regiment that they may be employed in their own country. Also that a nobleman of Rome, abused by the fair promises of Tyrone, hath sold his estate and will adventure the money in bringing that earl into his own country. If it be so, the pope, who is miserable enough and unwilling to part with money, doth underhand give him some assistance. I do not hastily believe it, but if Tyrone should come, I hope he will have a

poor bargain of it. He is grown old and drunken, and his friends O'Donnell, Terconnell and Macguire are dead; so are two of his sons, and he is somewhat neglected by the Spaniard, so that whereas he was wont to ride in Rome in the coach of the Sp. ambr. Franciscus de Castro, he now goes on foot or keeps within doors, and his Spanish pension of 400 cr. a month is ill paid, so that the old fox, in my opinion, if he be not desperate, will make show of coming into Ireland twice before he come once.

You grieve and justly that so many gentlemen and women go out of England under colour to visit the Spa, when in truth it is for superstitious purposes. I grieve as you do, but matters are not so settled with us as they were. A little great man, who died a year or two past, left all out of order.

The papers you sent concerning the divorce are for a great part true, but not wholly so. I hold it not fit to write to you of them. I am able to yield a good account thereof both to God and men. Our English fugitives would, no doubt, speak their pleasure of them and like matters, but I am not afraid of their words. I had rather such vipers should hate me for doing my duty than commend me for neglecting my charge. My eyes are open, whereas they desire that we should all be asleep that they might do what they list.

We were forced to return Captain John Blount to you, for the accusations grew stronger and stronger every day against him, so that we could not endure him here. Three persons, one of approved credit, did detect shrewd circumstances that by his brother Capt. James Blount he had some understanding of the powder treason. Though he may have borne himself more fairly since then, no countenance may be given to any person probably tainted in that business.

I have the letter sent by the nuncio to the archduke's ambr. here.* I will keep all cautions fit to be observed, not doubting that the Jesuits have their spies everywhere, but if every man were as wary of them as I am, they should get no great advantage. That you shall see we meant to use the book of Domptius, I send you a copy of the translation into English. 600 or 700 copies are already sold.

Dr. Carriyer is like a dog with an arrow in his thigh, that he cannot be quiet. I do not marvel that he goeth to Cardinal Peron, an *apostata* like himself. I despair that we shall ever have an answer from him to Casaubon's book, for the poor man is much perplexed. He hath once or twice sent something to the press and sent for it back again. What other spirit Carriyer may inspire in him I cannot guess.

I have spoken to the L. Deputy about Macmahound, titular archbishop of Dublin, but cannot persuade him that he is in Ireland. I am not of his mind, for I know such fugitives come creeping in and their disciples make it a matter of religion to conceal them. A counterfeit archbishop of Cassels hath long

* Apparently referring to Bentivoglio's letter at page 366 above.

been there, and yet is not apprehended. I know more of his doings than they do in Ireland.

Birkett the archpriest is lately dead, and Colliton,* who is prisoner in the Clink and is senior of the archpriest's assistants lying near London, supplieth his place, though they do not suppose that I know it.

Digby is here out of Spain. Before his coming over there was a pretty accident. Scioppius, who formerly published a book against the king, was at Madrid and wrote another villainous pamphlet "Holofernes" against his Maj. which he gave out in written copies. The English amb. laid a plot to have his nose and ears cut off, but they missed an opportunity divers times. At last a brother of Sir Everard Digby's met him, and thinking to strike off his nose, hit him only a cut on the face, and some in his company trod him till he made shift to tumble into an entry. The nuncio there and the council heard of it, said at first that they could not protect him, his abuse to the king was so vile, yet some said the example might not be suffered, the rather because he is a councillor to the emperor. Since then the Inquisition so far prevailed that a letter is come to the Sp. ambr. here that he should complain to the king. Yet underhand here is a letter from Lerma that the other is but for form.

Of Mr. Clarke you shall hear further hereafter. Our parliament is set down, but hitherto there is little done.

$5\frac{2}{3}$ pp. 1, 13.

FRANCOIS D'AERSSEN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, April 20. The Hague.—I found your letter of the 27th solid in matter and judgment. Henceforth the world is having its eyes opened in the demand of M. the prince whom they no longer "criminalise" with so much passion since, while desiring for their Majesties the respect which he owes, he takes exception to the ambition of certain individuals and in that he opposes the alliance of Spain as suspect in its consequences, at least it should be, to the right part of Europe. The first news will enlighten us as to what we may expect from the treaty, from which I hope less through the departure of the princes and the duke of Nevers for Nevers. If the archduke does not make a stir I do not see anything capable of making a great upheaval in Germany. The season will pass away in disputes and the winter will surprise both sides at their usual posts.

1 p. French. 1, 73.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, April 20, o.s. Flushing.—Your letter of advice of 15th, so much importing H.M.'s service, came to me by our good friend at Antwerp on Monday last the 18th at 4 in the afternoon. I forthwith went to the readiest and nearest way to inform myself of

* George Birkhead and John Colleton.

that business, when the same evening I was certainly advertised that on Friday 15th a strong easterly wind had carried both the birds and their nests as far westward as to the haven of their own desires. I doubt it, so as that business is unfortunately escaped me, it were but vain to say more, what should have been done to have brought contentment to your most well-deserving endeavours ; but all that I can do here is now to send a copy of the letter you sent to me to such a personage as by whose communicating the same to H.M.'s own person your honest care over his service and good of the state shall be made known to H.M. To that effect I this day despatch my letters for England, for yesterday there went no passage. I have desired by my letters that there may be as much caution as possible used to speak of your name in that business, unless it be to H.M.'s own person, or that it appear that by your letters unto some of the lords of his Council you yourself have manifested yourself unto them therein, of which I will not doubt (it being so special and so main a point of your service in the quality of your employment) to advertise home all things of this nature, and herein I trust that I do not mistake myself upon you (in my thus handling of this business) with you and for you.

Out of England I had letters yesterday, and then here arrived also Sir Andrew Senteler, sent by H.M. first to the States at the Hague, and from thence to the k. of Denmark, to be well informed of their differences, on whose report H.M. promiseth to do all endeavours to compose them. This gentleman telleth me that Sir Robert [*sic*] Digby, H.M.'s ambassador there, was newly arrived at the court out of Spain. His coming was unexpected, but this I hardly believe. His lady is stayed behind. At his coming away from the king H.M. told him that Digby's errand was of great moment for his service, but as yet I must not speak thereof. It shall not be many days before I will send it after you to impart to my brother of Denmark. How true all this is, I cannot assure you. The best comfort I can give you is that there is a general opinion and hope that H.M. at this session of parliament shall be plentifully furnished with money. God grant it be well employed for his honour and the welfare of his subjects and kingdoms. Sir Raphe Winwood, Mr. Secretary, hath not yet the seals nor his lodging in the court, but daily expects both.

Some business fell out in the first sitting of parliament about the removing of the Attorney General out of the Lower House, but pacified again with assurance that after this parliament no Attorney General shall ever more be in the Lower House. My ld. Privy Seal mends very little, cometh not abroad at all. H.M. hath made to the Lower House an admirable religious speech charging and recharging the preservation and execution of such laws and statutes as are already in force for the abolishing of papistry, as also to free the land of all Jesuits and seminary priests.

The bill for the naturalising and uniting my Lady Elizabeth and her children to the succession of the crown is passed.

I pray for some fresh news of France. Within two hours after I had it, I sent your letter to Mr. Furboys, the minister at Midelburg.*

2 pp. *Holograph.* XL, 17.

ANDRE PAULL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, April 21. Heidelberg. The increasing troubles in France keep our clergy, so ill disposed to us, on tenterhooks. Thus even the emperor is conciliatory, promising satisfaction for our grievances and asking us so to act that the next diet, proposed for September, may not be prevented. He also tells us how matters stand with the Turk and how the latter has sent a chiaus to request that Gabor may have peaceful enjoyment of Transylvania, otherwise peace cannot be maintained in Hungary. He asks our advice as to what answer shall be given. This, you may imagine, will be that it is a mistake to take up so fiercely the affairs of that country, seeing that it does not belong to the Holy Empire, whose quiet has always been most troubled on that side. On the arrival of the chiaus in Austria all recruiting was stopped so that we feel more certain than ever that arming against the Turk will be suspended for this year and Bucquoy will sooner make war on his wife than on the enemy.

The Naumburg meeting ended without result. The electors of Saxony and Brandenburg quarrelled at table about religion, exchanging cutting remarks, showing ill will on both sides. They also quarrelled about precedence between the House of Altenburg and Weimar, and also between the landgrave of Darmstat and the son of the Landgrave Maurice, so that our hopes of a peaceful settlement have vanished.

Two days ago the administrator arrived with his youngest brother, just come from Sweden, in order to obtain H.E.'s consent for his brother to marry that king's sister, required because the lady is his cousin.† The matter is being kept very secret but the marriage seems likely to take place. I tell you this in confidence. I much fear that I may have to go to Sweden, though I will try to escape it. De la Voye is still at Olnoltzbach, but we expect him here any day.

2 pp. *French.* XXXIV, 65.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, April 22. Paris.—I have yours of 10th. Mr. Home passing this way to the national synod at Tonin with letters from his Maj. to the synod, having been to Soissons, a courier was sent after him to Orleans, where he was stayed, and all his papers taken from him. These have been returned and he has gone on

* John Forbes.

† John Casimir of Kleeburg was married on 11 June, 1615 to Catharine, elder sister of Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden. Her mother, Anna Maria, was daughter of the Elector Palatine Louis VI.

his journey. He had also letters from Bouillon and from the deputies of the religion, which were probably opened, but those of his Maty. were untouched, so I am made to believe.

I have also yours of 13th with enclosure from Sir D. Carleton and for Vandermille. Since my last, great opposition to the accord has been made by Guise, Espernon, le Grand, Brissac and Boisdauphin, specially against the delivery of Amboise to Condé, alleging this to be a reward for disobedience and that he only wanted it as a passage to the Huguenots of those parts. Their promises and threats have almost dashed the queen's purpose of peace. A commission as lieutenant general of the king's army has been signed for Guise with commissions and money to raise new men. Against them Vantadour and Jannin did what they could. It is thought that these men are not only moved by the advantage they expect from war but by fear of the return of Condé to court especially Espernon for the new authority which Bouillon, as premier mareschal of France, has by the death of the constable. Espernon pretends a particular interest in Amboise, and some say he fears the assembling of the States General, lest there be a "*recherche*" into the death of the late king. Meantime de Vignier, a Master of Requests, was sent to Retel on Monday to entertain Condé in the hope of the queen's resolution for the accord, and to seek to content him with another place instead of Amboise. Vignier is expected back to-day, and matters in suspense will now be settled. Bouillon is gone to Condé at Retel, and the commissioners will have to follow. Some say he is gone to divert Condé from going to Guyenne, others that he fears the advance of the queen's force to the Marne. On the other side the countess of Soissons has told the q. that it was not public interest that led these men, who for the matter of a poor castle, demanded by the first prince of the blood for his security, would set all the kingdom on fire, but the ancient quarrel between Guise and Bourbon. If the q. gave way to these designs, she would remove her son from the town because he could not stay here in safety. The deputies general of the religion have declared their alarm at the designs of these men, as has de Crequi, son-in-law to Desdiguières, who has warned the queen that if Amboise is refused to Condé, his father-in-law might take his part, because such counsels could only proceed out of the ancient animosities of the house of Lorraine against that of France, which he was always bound to serve. The chambers of Inquests in this parlement also proposed that they should go in a body to remonstrate with the queen, but the first president postponed the motion till to-morrow. The provost of merchants with the whole body of the Town House also purpose to go to the Louvre upon the same occasion; so we hope all these endeavours will work soon good resolution for the preservation of peace. The duke of Savoy's ambr. assures the q. of his master's support. She has received that courtesy as a Huguenot does holy water, without looking for any benefit thereof.

I understand that the q. hath done the same office towards the

emperor, the Archduke Albert and the archbishop of Collen as his Maj. hath done, for the towns of Aix and Mulheim.

Postscript.—De Vignier is back, and all the Court is possessed with a rumour of peace.

3½ pp. v, 107.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, April 22, o.s. Venice.—I have yours of 31 March and 9 April, the latter with news of Winwood's preferment. I doubt not there is reserved for Sir H. Nevile and my ld. amb. at Paris a reward worthy of their great abilities and long service. I understand that *Tyrone's* remove is deferred until Oct. before which time the design is like to vanish as his infirmities grow so fast upon him. However, I have so diligently layed all this country that none of his ways can be concealed from me.

Four of our English, bred in the seminary there, have left Rome to vent in England the poison they have gathered there. Three are priests already, the fourth purposeth to take orders at Douay or Lovaine.

They say the d. of Savoy hath received a peremptory summons from Spain to disarm, that Mantua may receive some fruit of that king's protection. But instead of licensing his soldiers Savoy is busy making new levies. He sent lately to the Vallesani who replied he had already as many as the capitulations with them could challenge, and must expect no more in these times of diffidence which forced them to keep themselves strong at home. It seemeth, however, that there is hope of accommodation for this state has recalled their Proveditore from Crema, their most dangerous piazza, confining with Milan, and it is also said that their general is coming home shortly. Giustinian, whose worth you extol, hath confirmed upon him a provision of 3,000 crowns a year besides entertainment for his son. His known abilities merely served to counterbalance his being a Genoese and having served the Spaniard, but the memory of his father made him be desired, his great services in Candia being engraven in the minds of these senators who never fail, if occasion be offered, to reward posterity for their ancestors' merits. They have also engaged one Manfrino Castiglion, who won much honour for defending some places of Montferrat from Savoy's assaults in the late war; so now they are well furnished with able commanders, which was the chief defect of this state.

Here is a chiaus come from the Grand Signor who this morning presented his letters of credence in College. His business is not yet known, though by reason of his small train and little outward show it is guessed to be rather matters of merchandise than any great negotiation of moment.

3 pp.; the word in *italics* deciphered. xv, 58.

PIERRE DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, April 22. Heidelberg.—His Highness values your letters highly. I give them to him first to be communicated to the

Council. That is why they have now given order in the matter of the account which you sent me. Please continue your advices thus, sending the important matters in my letter. In spite of the reception of the treaty of Soissons it would seem that the present state in France is not likely to last long, such is the bitterness between the parties. We are hoping that the exhortations of the kings of Great Britain and France, joined with those of the States, who have the *compelle intrare* may cause the archbishop of Cologne to reflect before undertaking the execution, which should be referred to his discretion, with such moderation as to attempt nothing which might give too great offence to the Protestants at the coming diet. We are expecting news of your parliament by M. van de Buick and we hope it may result to his Majesty's satisfaction.

1 p. French. *Holograph.* xxi, 183.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, April 22. London.—You will have understood what resolution these great canvassings about Sir R. Winwood and Sir T. Lake have brought forth, for preferring one to the secretary's place and making the other a councillor. When I last wrote I held my hopes to be as good as either of theirs, in respect of the extraordinary favourable assurances which freshly before had been given me by the king, but the labourings were so extremely violent which were made for those two persons, as it was like to have made a breach between my Lord Chamberlain and my lord of Somerset, and the reconciling of that difference was in the end to work the king to this resolution. My ld. of Somerset hath so great a power of prevailing with the king as never any man had the like, otherwise you would have judged it almost impossible that Sir Ralph could have been brought into that place, considering that he was violently opposed by the most of the lords; but the world thinketh that he hath no cause to take any great comfort in his new preferment in respect that the authority thereof is so much abridged as it is by the keeping of the signet seals from him, the not allowing him to have the packets directed unto him which come from foreign parts, the not permitting him to be styled by the title of principal secretary of state but only secretary of state, and lastly in that Sir. T. L. is appointed still to attend the king in his journeys abroad and will still hold his place of clerk of the Signet to continue thereby the presenting of bills to the king, the which things were at the first of so hard digestion unto him as he wished that he might be sent back into the Low Countries rather than to be put to undergo those indignities; but since he entertaineth some better hope that he shall be able with time to overcome those difficulties. Yet many are of contrary opinion that he is like long to undergo that penance. As he came into the place with much opposition, so he hath since been unhappy that he hath given very little satisfaction therein, which maketh it to be generally thought that he hath little cause to take comfort in his new preferment. And this I protest I write not out of envy

against him, for there is very good . . . friendship between us, but you may understand from other friends, if they dare write so plainly, that there is a very disgraceful opinion had of him, which I do more impute to the passion of contrary affections than to any cause given by him, for you will not believe in how strange and distracted a time we do here live.

For myself I am told that I must confidently rely on the king's favourable promises towards me, who as my ld. of Somerset doth assure me, doth take me in his particular care, and intendeth to deal very graciously with me, but in what manner I cannot yet learn, for that the resolution of all things is kept private between the king and my lord of Somerset, but it is generally conceived that it cannot be less than a councillor's place which is what the king did ever promise me. The time of my departure draweth near, but I doubt it will be 15 days at least before I shall depart.

You have often written to me of Mr. Blanke's complaint for not hearing anything from hence. I forbore to answer expecting to hear of the receipt of the letters which I sent you for that place, which you on Feb. 24 acknowledged to have received and to have sent them away by a safe conveyance. Having heard nothing in all this time from Sedan whether those letters be arrived or not, it maketh me doubt they should be intercepted of which I should be infinitely sorry. Therefore I pray you let me know what you understand thereof. Mr. Home hath since fully satisfied those persons touching anything which is necessary to be understood from hence. I am glad to learn by Beaulieu's last letters that those differences are in so good a way to be accommodated.

I go to-morrow to Albyns for Easter, not having had leisure to see it since my arrival. At my return I will solicit my despatch. I cannot yet write certainly what resolution I shall carry touching the treaty of marriage, by reason of the diversity of affections here, some desiring that the prince should match in Germany, others in Spain, and some others in Savoy, but the king himself is strongly affected to France, and I believe it will be settled that way.

$\frac{3}{4}$ pp. xxiv, 115.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, [endorsement], April 22. Whitehall.—I have communicated your advertisement of the Scottish man employed into Ireland to the lord deputy. You cannot do a more acceptable or necessary service than to observe the proceedings of the Irish who have something a brewing, and by the end of this summer hope to bring something to effect. We have it from Rome that Tyrone treats with the pope to be supplied with some crowns, pretending to come to you to Brussels, and has required a safe conduct from the French ambr. de Breves which is refused. Yesterday the Irish lords, which have undutifully carried themselves in the last parliament, have submitted, but whether at their return home they will perform the obedience which they owe to H.M. may be doubted, for they are obstinate and insolent papists. The deputy

presently will be despatched. God may be pleased to preserve that kingdom but it did never stand in more desperate terms. Our parliament is adjourned. I do not find that H.M. purposes to recall you till it be more certain what will become of the archduke, and if he die, and long he cannot hold out, H.M. will see upon whom those countries shall be confirmed, before he remove you. You have reason to press for your extraordinaries, which I will advance. This letter to the d. of Bouillon, if you can surely send it that safely it may come to him, you shall do me a pleasure, for it is for H.M.'s service. I am much importuned for Colonel Boyde. You know the merits of his cause. He now demands either letters of reprisal because justice has been so long refused, or, according to his contracts with Bruges and Francq, power to arrest some of their goods which shall be found in England, but this were a dangerous course—the forerunner of a war. Thus far H.M. may go—to threaten the one or the other if he cannot find better expedition in justice, which he will not easily find, the debt being so old and the sum so great. He is now going to Scotland. At his return I have promised him answer. Meantime I attend from you the true state of the business.

2½ pp. Holograph. XLVII, 83.

Suggestions made by the Sieur d'Home at the national synod of the Churches of France held at Tonneins on 2 May, 1614, and following days, touching the union of all the churches withdrawn from the papal tyranny.

The union can only be made and kept up by the word of God interpreted at some notable assembly of pastors, which should be composed of deputies from all nations professing the reformed religion.

It should take the place of a council, begun by the authority of sovereign princes, of whom the king of Great Britain is the most eminent. He should be encouraged to promote this good work.

It is necessary first to agree upon a suitable place, either in the Low Countries or at Frankfort, during the fair, or at Sedan in case the king forbids French deputies to leave the country.

Being assembled the deputies should draw up a general confession for all to sign. They should then proceed to treat for a settlement of the Arminian controversy in the Low Countries. The deputies will define nothing except on condition that those who sent them approve.

The Elector Palatine, the marquis of Baden and others will be asked to convene the Lutherans for a friendly conference, to settle differences about the communion. Owing to the pre-eminence of the king of Great Britain nothing of importance should be concluded without consulting him, and seeking his advice, which should be considerable because of the two most flourishing universities in the world and the great number of learned theologians. MM. du Plessis and du Moulin should be urged to write to pastors and doctors of foreign countries in favour of this union.

Resolution of the synod in favour of sending letters for convoking such an assembly for the orthodox churches of France, England, Germany, Switzerland, the Low Countries, Geneva etc.

Signed : Gigord, promoter ; André Rivet, secretary.

Resolution condemning the Jesuit doctrine enjoining the murder or deposition of tyrants.

Signed : Gigord, promoter ; André Rivet, secretary.

$3\frac{1}{2}$ pp. French. Copy. Misc. vi, 52.

— to [SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON].

1614, April 23. London.—By the king's will and special order the Lower House of Parlt. have received the communion in the parish church of Westminster, and do not sit again till Monday come sennight.

They called in question a grant made of late to the French Company and, as I hear, have or will disannul it as prejudicial to the subject.

The merchants have 12 ships in a readiness for the Greenland voyage and were desirous to have one, two or three ships of H.M. to secure the voyage, but it seems none is allowed.

Monsr. Charon hath desired restitution of the goods taken there last year from the Hollanders, but he was first willed to write to the States upon what title or interest did they pretend any fishing there, it being first discovered by H.M. and possession taken for H.M. And of late the lords sent for Sir. Noel Charon to know what answer he had received. He protested that as yet no answer was sent him, which their honours had cause to take ill.

We hear that a fleet of French will be there also to fish. What will become of this business ? If there should any jar happen betwixt them, I fear an affront, because I see by your letters how strong the Hollanders mean to go, and how weak in comparison our merchants set forth.

Here is an advertisement come from Ireland that some ships of Holland followed an English pirate to some haven there, gave her the broad side, followed the men ashore in long boats, and killed many of the Irish that came to the succour ; and returned to their ships again.*

The Irish businesses are accorded upon Thursday last before the king at White Hall. The Irish lords have submitted themselves to H.M., and agree to a parliament there, which begins 5 July as I take it. H.M. made unto them an excellent speech. The effect was that they were to serve one God and one king, who would see justice administered unto them, and protect them from wrong. If they had a will to serve the pope and so become rebels, he would with war and sword punish it, but I hear that they are well prepared to obey H.M.'s gracious admonitions.

The king showed at that time the good opinion he had of the ld. deputy's govermt. there, and of his integrity in all his actions, and

* The Dutch commander was Moy Lambert.

cleared him of the aspersions which some would have laid upon him. The dep. returns to Ireland a fortnight hence.

My ld. privy seal was somewhat ill at ease, and retired to the fresh air of Greenwich. H.M. very graciously visited him, and now God be thanked, he recovers, and it is hoped his Honour will be able to come to parliament when they next sit . . . H.M.'s business there found want of his lp.'s presence.

Mr. Secretary Winwood hath his chamber and diet, and attends very diligently upon the king. Here is a Russian ambassador. I hear he offers a confirmation of all privileges to our English merchants there, with an increase for their goods, which is more than any other nation hath but at this time he desires to borrow some money of H.M. What the king will do, or what the merchants are able to do to satisfy his request, is not yet known. I pray God the States make not use for their own good and our harm, if he return unsatisfied.

But I trust in God this parliament will give means to support the king's honour and the state's, and enable H.M. to meet with the ill-intentions of his neighbours, if they should go about to offend or affront him.

It is not yet publicly known who shall go to reside ambassador with the States. Mr. Calvert, Mr. Edmonds, the clerk of the council are named, two very sufficient gentm. There is also named one Mr. Naunton of Cambridge a gent. learned and well qualified.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. XL, 18.

1614, May 3. Lintz.—We have the chiaus here, who has not yet presented the letter. I do not think he has anything to negotiate but only to await the reply to the letter. Though everyone pretends to know its contents I do not believe that the chiaus himself does. As he was sent suddenly on the news that a German army had entered Transylvania and occupied some fortresses, it is believed that the letter contains nothing but protests.* Here we speak of anything except war so I feel sure an agreement will take place. The ambassadors who were about to be despatched to various parts are still here. Count Alvigo de Forsenberg, who displayed a livery, should be leaving soon, but he is very slow to move. The emperor is recovered of the gout but is not yet going out, and the empress has recovered. The diet of Austria had to break up because of the Sieur d'Altheim; I do not know what will happen. Archduke Ferdinand is very well and pleases everybody.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. Italian. Copy. Misc. vi, 53.

ROBERT, VISCOUNT LISLE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, April 24. London.—I have yours with the enclosure from Madame de Dompres. Please deliver enclosed to her and the little bundle that goeth with it. Notwithstanding the divers

* *preteste* in the text; probably a mistake of the copyist.

opinions of many I do not doubt but by the issue of the parliament the world shall see how kind subjects the k. of England hath. The judgment here of many is that the jars between Brandenburg and Neubourg may kindle such a fire as may embrace all their neighbours.

1 p. *Holograph.* xxix, 71.

DON POMPEO DE TASSIS to ANTONIO DE TASSIS in Rome.

1614, May 4. From Spain.—After I had written this letter news of the Indies arrived from Portugal, that a governor of our lord the king had given battle to a very powerful king of those parts and carried off a great treasure from him accumulated by his ancestors during more than fifteen hundred years altogether, and worth seven hundred millions, which I have written out in words instead of in figures so that you shall not think I am making a mistake. I know this because while I was serving the king at table, the count of Salinas entered to tell the king of the arrival of dispatches announcing this news, brought by a captain who had come post haste from there ; and there is great satisfaction about it here.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Italian. Copy.* Misc. vi, 55.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, May 5. Cologne.—I have yours of April 29. The prince of Brandenburg remains at Cleves. It is said that the Palatine of Neuburg is going there. The prudent think they should keep their courts apart during this dispute. A Bavarian ambassador is there with proposals of no great importance. First about Düsseldorf, an attack on which is not likely ; second that an arquebusade had been fired in the temple while the princess of Neuburg was at her devotions there ; third an offer of pacification and correspondence. I need not comment on this as something false, old and deceitful.

Monsr. Reck de Curle, ambassador of the archbishop of Cologne, has returned to Düsseldorf, as I hear, at the request of the Palatine of Neuburg, but with no new commission. I think he will return as wise as he went. It is reported that the archbishop will go to Kaiserswerth on the Rhine, and that the princess of N. will spend a good part of the summer there.

Four days ago a courier arrived from Frankfort with letters to the magistracy here that the emperor requested them to furnish a merchant of this town named Fischet, who had delivered arms to his Maj. for some thousand rix dollars, 10,000 dallers as part payment for the amount promised at the late diet of Ratisbon. The Magistracy had to refuse for their *caisse* was full of cobwebs. They maintained that the promise was made in view of the Turkish alarm, which had come to nothing. This will in no wise injure the building of Mulheim.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ pp. *French.* ix, 59.

THOMAS SANFORD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614 [endorsement], May 6, n.s. Gravelin.—Asks that some one may be sent to help him to get to Brussels, as has neither French nor Dutch but only some few shreds of Latin to help him. Cannot put in writing the cause of his coming over, but it concerns one (J.B.) whom Trumbull dearly loves.

$\frac{2}{3}$ p. XXXVI, 78.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, April 26 [o.s.]. Flushing.—Yours of the 17th I received on Friday last with the enclosed paper containing the French business how the same were passed in the conference at Soissons. I thank you for your so often writing of these affairs, they at this present being the only discourse of our Christian world, and the above subject, if it be as well followed to the end as it hath hitherto been carried since the beginning thereof by which that ambiguous and factious state of Spain may fall to his declination. May we be vigilant at home to make our profits out of these opportunities. I send you the copy of the best letter I have from my ablest friend in that land. I have nothing more to add unless I should tell you of my great present trouble occasioned by the outrageous spirit of our giddy-headed sergeant-major, Sir Michael Everet,* which had well near cost me and one or two more of our honest captains our lives within these three days; but I love not to trouble my friends with such unpleasant businesses. I doubt not but God will give me a good issue thereout. I cannot either here nor among my friends at Midelburg procure to furnish your desire for two bottles of ale. I have sought more places these two days up and down for them than I should done for any great matter that might have concerned myself. By great chance I have met with one bottle, brought by an honest man for his wife out of England. I trust it will in some measure for the present satisfy the gentlewoman's expectation. I will hasten to get some better out of England for her.

1 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp. Holograph. XL, 19.

FRANCOIS D'AERSSEN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, May 7. The Hague.—I had yours of 27 ult. yesterday with the act of the Soissons conference enclosed. I send you this packet by a special bearer and beg you to have it forwarded in the same way, for I know that M. de Preaux has all the ordinary routes watched. We are advised of the settlement of the dispute with the princes at Soissons, though I do not know if they are agreed upon all points. Report says that the States will be held on 25 July at Sens in Burgundy, that the marriages will be suspended until the majority, that a council will be formed about

* In a brawl at Flushing he struck Throckmorton, and being "convented," would not come till he was fetched with 500 men. *Court & Times of James I.* Vol. i, page 311.

the queen, that Amboise will serve as a place of surety for Mons. the prince who will also receive 100,000 crowns for expenses.

1 p. i, 74.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, April 28. Paris.—I have yours of 17th. The queen hath prevailed against the opposition of Guise and Espernon about Amboise, finding herself backed by the parlement and people. She called to the Council on Saturday the Presidents of the Courts of Parlement and Aids with those of the *Chambre des Comptes* and the Provost of the town, the better to authorise the resolution. On her propounding the position they all concluded for peace, Amboise being delivered to Condé. Thereupon Guise and Espernon conformed their counsels, and sought to justify themselves about Amboise. Vignier was presently sent to Soissons with the news, while Vantadour and the president might return thither to finish the good work. I hear there are yet some small difficulties because Vendosme objects to the razing of Blavet. Meantime Condé hath seized St. Menehoust on the frontier of Champagne, but it was before he knew of the peace and it is not expected to hinder the accord.

The politic assembly of those of the Religion is assigned at Grenoble on July 15. My lord expects to be here next week. My lady was brought to bed of a girl. She has since been very ill and not yet out of danger. Mrs. Wolley thanks you for your care of her son.

2 pp. Seal. v, 108.

PIERRE DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, April 29. Heidelberg.—Yours of the 3rd was very pleasing to his Highness. They do not despair of the treaty of Soissons as it is only a question of the surety of the chateau of Amboise. We have good reason to laud the affection shown by his Majesty of Great Britain in this parliament by his care for the princess and the children of their Highnesses. We are expecting Mr. Maxwell shortly and pray God that He will deign to complete the resolutions of this parliament.

His imperial Majesty has postponed the diet to 1 Feb. He exhorts us to preserve the peace and yet wishes to use the grievances set forth on both sides as a means. The citizens of Frankfort are again beginning a contest with their magistracy, requiring their accounts of them. They send us word from Switzerland that the duke of Savoy is crossing the mountains and making a muster of the gendarmerie there. This greatly troubles the Bernese and Genevans but it may be that he is trying to fish in troubled waters in the direction of France.

1 p. French. Holograph. xxi, 185.

FERDINAND, ELECTOR OF COLOGNE to [JAMES I].

[1614, April.]—J'ay recue celle que V. Mté. a pleu m'escrire sur le fait de la ville d'Aix, datée le 28 de Mars. En responce

de laquelle diray que ce que S. M. Impre. a dernierement determiné et decreté en ce particulier sans doublet a esté fait avec une meure deliberation et selon les constitutions et loix de l'Empire avec plaine cognoscence de cause et consecutivement sans y user d'aucune partialité, puisque pareille sentence sur le mesme subject a esté judicellement donné par l'Empr. defunct. Tellement qu'il est à croire que S. M. moderne n'aye jamais pensé de prejudicier en ce au Prince Palatin mon cousin, mais d'administer bonne et droituriere justice, sans laquelle comme V. M. le scrait mieux que personne, est impossible de tenir les subjects en due obeissance. Ce neantmoings veux-je bien asseurer V.M. qu'en cas que ceux de lad. Ville se voudront encores accommoder à la raison et deferer le respect et obeissance qu'ils doibuent à sad. Maté. Imp. que de ma part feray volontiers ce que je pourray pour l'appaiser, ne desirant autre chose que la tranquillité et repos de l'Empire.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. Copy. Misc. vi, 46.

JAMES I to GEORGE ABBOT, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.*

1614, April [endorsement].—To Frankandale, part of our daughter Elizabeth's dowry, many Protestants, exiled from the 17 provinces of the Low Countries, have retired. Their number increasing has now grown so great that the old churches cannot contain those who resort to them. The inhabitants cannot themselves support the charge of a new church, and have petitioned our daughter to implore us to recommend a cause so full of piety to our subjects. We therefore require you to direct letters to the several bishops of your province to make known our pleasure that by their own example and credit with men of note and wealth they make collections for so laudable a work, especially in cities and towns corporate of the best rank. The money should be delivered to the bishops and by them to you, to be remitted to Frankenthal by the time of the Frankfort market in September. Herein those that lend a helping hand shall do an acceptable service to God, to us, whose especial care ever shall be to maintain that religion whereof God hath made us the protector, and to their country whose piety will be published throughout all Christendom as hath already been experienced in the collections lately made for the churches and colleges of the Protestants of Prague.

1 $\frac{2}{3}$ pp. Copy. Misc. vi, 49.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614 [endorsement], May 1. Flushing.—Since I wrote I have received some ale out of England, part whereof I have sent you. I have had two or three fits of ague and cannot write myself.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. xl, 20.

* There is a memorandum in *S.P. Germany, States Vol. xii, f. 51* for this letter to be written, with a note at the end that such another should be sent to the Archbishop of York, *mutatis mutandis*.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, May 12. Cologne.—We are so troubled that I know not how to write, the States General having placed a company in the citadel of Juliers, upon which the Governor Pithan writes to me as follows :

You see clearly, Sir, how by the departure of the Court and the increasing jealousies between my lords the princes, the affairs of these countries grow worse. In the midst of the partialities of my said lords on whom, in consequence, depend the two companies actually in garrison, in perilous extremes for my honour, which every proper man ought to cherish more than life itself, and desiring to strengthen this place against all injurious and secret intrigues, during these disputes of the princes, for its safe custody and to protect their services and rights, I sent for and introduced into the citadel on Monday last 100 men of Moers under the command of Colonel Schweichel and Captains Hanecrot and Caspar Bon. The latter with the lieutenant of Capt. Hanecrot and the other officers required has remained to command the company, and this in consequence of the order of his Excellency Prince Maurice. At the outset the officers of the two companies of the said princes had no idea for what purpose they had come in, but on it being pointed out to them that these troops had come for the service of the princes, those of the Brandenburg party accepted the situation, remaining in their quarters, but those of Neuburg's company resisted with their Lieutenant Arnauldy, a Frenchman recently sent to Juliers to command a German company. Owing to this, by the imprudent discharge of some muskets, some two or three were killed and 8 or 10 wounded. After some parleying the companies of the princes disarmed and the troops of the States General were quartered there, forming a garrison of equal numbers in the service of their Highnesses.

Juliers, the 7th May.

This happened on Monday the 5th. I had hoped that upon this the princes would come to an agreement, seeing that other potentates have the matter at heart. But I made a great mistake, for the Palatine of Neubourg, on hearing that the States' troops had entered Juliers, forthwith seized upon the castle of Düsseldorf, placing strong guards at the gates with orders to let no Brandenburger pass. There were very few of these last, the Brandenburg prince being at present at Cleves. Neubourg next sent officers to make a levy of infantry and as soon as there were 40 or 50, they were sent to Düsseldorf. But the citizens would not admit them, so that they mustered in large numbers outside Düsseldorf. To get them in Neubourg resorted to stratagem. He invited the leading men of the town to a banquet and while they were feasting he introduced his men to the castle by a garden gate, where he armed them to the number of 200. He now has deputies at Mulheim demanding two guns, but I do not know if he will get them. I am afraid he will also introduce his gendarmerie, which would greatly please the folk here.

This poor prince is burning himself at the candle and irritates the States General, to whom the colonel has been sent by Brandenburg, so between now and Thursday there will be something worth writing about. The captains levying for Neubourg are named Spies and Anraedt, both Roman Catholics, sometime in the service of Cologne.

I have received for you at Frankfort 396*d.* 16*p.* by Mons. Malapert who tells me that the Cammermaster of the Palatine paid for them 155 phillipes 60 groschen of Germany, at 51 patars the philippe.

4 *pp.* *Seal.* *French.* ix, 60.

ROBERT, VISCOUNT LISLE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, May 2. London.—The winds have been so contrary and violent that my last may not be out of England. You did not let me know what the charges of my host at Liège were for my arms which he had set up. Pray do so and I will send the money by the next post. I would know how Capt. John Blount taketh his being sent back. I was sorry for it, but there was no remedy, the accusation that Frost made of him had taken such force. I trust to see you soon, for I have a great desire to visit the Spaw once more, but I have no conceit that parliament will end till the middle of June. What effects it will produce is still uncertain but I do not see but that every man almost is very forward to supply the k.'s wants.

1 *p.* *Holograph.* xxix, 72.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, May 4. Paris.—I have yours of April 23. Our matters are at a stay till we hear of the meeting of our commissioners with the princes. They thought to have found the princes at Retel, but hearing that Condé was at Ste. Menehoust (which he seized on hearing that Vaubecourt, who had lately taken Vitry, had designs upon it) they went thither. The conclusion of the treaty is the more needful as the forces on both sides are so near each other that the least altercation might set them by the ears. On this side de Praslin, *mareschal de camp* of the army, hath 1,200 or 1,400 horse, two regiments of foot, and the Swiss lately brought by Bassompierre. The princes have 1,000 horse, and 5 or 6,000 foot. There may be some difficulty over Blavet but I hear that the commissioners have full power to compound upon the place without waiting for new directions from hence.

Noyon, one of the four places granted by the late king to the old duke of Mayne, is now held by his son. Some troops he sent there for garrison were withheld by the inhabitants, who are reported to have put out the governor. The duke now demands to be restored to possession, wherein it is thought satisfaction will be given him.

The duke of Espernon is lately gone to Espernon for a few days as he says, but it is suspected that he means to go thence to his

government of Xaintonge because of his discontent with the way things pass here.

The d. of Montmorency is lately gone to take possession of Languedoc, which is held till his coming by Chastillon, by the queen's command.

Chasteauvieux, *Chevalier d'honneur de la Royne*, is lately dead. The office is bestowed on the Commander de Sillery, the chancellor's brother, and the captainship of the Bastille on de la Chastigneraye, captain of the queen's guards.

2 pp. Seal. v, 109.

HENRI DE LA TOUR, DUKE of BOUILLON, to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, May 15. Ste. Meneould.—I have just received your last of the 12th with those of MM. A[erssen] and Winwood. I thank you for your care in sending them and ask you to cause my reply to Sieur A. to go promptly and safely. I thank you warmly for the news you sent. With regard to the progress of our conference I may say that it is agreed that the treaty shall be completed in this town. It will be signed to-day and I will send you a copy directly after. To give you a summary, they grant us the holding of the States General on 25 August, the suspension of the marriages until the king's majority, disarmament 12 days after the treaty is signed, with some special articles for its execution, such as giving the castle of Amboise to Mons. the prince as a surety until after the holding of the Estates. The same is granted to M. de Nevers for the citadel of Mezières. Letters of the king and queen will be sent to all the princes to remove the false impressions which have been created about our proceedings. The Council is also to be reformed and Du Maurier will be recalled.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. French. xi, 4.

D[ANIEL] BUW[INCKHAUSEN] to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, May 5/15.—Yours of 16/26 April received. In Germany we have little to fear except some particular quarrels, e.g. Juliers, Aix, and Mulheim.

The consort of George Frederick, marquis of Baden,* is dead, leaving three sons and six daughters one of whom is married to the Landgrave Otto.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. French. Holograph. xii, 37.

SIR EDWARD CECIL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614 [endorsement], May 6. Utrecht.—It is so long since I heard from you that I do not well remember all those little trifles I wrote to you for, neither did I think you could have accommodated me with them, but that of late I received a letter from a merchant that he had delivered you 30*l.* for my use ; yet

* Juliana Ursula, eldest daughter of Frederick, prince of Salm, the Rheingrave.

I see nothing under your hand of the receipt. If any of those things I wrote for, may be left, I desire only to have those things I must needs have in regard you have bespoken them.

I here send a letter enclosed to the father-in-law of Monsieur de Coe, which I pray you send to him as soon as you can, and to do me the favour to instruct him how he shall send to me, which may either be by the mart ship of Utrecht that cometh to Antwerp, or to Monsieur Calandrina of Anserdam. I had forgotten to tell you that I have lately received a letter from her Highness for the princess of Orange which she commanded me to send to you, which is here enclosed. You need not use my name, for that I should have then wrote myself to her.

1*½* pp. Misc. vi, 56.

PIERRE DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, May 6. Heidelberg.—Your good news has been communicated to His Highness as well as these new disputes of the Princes Possessioners in Juliers. How it is taken at your Court is of great importance. You will oblige H.H. by finding out all that is possible about their plans and if they intend to undertake the maintenance of Neubourg as is reported on this side with the addition that that prince has thrown himself completely into the protection of Spain. We have the prorogation of the diet to February, but with a promise to consider our grievances.

In Transylvania they say anything is possible and that the prince there favours leaving things untouched provided they leave him what he says belongs to him of right. At Frankfort the differences between the magistracy and the citizens are increasing, to such an extent that they have arrested five of the chief ones and insist absolutely on the accounts being rendered, a result which they fear will be prejudicial in all imperial towns where the populace is master.

1 p. French. *Holograph.* xxi, 186.

HENRY, EARL of SOUTHAMPTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614 [*endorsement*], May 6.—About March 10 I received your letter by which I found what had passed between you and the pr. of Orange concerning the deer I promised him, which could by no means then have been sent, for after Feb. does are so big with fawn that scarce one of five will live that are then taken. I pray you let him know that the fault is not mine that he hath them not, for if he had sent, they should have been ready for him. I never engaged myself to be troubled with the carriage of them farther than to the seaside. Whensoever he will provide a ship there to receive them he shall have as many as he pleaseth. The Lower House of parliament is yet more averse to the king's ends than I wish they were, but I hope when their first heat is a little more spent, things will be brought to a better pass.

1 p. xxxvii, 3.

PRINCE MAURICE of NASSAU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, May 17. The Hague.—Acknowledges letter of the 6th. Fully appreciates the contents and in particular the affection shown to the affairs of his House. Promises to do as desired.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Signed. French.* Misc. vi, 58.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, May 7 [o.s.]. Flushing.—I have your letters with the enclosed copies of the French businesses. I am not able to sit to write myself. Such news as I have you shall find in the enclosed. Return it safely to me. The seizing of Orsoy by the archdukes to the behoof of Neuburg's ministers gives much occasion of discourse in these parts, and to me just cause to look well about me. I shall not need to stir you up to observe diligently not only the moving but also the intentions of those princes, for I am confident that if Spain is ready to break his truce with this people, as out of this action may be gathered, he will hazard to strike at both them and us. I trust you have your few bottles of ale.

1 p. XL, 21.

ROBERT [VISCOUNT] LYSLE to [WILLIAM TRUMBULL].

1614, May 8. [London.]—The king hath of late spoken with Sir Noel Caron and in very plain words made him know his discontentment [with the] course of the States, as amongst others for the fishing of Greenland, the treating with the Muscovite etc. and hath showed that he looks for satisfaction, or that otherwise he will make his dislikes publicly known. You shall do well to enquire after the despatch which Caron hath made, and if it may be, to get a copy of it, as likewise that the States do say unto it. H.M. is also extremely offended with Moy. Lambert, a sea captain of Holland, who with two ships pursued an English pirate that had obtained the king's protection, and notwithstanding this was showed to him, he assailed him in a haven in Ireland, and they of the ship flying to the shore, pursued them upon the land, and slew of the king's officers and subjects that came down to defend them from violence.

Lambert after this was put into Falmouth, where being called unto by the commanders of the castle to come on land, he drew up his anchor and made sail away, and notwithstanding the castle shot at him, he got to sea, but the other two ships were so broken with the ordnance that they came under the castle and are yet there. Inform yourself what is said or done of this in Holland. On the other side the king is very well pleased that the States have made themselves masters of Julich, and I believe will let as much be said to them, for he thinks by this means there will not be any wars this year in Cleveland. Of our parliament business I cannot say anything to the purpose till towards the end of the week, when somewhat will be done in the Lower House about the

undertakers, the impositions and the subsidy. The Irish commrs. also who are here deal very "overthwartly" with the king.

[Postscript.]—I wrote a letter to the p. of Orange in one unto you, and wrote two others to [blank in MS.] whereof I do not hear the receipt of any.

1 p. Misc. vi, 57.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, May 19. Cologne.—I have nothing from you for a fortnight; the enclosed is from Le Sieur whom I expect shortly. The Imperial diet is put off till Feb. 1 next at Ratisbon. Neuburg's force at Düsseldorf is increasing. The contradictory demands of the two princes are bad for the good folk of Mulheim, the one calling for guns and munitions, the other forbidding them to be sent to Neuburg. I do not know what will happen, seeing that the Palatine profits so openly by the counsel and resources of the princes opposed to the Union. You will see that the States General have sent three more companies of horse and two of foot to Juliers.

Everything depends on the prince of Brandenburg's answer to the elector of Cologne's proposals for a truce sent by Monsr. Brienen, who has now gone to Cleves to try to get the consent of the prince of Brandenburg. Yet the deputies of Cleves are at Düsseldorf to induce Neuburg to stop his levies. I cannot yet divine the design of your archduke or of the States.

2 pp. French. Seal. ix, 61.

THOMAS FLOUD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, May 9. Paris.—This goes by Mr. Thorys. At last I send you the patents obtained by the Jesuits. I am to recommend to your care these gloves from Mr. Giles Bridges to Sir Ed. Cecil, and this letter and hilt from Captain Conway to his lieutenant.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. xxv, 29.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, May 10. Paris.—I have yours of April 29. The late broils of Juliers startled us at first lest the States purposed to prevail themselves of that town, but Vandermille (who proposes to depart to-morrow) told them here that the States only purposed to keep the town for the prince to whom it should fall at the end of their controversy, and that they would not suffer the Spaniards or any of their adherents to take footing in those countries. The queen seems satisfied, and proposes to write to the archduke and Neubourg's allies not to make any stir about Juliers, and to the prince Possidens, exhorting them to maintain the peace between them and to seek to determine their controversy by other means.

At the meeting at Ste. Menehoust which was protracted by Janin's indisposition, there was some contestation about Vendosme's pretensions against the razing of Blavet and his

claim to the castle of Nantes, pretended to have been committed by the last king to Mombazon till he was of age to hold it. He also demanded the restoration of his jewels (which the q. hath) or the value thereof—300,000 *cr.*—for which he had had a yearly rent of 15,000 *cr.*, pretending to need it for the money for his sister's marriage to the d. of Mayne. Condé took upon him the resolving of those difficulties, and the Accord was confirmed, a *Te Deum* being sung. [*Recital of the articles.*] The q. hath not yet signed, expecting the return of Espernon to communicate them to him in council. The commissioners are expected back shortly and it is thought that the princes will also all resort hither.

Coeuvre is back from Mantua without contenting that duke, having left all his differences to the arbitrament of the k. of Spain.

Shelton begins to appear with his pretty new wife, or as some say concubine.

2 pp. v, 110.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, May 10 [o.s.]. Flushing.—Accompanying a letter from Lord Lisle. I expect this day from England Mr. Albert Morton, employed by H.M. as agent to the duke of Savoy. Williams, Mr. Secretary's man, is yesterday gone by me towards the Hague to bid the States General and this province farewell in his master's behalf, a strange compliment, methinks.

I had almost forgot. The fat, jolt-headed friar, for ought I can hear and by your marks of him observed, is embarked here on Saturday last towards England. Your letter was 5 days on the way to me.

1 p. *Holograph.* XL, 22.

FRANCOIS D'AERSSEN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, May 21.—Expresses appreciation of the good offices rendered by Trumbull on this occasion to those who have stood firm against the torrent to stay the precipitation of such dangerous marriages.

With regard to Juliers you may rest assured that this state has nothing else in view than the confirmation of repose against the innovations plotted on its frontiers. Moreover nothing else is now discussed than restoring a better understanding between the Possessioners and if the archduke feels himself offended by our procedure his resentment will in no wise shake the firm resolutions of our liberty, for we desire tranquillity though without yielding anything of our rights. Apart from these we have no pretensions.

1 p. *French.* I, 75.

JOHN MORE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, May 12. London.—You understand by Germain of the difficulties of the exchequer, which we daily labour to surmount ; also of Sir Thomas Parry's disgrace in parliament, whereto H.M.

added suspension of his councillor's place, nor is he sure to continue the exercise of his duchy office, all for his indirect induction of Sir Walter Cope and Sir H. Wallop into that House.*

Our Irish refractories were once well rallied and had subscribed to H.M.'s order for the continuance of their parliament begun, but since they are fallen back from that subscription, and are thereupon committed, Sir John Everott to the Tower, and three others to other prisons. Our parl. hath as yet been very rough, but is like to have a smoother ending.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. XXXII, 55.

ANDRE PAULL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, May 12. Heidelberg.—I hope now to be at home for some time and that our correspondence may be uninterrupted. I have yours of 30 April. I hope the French peace will last, though many doubt it. Prince Neuburg's father has written to several of the *United Princes* complaining of Brandenburg's proceedings and asking *help* to secure his rights. Most of them have replied that it does not concern the *Union*. This is true for what was done heretofore was not obligatory but of free will and the *united towns* have never agreed to it.

Wolf. Wm. has publicly declared himself a Papist at Linz and joined the league. This horrifies us but rejoices Rome where he is said to have sent his familiar Markham. We hear from France that the count of Zoler at his third audience of the queen, explicitly asked for *help* for the emperor when he made war, as he intended, on the *United Princes* seeing that they were the real source of all the troubles that afflict France, giving secret help to the *confederates*. The queen answered sagely her assurance was quite different about the *Union* who were her *allies* and flatly refused what he asked. You see from this what are the intentions of our adversaries which leaves no doubt about their ill will if their forces were equal to it and how much it is to our interest to get to the bottom of the truth of the matter. You will do a very important service by inquiring among your friends there what the facts are, for if it be true it will prove most useful to us for forestalling the enterprises of our adversaries.

The reformation in the country of Brandenburg has made a very good start, so M. Schultetus writes us. He delivered his first sermon at Berlin on Easter day and administered the sacrament attended by the elector and seventy persons. The nobility and estates of the country are asking for a conference between ours and the Lutherans and then come to a resolution thereupon. I believe they will consent very readily and everyone feels very hopeful that the elector will by degrees reach the goal of his praiseworthy intentions, although those of Saxony pursue us

* Parry was chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. It was disclosed in the House that he had written threatening letters to Stockbridge, to secure the return of his nominees. As a consequence both he and the sitting members were expelled. *Court and Times of James I.* Vol. i, pp. 309, 310, 315. Gardiner, *Hist. of England*, Vol. ii. p. 238.

more than ever with blame, the superintendant of that Court having written an utterly abominable book against us. M. de la Voste is not yet back from Anspach.

2 pp. French. The words in italics deciphered. xxxiv, 66.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, May $\frac{1}{2}$. Venice.—I have yours of 3rd. The chiaus, of whom I advertised you, at his first audience expostulated some wrongs the Turks have of late suffered by the Uscochi, from whose depredations this state is bound to secure them. In particular he complained of a fortress built a few months since by the Captain of the Gulf at Liesina. But the last objection served well to excuse the former, for they showed the fort's sole purpose was to restrain the Uscochi from ravaging the Turk's country, and they took occasion to show that they had used all possible diligence to provide against their incursions. With this answer the chiaus seemed so well satisfied that he promised, on his return, to cause exemplary punishment to be inflicted on those who had misinformed the Gran. Sig., to deter others from such offices. But all this was but the preface to his negotiation which was really for his private advantage, both by the purchase of the present of silks, which is usually given, and in the custom of many bales of rich stuffs, which he will carry away without paying duty, he being a trader in such commodities. It fell out fortunately at his being here the Capt. of the Gulf took a bark of the Uscochi, sending the head of their commander to be set up in St. Mark's place. This will serve to make the chiaus see that they do their best, if he does not suspect it may be a stratagem.

The emir of Sidon or Saida of whom the Florentines bragged so much at his first coming into Tuscany is much fallen in reputation since the return of a pinnace sent to take information of his estate. So the adventure goes slowly forward, the emir refusing to put to sea with so small a force as the duke of Florence provided, and the emir, being discontented, threatens to go into Spain.

Don Francisco, second brother to the duke of Florence, after being abandoned by all the Tuscan doctors, is marvellously recovered through a Scottish physician, whom Don Antonio keepeth in his house, for which the duke hath awarded him a monthly pension of 30 crowns.

The young prince of Anhalt, who hath spent some months at Padua, being recalled by his father, passed an office in College which excited the admiration of the Senators of his extraordinary ripeness. Don Vincenzo Gonzaga, brother to the duke of Mantua, has also been here for the Ascension.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp. xv, 59.

PIERRE DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, May 13. Heidelberg.—Your last of 7/17 inst. confirmed the news of the peace of France. This greatly rejoices the right minded as by this means those who proposed to fish in troubled

waters are unmasked. This revolution in France will be producing its effects though I do not think that Spain, which always has an eye on their affairs, will undertake anything this side the Alps before the meeting of the States, even though she would seem to be bound to do so for the protection of Neuburg and though the subsiding of the alarm caused by the naval preparations of the Turk might prove an inducement.

In our imperial Court they are always deliberating to arm his Majesty upon pretext of the defence of the frontier but actually to render him formidable at the beginning of his reign. I do not consider this the right way, but that he will obtain more by mildness and will govern with more respect. They say he is going to Vienna, because the diet is postponed to 1 Feb. and to be nearer Hungary.

We cannot yet say what will be the outcome at Juliers though we see that it affords a fine opening for those who wish to trouble those parts and the neighbours also. We have M. Lesieur here as well as MM. Paul and de la Voye. The report of the duke of Savoy passing the Alps persists, but, like all his designs, it is more for show than action and it is to be hoped that this squall will pass likewise. The citizens of Frankfort have deposed the old magistracy, after putting them under arrest. They are about to choose a new one with great animosity. This may have consequences among the imperial towns and is a real way to enfeeble their union and correspondence.

1 p. French. *Holograph.* xxi, 187.

DANIEL BUWINCKHAUSEN TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614 [endorsement], May 23.—The folk of Aix would seem to have little to fear. I have word from there that although the old magistracy has had its deputy at Brussels to solicit the execution, no decision has been taken on the matter.

Now that the States have put a company in Juliers I hope that things will go better and that the Princes Possessioners will come to an agreement. If Neuburg has seized Düsseldorf to the exclusion of Brandenburg I do not think there will be war, because the States will hold them in check.

The emperor has fixed Feb. 1 next for the resumption of the diet, which gives us hope of peace in Germany.

In the chamber of the edict at Grenoble, on the part of the archduke they have pronounced contumacy, so that we are now petitioning to have something definite in the main cause.

I hear from Düsseldorf that the Palatine has filled the town with soldiers, partly Liégois, billeted upon the burghers, and that he continues to make levies, although the other prince has only his guards, and that the States have some horse and foot in Juliers the better to secure the place. The other prince is at Cleves awaiting the blow which the States propose to strike, though it is a fact that he knew nothing of their design until it was carried out.

2½ pp. French. *Holograph.* xii, 38.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, May 14 [o.s.]. Flushing.—Even now I received the enclosed for you. I am written unto by him that this course shall be continued by my means for the conveying of your letters to each other. Use freedom with me at any hand. Return the enclosed when read. I am much taken up with the sequestering of our sergeant major from his office and sending him to England to receive there further sentence for his foul act here committed, which I suppose will not be much more than the loss of his office in this garrison.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. *Holograph.* XL, 23.

HENRI DE LA TOUR, DUKE of BOUILLON, to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, May 25. Sedan.—Although I wrote you of the 15th I am sending this to tell you that in execution of the articles of which I sent you a copy, they have already dismissed most of the troops on either side. M. the prince has sent his men to take possession of the castle of Amboise and is only waiting to hear from them before setting out thither. M. de Mayenne will go in a few days to the Court to see the arrangements for carrying out the rest of the things promised and those which are the principal, to wit, the reformation of the Council and the summoning and holding of the Estates. The prince is determined to have this carried out so that the public may receive the benefits which are expected therefrom for the good of the kingdom. This is all I can tell you so far of our affairs.

I am sending you letters for the king, your master, and for the earl of Somerset, to whom I am addressing my packet. I beg you to have it received and those which I am also writing to M. d'Aerssen. I do not know what will be the upshot of what has happened at Juliers or what part the archduke will take in it, with the Estates intervening. I am not writing to M. Edmond as I believe he is back in Paris.

Postscript, holograph: Je m'asseure qu'aures du contentment de votre petit.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *French.* XI, 5.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, May 16. Paris.—I have yours of 5th. I send you the articles of our pacification made at Ste. Menehoul, and copy of Condé's letter thanking the q. for the favourable conditions. If not allured from their resolution by private enticements the princes will procure in the meeting of the States General the desire of all good patriots. As soon as the articles were signed Condé went with Nevers to a house of the latter's called *la Cassine*, Mayne and Longueville to Soissons, and Bouillon to Sedan, appointing to meet again at St. M. in a few days. We believe them to be there at present to decide what is further to be done and especially about their return hither, to which they all seem well disposed. Condé will go first to the towns of Nevers and

Chasteauroux and take possession of Amboise castle. The commissioners spent two days at Chalons to put forward the disarming, and arrived here two days ago. The q. is sending Coeuvre into Brittany to induce Vendosme to desist from his demands, to see the accord executed, and specially for the rasing of Blavet. The Politic assembly of those of the religion, fixed for July 15, is put off at the instance of their deputies to Aug. 25 to be nearer the time of the king's majority and that of the meeting of the States General.

A gentleman is arrived here with copies of a little book which the d. of Savoy has caused to be written about his title to Montferrat, praying the q. to intervene for a settlement between the d. of Mantoua and himself, which maketh the latter more averse from yielding any of his pretensions. From England we hear that Savoy has lately sent to renew his instance about the marriage of the prince and his daughter. But unless he hath some other errand that journey is like to be unprofitable. We daily expect my lord's return who stayeth now only for the king's pleasure; he is still confident of his Maj.'s resolution for this match, though the faith of many is very weak therein in these parts.

[*Postscript.*]—I would know the cost of the mallow roots which you sent me and whether I am likely to get my 10 cr. again from Mr. Eustace.

2 pp. v, 111.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, May 26. Cologne.—I have yours of 20th. I received your Frankfort money and will get the best exchange I can. There is no move yet in High Germany. The Leaguers seem willing to live at peace a while longer. They were to hold a meeting at Frankfort this week, but it is put off for a fortnight, I think on account of the change of magistracy there, the old members having been arrested for grave irregularities in their accounts. They deserve exemplary punishment, but I hear they will have to resign with an undertaking not to aspire to that dignity again.

To all appearance the difficulties here will not be settled without war. Düsseldorf is full of troops, including Liégois, English and other foreigners. I do not know what Neuburg wants, seeing that the other does not arm and that the States General have declared they have only come to make Juliers safe, unless it is a pretext to break the truce and start a general war. Mario has gone to raise 300 men to be under Marcham. Neuburg was going to mass at Düsseldorf yesterday and make profession of the Roman Catholic faith, in imitation of a great king. Two days ago the suffragan left here for that purpose.

2 pp. French. Seal. ix, 62.

DANIEL BUWINCKHAUSEN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, May 26. I have yours of the 19th with the terms of the French settlement. You will have heard how the prince W.W. of

N. has publicly professed Romanism. I feel very sorry for him in the fear that this change may cause him many unpleasantnesses in the temporal, to say nothing of the spiritual ; but such marriages hardly ever produce better results. I am beginning to fear a war in those parts as the Prince Palatine is raising levies, feeling himself much affronted by the States taking possession of Juliers. Having dismissed the company he had he may be able to make use of the forces of the Catholics. But I hope that the States will be able to hold these somewhat in check, from fear of the rupture of the truces, especially if the Spaniard and the archdukes wished to take a hand.

1 p. French. *Holograph. Seal.* XII, 38a.

KING JAMES I to the ARCHDUKE ALBERT.

1614, May 17. Westminster.—Recommending the bearer, David Boid, sometime a colonel in the service of Albert's dominions, who for many years has prosecuted a suit against the colleges of Bruges and the Franc for himself and other soldiers, etc., which has been frequently recommended before by the king's letters, asking that the matter may be settled so that there be no further cause for complaint or to have recourse to other means of redress. His agent Trumbull is charged to present the request and to speak more fully thereupon.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. French. *Copy, checked with the original.* Misc. VI, 59.

ANDRE PAULL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, May 18. Heidelberg.—I have yours of the 13th. Your master's amb. arrived to-day with the presents.* Le Sieur left two days ago on his way to the landgrave of Cassel and so straight to England. Col. Schomberg will now be at Juliers, having set off yesterday in great haste. The object of his journey is very secret. He says it is on private affairs, but I believe he is summoned by Brandenburg, from whom he draws a colonel's pay. We are waiting to learn what has happened at Juliers since the expiry of the truce a fortnight ago. Neuburg has lessened his credit wonderfully by his proceedings at Lintz, though he fancies he has found the bean in the cake thereby. I fear he is as likely to have peaceful possession as to enjoy a quiet conscience.

The proceedings of the last diet have been published this day. It is an impudent attempt to deceive the world about what happened ; but it may prove useful for, if we are not blind, it may serve as a specimen of their designs and procedure.

I send you a portrait of our little prince.

1 p. French ; the words in *italics* deciphered. *Seal.* XXXIV, 67.

PIERRE DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, May 19. Heidelberg.—Your letter of 13/23 has been delivered with those attached and the ones written to his Highness by Sieur Gray. M. Lesieur left two days ago for Frankfort.

* Maxwell.

He is going on to the king and will pass Düsseldorf and Cleves so as to give him a full account. Col. Schomberg has gone to the prince of Brandenburg, who invited him when he left. You must know that no one of the country is intervening to reconcile these princes. It would be a good work if they could do it without mistrust remaining, to break out again worse than ever.

At the imperial Court a chiaus has demanded restitution of the places given up in Transylvania and that his Majesty shall leave that province as not being comprised in the treaty. He was heard in state at Lintz where his Maj. proposed to reside some time. We do not yet know what answer he received but his Maj. is sending commissioners to all the United Princes to induce them to grant the contribution while awaiting the diet in peace. The men of war are always buoyed up with hopes of a war, but the neighbouring kingdoms and provinces will not hear a word about an offensive.

The men of Frankfort have deposed the old magistracy and chosen a new one, including some Catholics, which will one day prove a rod for their backs. The elector of Mayence and the landgrave of Darmstat are going there in person to settle the matter. This will not be without advantage to the priestly gang ; the consequence is very dangerous.

2 pp. French. Holograph. xxi, 188.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, May 22 [o.s.]. Flushing.—Yours of 14th I received with the book of the articles of the pacification between the q. regent and the princes, by which it seemeth those businesses have gained breathing time. We shall perhaps see nothing more to come of it unless it be some remarkable French *puissars* [cesspools], or such tricks as by which these French princes usually drain or purge the superfluity of the finances of their master ; but a little more time will show what will become of these princes, their brags and great promises. I will leave them there till they give us better matter to speak of. This enclosed paper will bring you such news as this day I received from a friend who resideth in Holland. Read and observe with what money these brave men begin to pay us already. Believe it we shall have yet far baser payment from them (once every half seven years be about) than is this, and yet I am sore afraid that we shall pocket it up for very good and current money. In England 5 days ago five Irish gentlemen were committed ; Sir John Everard to the Tower, Sir Ch. Plunkett to the Fleet, Sir Ch. Nugent to the Gatehouse, Mr. Wadie to the Marshalsea and Whyte to the Gatehouse likewise. Order is sent to all the maritime shires bordering upon Ireland to have their trained companies in readiness at a day's warning (if need be) to be shipped over.

Parliament sitteth close and constant to their first resolutions, and do much hinder their businesses of impositions, recusants, pluralities, and non-residents, of all which these say

they will make something of, and then H.M. shall receive aid from his loving subjects, and that in bountiful manner. I hear Sir Dudley Carleton hath lately appeared to show a willingness to be recalled and a desire to be employed unto this state. I would to God my dear son Mr. Trumbull had such powerful friends as by whom he might obtain that or such like employment. I know no reason in the world why he should not put himself upon the roll of these employments as well as these others who are named thereunto. I would my power were able to add weight to that of your other friends. I will not let Mr. Withers come without a letter to you. Truly I take him to be a very honest and discreet gentleman and one who loveth you well. I shall now long every day to hear what your princes will do in these businesses of Juliers and Cleves. The businesses of the merchants, and of the settling again of the staple at Midelburg and at Hamburg I leave unto Mr. Withers' verbal relation.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. *Holograph.* XL, 24.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, May 22. Whitehall.—Recommending the case of Colonel Boyde. You shall do well at the first to exhort the archduke and those others to whom it appertaineth, by gentle means, to do H.M.'s subjects that right which the subjects of those Provinces shall be ever sure to receive here upon like occasion. And if you shall find that a mild course will not prevail you may then tell them plainly that H.M. will no longer forbear to let loose unto his said subjects the reins of executing justice here according to the right of their contracts, to which purpose you may give them a civil admonition conformable to the proviso of our ancient league. You shall herewith receive a copy of the king's letter to that prince touching this matter and the petition hereupon made to H.M.

1 p. XLVII, 84.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614 [endorsement], May 23. Whitehall.—The business of parliament so employs me from morning till evening that I have not leisure, as my charge requireth, to advertise you so often as I desire on the state of our affairs at home. We have had here many Irish lords and gentlemen of the House of Commons in Ireland who have given us much trouble, and the waywardness of some of the gentlemen hath enforced H.M. to commit four of them to prison, from whence once they were delivered and now remain recommitted, but upon their submission which we expect, H.M. will deal graciously with them and presently give them leave to return into the country. The deputy is to be despatched, I hope, this week. By your next I pray you send me a perfect statement of your Irish regiment. Of Tyrone what you hear you will advertise. Out of Italy we have that he will not stir this year. From other advertisements we are made believe that he

prepares to be with you shortly at Brussels. Sir Tho. Edmonds presently returns to France with full power to treat and conclude that marriage. I have your last with the enclosed from the d. of B[ouillon].

2 pp. XLVII, 85.

JOHN MORE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, May 24. Whitehall.—“Corronell” Boyd returns to you well furnished with all his pieces at least with better measure than we are wont to afford to any plaintiff easily in any case. And yet if you find anything *à redire* or what further to be added to advance the business Packer and I will join forces to effect it, and send it thither without the Colonel’s further trouble or charge, both out of our general desire for justice, and our particular well wishing to the good success of that affair wherein you have employed so much of your endeavours.

For your main particular you shall understand that the exchequer hath not *unde*, which causeth us to forbear to press the allowance of your great sum, the rather for that Edmondes now declareth that he hath so much of his own business to push forward as he can divert none of his strength to advance yours. Our parl. *prorsus aliud agit*, diverting from the point of subsidies not only to disputes of the new impositions, but to the examining of all particular patents as come in their way, especially that for dyeing and dressing cloths, to which point your interdicting of our white cloths did first induce us. But I fear our over-hasty and general prosecuting thereof (which without the opposition of parliament was intended) may awaken our neighbours to some unthought of trade of cloth-making to our prejudice, and perhaps hazard some discord at home, verifying the old proverb *par trop presser l’anguille on la perd*. But as parliament endeavours to order this, I hope upon good likelihood it will fully supply our present penury and so make a happy catastrophe.

1½ pp. XXXII, 56.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, May 24. Flushing.—Since I wrote to you on Monday last by Mr. Withers I have received news from England. I send herewith my son’s letter which pray return, as also this other honest French letter. I make good account of the writer. You may boldly give credit to what you read therein. I must confess until I had the same I was far from thinking that, or any other action (how great soever) would yet for a year or two have thrust us into a believing of a war, but I am now falling to judge otherwise and although I will not yet certainly conclude that things are altogether past some kind of patching up again between those princes, if it were not a sin to wish a war, I must tell you that (as this case sheweth) between us and our neighbours, it were never more to be wished than now, for the longer we linger it the worse it will be for us, and much the better for our contrary party.

God inspire our master's heart to do that is fit for His glory, his own honour, and for the good of his kingdoms. Even now I receive yours of 21st with the enclosed printed accord between the queen and the princes. Your freedom and friendly respect to me shall be requited. I return your friend's letter.

Postscript.—The occasion of my sending back Mr. Raleigh was by reason of a quarrel which in England fell out between him and one Mr. Knowles, the heir of that house. Mr. Secretary wrote to give me knowledge that he was come over, but that Mr. Knowles was stayed in England, commanding me in H.M.'s name to seek after him, and if I found him to send him over with a guard. You may not have heard of this, and then you will take it uncertainly what you find written of him in my letter.

1 p. *Holograph.* XL, 25.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDSES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, May 26. London.—Sir Robert Carey, who, as you know, holdeth the most eminent place about the prince [Charles] desires me to recommend to you his eldest son, whom he is sending for a time to Sedan. He is to see the archduke's court on the way. He also asks advice as to what way he were best to take for his safest passage to Sedan.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. *Holograph.* XXIV, 116.

JOHN MORE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, May 26. Whitehall.—Mr. Secretary wishes you to write expressly to my ld. of Somerset touching your extraordinaries, and to give him notice thereof, and he will himself endeavour to prosecute your suit. I have your letters of 18th and 22nd. The House of Commons hath this day surceased their sitting until they may have reason of some harsh language used by the bp. of Lincoln of them in the Upper House. You will say these animosities are unwholesome for our present constitution, but there is good hope the end for all this will be happy.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. XXXII, 57.

JOHN PACKER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, May 26. Whitehall.—Yesterday I had yours of 18th. First for your indifferency of staying or returning I thought upon that which you and my friends do advise that though perhaps you find not that contentment then which an honest man would desire, yet it were better (at least for some time) to remain than to return. If these great businesses were in any way to their despatch I would renew my solicitation for your extraordinaries, but we must do nothing *alieno tempore*. If I could find Mr. Secretary at any leisure, I would desire his directions how to proceed, seeing it is his hand that must go for it, howsoever he desireth sufficient warrant for that which was done before his entrance. I send you herewith a letter from my ld. in answer to yours. The pardon was carried with as much secrecy as could be, unless better order were taken for the deer I can yet say nothing

neither did I ever hear anything but that certain lrs. came to the seal for deer to be taken up out of divers grounds to be sent to Count Maurice, but whether they be yet sent or not I cannot learn, unless Sir. T. Lake can inform me or you what hath passed.

1 p. Misc. vi, 61.

ANDRE PAULL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, May 26. Heidelberg.—The emperor is still at Lintz, taking baths. His journey to Prague may be put off for some months. He has made proposals in writing to his Highness about the demands of the Turkish chiaus. The conclusion is that the proposals touching Transylvania cannot be accepted, but they urge my master to agree to the contributions voted at Ratisbon to enable them to resist this powerful enemy, the danger being very imminent as over 30,000 Tartars are advancing to attack Christendom. You see how they pursue their plan to have the emperor armed. This smacks of the advice of Clozel and his party to subdue us by force. The projected diet is put off till Feb. next, but ambassadors are being sent to all the electors and princes to prepare the way for it. To us there comes Otto de Nostitz, a Silesian gentleman, once a Protestant and my colleague in Italy. He has since been perverted or he would not have got this employment.

You know how hard France laboured to prevent the alliance between Venice and the Swiss reformed Cantons. They now send us word that it will be concluded. The Zurichers have shown M. Chastille, the French ambassador, a letter from the late king exhorting the Cantons to ally themselves with Venice because of the necessity of saving themselves and to crush Spanish designs. As soon as this letter was seen it is said that the other party did not know what to say, so everyone has seen clearly that it was not the public good which impelled some who are foremost about the king to prevent this alliance, but the favour they bear to the Catholic king *unde male audiunt* according to the enclosed rhymes.

At Frankfort there have been great commotions these last days, the people having deposed the magistrates for malversation, it being found from the registers of accounts that the town is 800,000 £. and more in debt.

After a day's stay Lesieur left for Cassel on the 22nd whence he goes on to see Duke Wolf. William. But with what face can he speak with Lesieur to excuse a fault so inexcusable ? We consider his honour to be deeply affected for having made a new alliance with the Papist league without renouncing that of the Union to which he gave his solemn adherence.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. French. xxxiv, 68.

ROBERT [Earl of] SOMERSET to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, May 26. Whitehall.—H.M. liketh well your answer touching both Gerard and Bull, and for supplement H.M. hath

commanded me to send you these additions. First touching the justification which Gerard hath published to clear himself from the Powder Treason, this one answer is to be made that H.M. upon occasion of the three letters, whereof he speaketh, set forth a proclamation promising that if he would enter himself to a trial, no other thing but the Powder Treason should be laid to his charge, which he obeyed not, and thereby apparently convicteth himself. Touching Dr. Bull you are to speak of him as a man not worthy the thinking on, only to intimate to the archduke that H.M. cannot but take it for a testimony that he little regardeth those professions of amity which are between them, when he giveth entertainment to so vile and contemptible a person, and may justly judge by this what acceptation others shall find in those parts, which may be more dangerous instruments. For further directions concerning Captain R. H.M. will advise with the deputy who is now here, and will give you further instructions. In the meantime you are to omit no means that may nourish distaste and distractions among the Irish there.

$\frac{2}{3}$ p. Misc. vi, 60.

LYONELL WAKE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, June 5. Antwerp.—Encloses a letter just received from Sir John Throckmorton, to whom one from Trumbull was forwarded 2 days before. Mr. Blankes and his wife have started for Macklin, intending to reach Brussels to-morrow.

$\frac{1}{3}$ p. XLV, 56.

PIERRE DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, May 27. Your last, without date with the letters attached but not the French settlement mentioned, reached me yesterday. I thank you above all for the information about Juliers. The States have written here that M. Python to whom the place was entrusted by the two princes possessioners, by the advice of the kings, princes and States, seeing this very great lack of confidence, could do no less for his honour and oath and even his life than take steps to see that the place was held for the profit of the Possessors ; and troubles, factions and war prevented thereby. They have written the same to the elector of Cologne and the Princes Possessioners, adding, to reassure everyone, that they pretend to no other interest than the preservation of the place for the profit of the Possessors, so dearly acquired by those who helped, and the maintenance of peace in the district. What more can one ask ? But the more roundly and precisely the States declare their intentions the more ill will, anger and rage it engenders in the mind of Neuburg, so they say, for having failed to carry over that place and all the country with his person and apostasy to the popish league and Spanish devotion.

Colonel Schomberg has gone to Cleves at the invitation of M. le marquis as colonel appointed, and we await particulars at his return. They heard the chiaus of the Grand Signor at Lintz.

The reply was general by compliments. It seems that they wish first to know the opinion of those of the said province who hold for his Maj. and what resolution the estates of the neighbouring countries will take on the matter of contributions, before sending him back and deciding for peace or for war. The affairs of France, although accommodated, seem still to be in terms of mistrust on both sides.

Their Highnesses are exercising themselves hunting and have in their company the duke of Tremouille and Mr. Maxwell.

Attached are two letters of M. Paul. I pray you advise us if Spinola or any other of the grandes of that quarter is making a levy for Juliers.

2 pp. French. *Holograph.* xxii, 189.

SIR JOHN DIGBY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, May 27. [London.]—I have yours of May 18 and two of the packets mentioned therein sent to Madrid which my secretary hath conveyed hither. If I remain here, I cannot despair but my master will so bestow me as I shall be able to serve my friends. If I return to Spain, which is more likely, you shall be sure of the continuance of that correspondence which I should much wrong myself and your deservings to omit.

1 p. *Holograph.* xxii, 147.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, May 28. Paris.—Though all rejoice at the concluding of the accord, many are ill satisfied with the terms, the princes being covertly charged with crime and their association associated with the name of league, which is odious here. They profess to remedy the oversight at the meeting of the states general which seems to be equally desired by both sides though I hear it is to be put off till October. Meanwhile the princes have dismissed their forces and the queen is in hand to do the like, though some advise keeping the 3000 Swiss till the end of the assembly of the states. Condé is gone to Amboise; Bouillon is at Sedan, Nevers at Mezieres and not expected here and I hear Condé will only come with Bouillon. Longueville and Mayne have already come, the first having a very cold reception from the queen, the latter being very kindly received through the favour of d'Ancre, who hath always loved him and kept a secret correspondence. Longueville is now gone to Chasteaudun to meet his mother. There hath been a great speech of a marriage between him and d'Ancre's daughter, already betrothed to Villeroy's grandson, on condition that d'Ancre should give him the citadel of Amiens and 500,000 crowns. Longueville is said to scorn such an alliance upon any conditions. D'Ancre arrived here a day before him with 200 horse, in the queen's litter, troubled with some indisposition which doth yet hang upon him.

Coeuvre is gone to Brittany to Vendosme, who refuseth to give up Blavet unless he receives some other satisfaction; but reason

must force him now he is left alone. From the Bastille they have drawn 1,500,000 livres for the expenses of these occasions, but the Chambre des Comptes would only allow 1,000,000 so the queen was forced to resort herself to the place to have the overplus drawn out.

Guise and Espernon are to continue a Catholic league and labour to bring in as many as they can of the princes' side. Their chief end is against Bouillon and those of the religion, whom they hold to be the chief obstacles to the Spanish marriages, to the accomplishment whereof they still bend their chief endeavours.

For the politic assembly, it was devised to have some other place instead of Grenoble to avoid the unhappy experiences of Saumur. This was not granted, but the day was put off from July 25 to August 25, to be near the time of the king's majority.

We have the doleful news of the death of the Chevalier de Guise. He was killed at Marseilles by the breaking of a piece of ordnance. He is much lamented by his house and all the Court which loved and honoured him extraordinarily for his courtesy and valour.

I was surprised that Mons. de Bure brought nothing from you. He says it was due to the suddenness of his departure, but I suppose he did not wish you to know the cause of his coming. He was brought by Mario, an Italian, sent by Neuburg to the queen to announce his perversion and rail against the States for seizing Juliers. He also accuses them of sending troops to waste the country. Whereupon Langrac hath impugned his falsehood and received answer from the ministers of state that the queen was persuaded of the good intent of the State's proceedings, though I think they will continue to favour Neuburg more now than ever they have done. Berruyer hath at length made himself that prince's minister at this Court, having got an assurance from him of 500 crowns a year.

3 pp. v, 112.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, May 28, o.s. Flushing.—I am greatly beholding to you for your advertisements of things that occur in you parts. I should have been glad of a copy of Condé's letter of thanks to the q. regent. I wrote to you two days ago by Mr. Wake, and on Monday last by Mr. Withers. I have been sore troubled above this month with a grievous defluxion of rheum.

½ p. XL, 26.

ABRAHAM WILLIAMS to SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON.

1614, May 29. The Hague.—By my last I sent what I knew about Juliers. Since then I have learned that the seven companies sent there by Prince Maurice have entered without difficulty and will keep ordinary garrison until they see what turn things will take. The duke of Neubourg has commissioned an Englishman named Morgan, who has been gentleman of his chamber, to raise

a regiment of ten companies. M. Pallant is also giving commissions and is making a levy of infantry at the village of Hanry Chapelle. M. Knetten is making a levy about Mastricht and two Italian captains are raising a company of horse each and have gone towards Brussels. They say the archduke means to send some 3000 soldiers to the duchy of Limbourg and has remounted all his cavalry. The emperor has sent a count of Hohenlo to the temporal princes and a count of Furstenberg to the spiritual ones of the empire to summon them to attend the imperial diet which he proposes to hold next Sept. Before they stir many of the princes wish to know what matters will be dealt with there. It is to be presumed that great preparations might well be made this summer and that the execution of the plans will take place in the following year.

M. Van der Myle, who was amb. extraordinary of the States in France, returned yesterday and brings good news of the peace made between the king and malcontent princes.

Our king has written to the States expressing his displeasure at an outrage committed by Capt. Moy Lambert against a pirate who sought safety in an Irish port. Upon this the capt. was sent to their Council. He defended himself saying that having found out this pirate he wrote to M. Caron to ask his Maj. if he might fight him on the coasts of his kingdom. The permission was given and thereupon he sought to take the pirate at sea. The latter, seeing his danger, took refuge in an Irish haven casting anchor there. Capt. Lambert did the same. The pirate, fearing he would be fired on next day, cut his cable and hoisted sail, proposing to withdraw to some other place of safety. The Capt. noticed this and at once pursued. He got so near that the pirate, seeing no escape, ran his ship ashore and tried to save himself and his men there, but the Capt. overtook them and killed some. Upon this they went to complain to the admiral of the district saying they had never imagined that his protection would be treated with so little respect. The admiral, after making inquiry, went and showed his Majesty the complaint, who communicated it to parliament, upon which the letters aforesaid to the States were sent. They are at present engaged in making reply, asking his Maj. to season the matter by his royal clemency and take it for what it really is, as a fault committed rather by ignorance than as an offence against him or an insult to the admiral's authority. I cannot yet learn what his Majesty has written about the navigation of Greenland.

$2\frac{1}{4}$ pp. French. XLVII, 86.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, June 9. Cologne.—I have yours of 3rd. I have your money, but there is a difficulty about the exchange. Two or three would do it without naming a day for payment. The sum is 155 philips, 60 groschen.

The States have appointed a meeting at Wesel for the 10th to start some settlement between the two princes, if they will come

in person or send. Both seem certain, only the Palatine wishes a few days' delay that someone may appear for the el. of Cologne.

1 p. French. ix, 63.

HENRI DE LA TOUR, DUKE OF BOUILLON, to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, June 9. Sedan.—Since I wrote to you by M. de la Grange we have word that the queen has dismissed almost all her troops. M. the prince is now, or will soon be at Amboise. They are postponing the holding of the States from 25 Aug. to 10 September. We suspect that this delay may lead to another. For ourselves we are assiduously pursuing the execution of the public matters without departing therefrom in any respect. At every opportunity you shall be informed of the progress made. I pray you to oblige me by informing me at every opportunity of the part which you recognise that the archduke will take in the affair of Juliers and of everything that will happen there which may come to your knowledge. I shall also be glad to know what news you have of M. Edmondes and if he is still in England.

This messenger, who ordinarily goes to the Hague, will always pass by Brussels in order to take your letters.

½ p. French. xi, 6.

DANIEL BUWINCKHAUSEN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, June 9. The archdukes having allowed contumacy and foreclosure at the parliament of Grenoble, though under frivolous pretexts as if my master had not satisfied the condition of the compromise, we are now in a position to have a definitive sentence in a short time. The judges made many difficulties, but on its being pointed out that a decision to settle the case only at extraordinary days and hours would be against the compromise, the ordonnances of the parliament and the king's commission, finally decided to observe the order in a proper manner and to make a start on Monday, 30 May last.

1 p. French. Holograph. xii, 39a.

1614, June 10. Paris.—Royal Ordonnance to summon a meeting of the states general of France at Sens on 10 September to render account of what has passed during the king's minority and to provide for the proper conduct of affairs and the reformation of abuses.*

2 pp. French. Copy. Misc. vi, 62.

THE QUEEN MOTHER to the BAILLYS OF FRANCE.

1614, June 10. Paris.—Order to take steps for the choice of a member of each order to send to the meeting of the states general at Sens, taking care that those selected are suitable persons, to be recommended for their probity and honour and for their devotion to the king's service.

¾ p. French. Copy. Misc. vi, 62a.

* There is a copy of this paper at the Public Record Office, S.P. France, Vol. lxii.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, June 2 [*endorsement*].—Letters have been dispatched to convoke the States-General. They begin already to assemble to advise upon the instructions and election of the deputies. The king's letters import that one deputy of every order shall be sent. To this the deputies of the Religion take exception as seeming to exclude them, and desire that it may be left to the provinces to choose one or two deputies of every order, with addition of the words "without distinction of religion." Also that where the final causes of this Assembly are specified, mention should be made of the entertaining of the edicts of Pacification. It was objected that this was against the ancient forms and would give discontent to the pope or to the ecclesiastical order of the kingdom. But to content them it was granted that private letters should be written from the q. to the bailiffs giving them liberty to elect one of the Religion to be joined with the others.

Vantadour is back from Condé who will not be persuaded to come hither before the States meet, insisting that the q. must accomplish the conditions of the accord, especially to license her new levies, that the suppression of the memory of the past should be verified in the parlement, and ambassadors sent abroad to clear him and his party from all imputations. For the first the q. excuseth herself till matters be settled in Brittany. She accepteth the others, and Boississe is already named for England and the Low Countries.

Vantadour brings hope of a settlement with Vendosme, but it is reported that Condé and Vendosme had an interview at Craon in Anjou, and that Condé had been to Saumur and Rohan's castle le Parc. Great offence is taken at the sending of de la Grange to England and the Low Countries especially at his carrying letters whereby it is reported that the ministers of the state are much charged.

Chastillon is made general of all the French troops serving in Holland, bestowed on him as a reward for not partaking in the late broils with the princes.

The king's procurator and advocate have decided that Zuarez's wicked book* shall be suppressed. But for the nuncio it would have been burnt. Our court is now gone for some time to St. Germain, to recreate the king's spirit, who was exceeding weary and discontented to stay so long in Paris. I was even now told that Dr. Carrier is dead in the Cardinal du Perron's house.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ pp. v, 113.

DANIEL BUWINCKHAUSEN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, June 2 /12.—I hear that they have driven out from Juliers the company which was there for the Palatine of Neuburg, because of some disturbances, I know not if by that of Brandenburg.

* "Defensio catholicae fidei contra anglicanae sectae errores," by Francisco Suarez printed at Coimbra in 1613.

In these parts they are afraid that they will come to arms whereby the truce in the country might easily be broken. I would send you other news from other parts, but as it is in German you might not understand it and some I should not like to get into other hands.

1 p. French. *Holograph.* XII, 39.

LYONELL WAKE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, June 12. Antwerp.—I had the enclosed yesterday of the Irish gentleman and will deliver your answer. I have furnished Mr. Skinner with money before his going to Middelburg, on security of an assignation upon you, but for how much I know not. He told me you would accept thereof and write me the just sum, and for the money when you can spare it, I will make bold with you. That I may perfect things with him, let me know the sum.

Corham is not yet gone, but says will leave on Monday.

1 p. *Holograph.* XLV, 57.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, June 3. Paris.—I have yours of May 23 confirming the news of Neuburg's perversion. Mario, his esquire, came to inform the queen and seek her favour and assistance. De Bures, who came with him, would not tell me who his companion was or why he came. I find him much seasoned with the juice of the Spanish humour and passion. Another part of Mario's errand was to complain against the States about Juliers; but Langrac having justified their action to the ministers, Mario was told that the queen was fully satisfied of their good intent in that proceeding, and Mario was sent back with a letter from the queen to Neuburg, exhorting him not to exasperate matters any more. I hear also Mario hath dealt privately to have some newly cashiered troops conducted to Juliers for his master's service.

Berruyer hath bought a secretaryship in the chancellerie for 2,500*l.* This will be nothing incompatible with his other foreign employment.

De Coevre reporteth that Vendosme will not give up Blavet till he has the castle of Nantes or is acknowledged there as governor of the province. The reply is that the queen will force him thereunto and it is said that Condé will join in this and even command the force. But the proffer increases the jealousy of his intentions for they fear that he might employ that army rather for than against the duke. They may therefore decide to put out this small spark by fair means rather than blow it up. They also fear Rohan's intelligence with Condé. The queen has therefore sent Ventadour to consult with the latter about the states general and especially to prevent him holding intelligence with Vendosme.

The national synod of those of the religion is ended, but the political assembly of certain provinces called the circle, which met in the same place, still continues and has gone to Ste. Troy,

whereat the state is much offended and threatens to send a commission to inform against them.

During the late holidays of the Feste Dieu* Gontier hath preached outrageously against the Protestants as being the true authors of the late combination of the princes, whereof the deputies of the religion did complain, but he continues as before. I will seek to inform myself about Dr. Carrier's life and actions here.

3 pp. v, 114.

PIERRE DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, June 3. Heidelberg.—I am now at the secret council of his Highness so must cut this short. They say that Bavaria has written to the elector of Brandenburg in a very *pro imperio* style and been answered in a similar strain. We see no great preparation on this side for Neuburg whose father, mother, brother and the whole country lament his revolt. The old prince seeks consolation everywhere and should find it at Goppingen at the baths where are the marquis of Onoltzbach and the duke of Wirtemberg to give order and confidence to the *religion*.

The French troops are disbanded, those of the sovereigns and the princes alike. We believe that individually they will go where they will find booty or war. At the court of Lintz there is discontent and rivalry. The count of Furstenberg and the Vice-Chancellor Ulm are asking for their congé to enable them to make arrangements with Closel *et omne regnum in se divisum*. The estates of the neighbouring kingdoms and provinces by no means desire war and his Majesty himself is only disposed thereto by the machinations and advice of those who want Cæsar armed.

1 p. French. Holograph. xxi, 190.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, June 3 [o.s.]. Flushing.—This comes to you by Mr. Henry Carey, eldest son to Sir Robert Carey the prince's governor. He is going to travel and takes Brussels on his way. I have great reason to respect and love his father. Let me therefore entreat you to help him to see of your town and the rarities thereof, and give him your advice for his stay and further journey. There come with him two or three of the prince's servants, namely Mr. James Elliott of the prince's Privy Chamber, Mr. Cadwell and Mr. Lombard, sent by the prince to see him pass from you towards Sedan, and to turn back and report. Mr. Elliott will tell you what hath lately passed by the bishop of Lincoln in the parliament house.

I have your last with a box for Lord Lisle.

1 p. XL, 27.

THOMAS FLOYD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, June 8. Paris.—With yours of May 5 I received the mentioned, and now return the required, the contents whereof

* Corpus Christi; the 25th May N.S. in this year.

was performed ere the arrival. Mr. Shelton still cohabiteth with his fair, newly "debaused" and espoused creature, still wanting money, and which is worse out of credit, not for want but for too much using, so prone is he to be beholding a first and a second time, when he meeteth with facile natures.

$\frac{1}{4}$ p. xxv, 31.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, June 8, o.s. Flushing.—Your last recommended Monsr. de la Grainge who this morning arrived at Midelburg from Holland. I had special business there and so missed him by the way, for he only stayed there a half-hour which he spent with Monsr. de Malderes, and departed for Flushing. By chance going to see Mr. Drury I found there Mr. Francis Browne who told me that he had just received a letter from you brought by a French gentleman, but he being yet in his bed, had not spoken with him, telling me the gentleman's name. I knew him to be the gentleman recommended by you, and leaving my business I returned to Flushing and found him. He was thankful for your kindness, but there was a good wind and I saw him on board. I enquired how he found the disposition of the States. He said he left them better in the point of his errand, and that he had received very good satisfaction in his master's behalf from them. He had heard at the Hague of the duke d'Espernon being retired from the court discontented, that the duke of Guise laboured to make his peace with the prince, his master, and that the Chevalier de Guise was slayn (this was told me on Friday last by the count of Solems, the emperor's ambr. to the French king, who then coming from that court took this town on his way to the States to negotiate likewise with them from the empr.). The main point of his business with the States has been the difference between the two possedant princes of Juliers and Cleves, to admonish and entreat them, both from the empr. and from the q. regent of France, to compose their differences, before it come to the extremity of war, saying that the empr. will not hear of war for that business, but, my good son, I gave and do give credit unto this his formal discourse as proceeding from the mouth of an ambassador having liberty and being privileged to frame their tongues to speak what their hearts consent not, but yet haply he might speak (the case standing as it doth) the truth of his errand, for by their loss of Juliers they are cast terribly behind hand, and the gaining or recovery of that disadvantage would at least cost them a year's labour and the charge of [a] great army, whereunto I believe the dubloons of Spain are not in any plentiful readiness, and that, I judge, is rather the reason which moveth the Spanish party to speak fair than is their affection or good wills to suffer ought at our hands. The States' deputies are gone to Wesel there to treat with these princes, but I will not believe that they will effect much, only spend three or four months of this summer in words and gain a year before they come to action. I hear that

these of Mulheim have refused to take in unto them the p. of Neuburg's guards. He fortifies hard without Mulheim.

2 pp. *Holograph.* XL, 28.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, June 9. Paris.—I have yours of May 29. Vantador writes to the queen that before Condé will come the accord must be carried out, especially as regards disarming. He thought Vendosme's demands reasonable, but upon any further pretences made by the latter he would stand by the queen. Cœuvre hath gone again to Vendosme and, it is thought, will settle all matters. Jealousy is felt here at du Plessis going to Condé at Amboise, chiefly because Rohan is said to have the same intent. This may have helped towards compounding matters with Vendosme and it has broken off the queen's purpose of removing to Fontainebleau.

Commissioners have been sent to Sens to view its commodity for receiving so great a company. I hear they report the hall to be sufficient but that the town will scarcely be able to harbour half the numbers.

There has been a futile meeting in Bearne about Spanish aggression there. This will give more ground to the opposition of the princes and others to the marriages in the assembly of the states.

D'Ancre is still very ill of a sciaticke. On Sunday the king's brother and younger sister were privately christened in the Louvre, without ceremony. Cardinal Joyeuse and Queen Margaret named the prince Gaston Jean Baptiste and Cardinal Rochefoucaut and the princess of Conti named the princess Henriette Marie.

On Neuburg's complaint that Hotman showed himself too partial to the elector of Brandenburg, he has been summoned hither to explain his conduct and it is thought he will not be in haste sent back to that employment.

The enclosed packet has just reached me from Mr. Home, who gives us hope to see him here shortly back again.

By the importunity of our landlord we have to move to a new house at the other extremity of the town in the Place Royale, less commodious and worse situated than this delightful house which we have enjoyed these four years.

2½ pp. v, 115.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, June 19. Cologne.—I cannot yet arrange to remit your money. Mlle. Houdeno tells me that her husband was at Brussels with money to remit from here and that she would write to him to give you the money on receipt of a bill on me for 155 ph. 30 pat. You can see him.

Le Sieur arrived here two days ago and left yesterday by water for Düsseldorf and Wesel. The deputies of the States General, of the princes possessioners and of the archbishop of Cologne are

met at Wesel to arrange a peace in these provinces. War seems more likely for I understand the prince of Neuburg will not hear of disarmament unless the States withdraw their gendarmerie from Juliers and replace his company.

The leaguers are now assembled at Bingen to discuss their affairs and Neuburg has sent someone there. He needs watching for, having turned to the Roman superstition it is certain that he will do nothing henceforward without the advice of Rome with the assurance that they will not abandon him. The Cologners also have deputies at Bingen one of whom is to go and ask the emperor for a mandate for the execution of the ban against Mulheim. The father of the Palatine of Neuburg is much distressed at his son's apostasy. To the bearer of the news he said "Vous m'apportez mon tombeau." He is to confer with the princes of Wirtemberg and Anspach, fearing that, on his death, the prince will cause all the inhabitants to turn over also. *Omnis apostata est persecutor sui ordinis.* But persecution may be either by force or cunning. The prince of Neuburg continues his fortifications, having 400 men at work on his demi lunes.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ pp. French. Seal. ix, 64.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, June $\frac{1}{2}$. Venice.—I missed my last turn by reason of extraordinary business. I now acknowledge yours of 31 May with enclosure. Our chiaus is gone, favoured with a state galley. Since his departure there hath been much consulting about the Uscochhi, with the design to stop their depredations by surprizing the towns where they are harboured. Hitherto nothing is resolved and they are unlikely to involve themselves in a war with the Austrians until they see the peace of Italy better settled.

Sig. Barbarigo hath concluded a league with Zurich and has gone on to Berne. We daily expect news of a like success, as the Bernese have discovered a very ready inclination thereunto. M. de Castile, the French resident there, spared no diligence nor artifice to oppose him, but the Swiss will have it seen that they are confederates and not subjects of the crown of France and are free to contract any new alliance. When he has done with the Protestant Cantons he will return to the Grisons to make another essay among them, where there is good probability of speeding likewise, now the ice is broken by the neighbour Cantons, whose example they are very likely to follow. It should appear by Pascal's proposal, which I enclose, that he feareth the consequence because he desires an assurance that they will not lend an ear to any motion of that nature. As it is not thought he will prevail in that suit and departs without it, Barbarigo will return thither with great advantage and probably conclude as much with them as with the Swiss.

The rupture at Cleves maketh all men apprehend a dangerous consequence. The conjecture that the Milan army was kept on foot to serve in those parts may not prove vain. An extraordinary amb. sent by the Protestant Cantons to the Grisons had

special charge to require an assurance that they would not give passage to any troops from Italy to Germany, which must needs reflect upon the Spanish army in Milan.

The commissioners of Savoy and Mantova are at Milan for a final settlement, but I am of opinion they will part without doing anything, because Savoy proposeth impossible conditions and reinforceth his troops with all possible diligence, while the governor of Milan, instead of disarming, maketh extraordinary provisions, all which are forerunners of war and not of peace.

It is not to be doubted but the Spaniards have taken the prince of Neuburg into their protection and that his apostasy hath been designed a good while since, and therefore it must be supposed that now they are in readiness and care no longer to maintain the truce with the States. You shall see by the enclosed gazette from Rome what a device they have used to procure themselves reputation of wealth, which is the sinew of war ; but though they may delude some weak men with such inventions, the wiser sort laugh at the simplicity thereof and take it as an argument of their poverty when they seek to breed a belief of riches by such extravagant rodomontades.

$2\frac{1}{3}$ pp. xv, 60.

PIERRE DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, June 10. Heidelberg.—I have yours of 14th. In Switzerland the treaty of Venice with Zurich and Berne is so far forward that they are arranging the conditions of mutual succour, in spite of the secret obstruction of France, whose ministers, though they state publicly that they are not opposed, endeavour none the less to prevent this conjunction for reasons which leave room for speculation.

We have nothing yet about the meeting of our lawyers at Bingen, though they say it is at the instance of the elector of Cologne and the duke of Bavaria, who holds a similar one in his own country. No doubt the affairs of Juliers and the conservation of such a notable member lately acquired will come upon the carpet. The old prince of Neuburg has written to everyone that this revolt of his son is without his knowledge, that he disavows it and all its consequences and in this way hopes to keep Juliers for his religion ; but his age and the scant respect given by the son to his advice cause misgivings to those interested about the prince's intentions.

You know the position at Wesel. We are expecting M. de Schonberg back from there. The United Princes are also awaiting the result of this assembly to hasten or postpone their own. We learn from France that they fear a relapse to which the secret council may give occasion. Lesieur, after seeing the landgrave, has returned to Frankfort and will proceed home by the Rhine. He will arrive in time to tell his Maj. about Wesel. The Italian troops who threatened to descend by the St. Gothard, have withdrawn to their garrisons. The duke of Savoy still

keeps some of his and is once more bickering with the Genevese, awaiting an opportunity to do better.

We hear from Poland that three parts of the allies, numbering 22,000 soldiers, have been paid and a good number have betaken themselves to the side of Transylvania, though it is not known who will benefit. The remainder is levies, according to some to make war on Muscovy and set up the king's son there. The king of Sweden is in arms in the direction of Livonia and so those countries have their share in the desolation such armies usually bring. In Hungary all is quiet except that towards Wallachia they report the lodgment of 16,000 Tartars, ready to move on in accordance with orders from the Porte.

2½ pp. French. Holograph. xxi, 191.

ANDRE PAULL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, June 10. Heidelberg.—The only topic here is Neuburg's revolt. The good old father broke down when he heard the news. The country and people have good cause to lament the change, especially as they have already done homage to the prince who by agreement is to have the duchy of Neuburg from his father, his brothers resting content with small portions. They would gladly upset the treaty were it possible, and they can do nothing, having to deal with Bavaria. That is why we must act resolutely. For this purpose *Neuburg, Wirtemberg* and *Ansbac* are meeting at Keppingen in Suabia, where the last is at the baths, and I think they will make preparations for the next meeting of the *Union*, to be held soon; the popish league holding theirs at Bingen.

The Polish mutineers have been paid at a cost of five million florins mostly found by the clergy. It is said that half of them have taken service with the emperor, though we can hardly believe it in view of the great scarcity at his Court, where the treasury officials have lately resigned and the mischief is so great that the ordinary services of the house go unpaid. Most of the money contributed by the papists at the last diet has already been dissipated.

Maurice of Hesse is indignant over the suit started against him in the imperial court by his cousin of Darmstat. He sent his answer by an advocate and a notary, but the latter was degraded and the former imprisoned. If this is allowed to pass it will mean the end of the liberty and sovereignty of our princes, as the right to appeal from Caesar **male informato ad melius informandum** has never been denied.

I have yours of the 4th and we have seen the archduke's letter to the States. We eagerly await the issue of the conference at Wesel, on which everything depends.

2 pp. French; the words in italics deciphered. xxxiv, 69.

LYONELL WAKE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, June 20, Friday. Antwerp.—I wrote you about 8 days past sending a letter from Skinner. Our letters from Spain

say that they are again entered in suit with the Fiscal, and hope within a month to have another sentence in confirmation of the former ; and Calley hopes to have some things redressed in his favour. I would hear what Sir John Digby conceives of the business.

Corham is not yet gone, but says he will not stay above 3 days. He goes to Hampshire.

1 p. *Holograph.* XLV, 58.

FRANCOIS AERSSEN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, June 21. The Hague.—The Sieur de la Grange has passed your way and had a very special conference with you. In my opinion it is at the Court of London that he should bear testimony to your sufficiency, to render his offices useful. Juliers is our only subject of talk. Our advantage in holding it makes us less fearful of the deliberations of the neighbours so that neither the power of Spain nor the chimera of the Catholic League in the least alarm us, for our government has firmness in its solidity. The empire has its divisions, the emperor his occupations, the king of Spain his needs and the archduke a necessary leaning to repose, and so the years will pass.

1 p. *French.* I, 76.

JOHN CORHAM to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, June 12, o.s. Antwerp.—In regard I wrote you long since that I was shortly after to take my journey for England, you may have forborn to give me employment presuming of my departure. Therefore thought good to let you understand of my certain departure, which shall be on Wednesday morning next, so that if you have any service to command me when in London, Hampshire or elsewhere, I will expect your command.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. XX, 44.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, June 12. Flushing.—I wish I had a more pleasing subject. The king on Tuesday morning last dissolved the parliament with no small discontentment on all sides. On Thursday he sent 5 of the burgesses of the Lower House to the Tower. I pray God hold his hand for our home affairs are in no small danger. Through the whole realms nothing but discontentment. This is the fruits of the seed from Spain long since sowed among us. Now the vigilancy of H.M.'s. public officers abroad, to observe the resolutions and conclusions of the adversaries to our common good, will be of no small service to our prince—I mean to our gracious Sovereign and State, for our enemy of Spain will undoubtedly make all the advantageous uses to his own ends against us he possibly can. As I write I have a letter from England of the 10th, by which I hear that as before on Thursday was committed to the Tower, Sir Walter Shewte, Mr. Nevill, second son to my ld. of Burgavenny, Mr.

Hakings and Mr. Wentworth lawyers, who the fifth was is not yet named. It is doubted that many more will likewise be committed. H.M. is very angry with the ld. of Southampton, the ld. of Essex, Chandos, and divers others. All is out of frame. God put it in again.

1 p. *Holograph.* xl, 29.

HENRI DE LA TOUR, duke of BOUILLON, to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, June 23. Sedan.—I have your last by the gentlemen recommended to me; they shall receive the cordial treatment that your countrymen may promise themselves from me. The case of Juliers is of weighty consideration because of the neighbours and especially of France. The recall of Hotman and the choice of de Préaux, who is to go ambassador to Spain, to be present at the conference, shows that it is not fortuitous and that it all tends to strengthen and support the popish league and to weaken that of the Protestants. You will oblige me infinitely by keeping me informed of what happens within your knowledge.

I think I shall soon be going to the Court and shall see how things are going. They talk of sending Boissise to England to remove the impressions that may have been given previously of the proceedings of M. the prince and ourselves.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. *French.* xi, 7.

JAMES I to GEORGE WILLIAM, MARQUIS OF BRANDENBURG.

1614, June 14. Greenwich.—Confirmarunt v. litterae datae Calendis Junii* quod antea ad nos constanti fama perlatum fuit, Wolfgangum Wilhelnum, Principem Neoburgium, descivisse a religione in qua natus fuit et educatus, idolatricamque Romanam, quam semper detestari prae se tulit, in ecclesia Dusseldorpiensi 15 Mensis Maii, proh scelus, publice amplexum fuisse. Res certe valde dolenda, etiam et pudenda, apud Principem Christianum eumque maturae et prouectae aetatis, plus posse rerum humanarum ambitionem quam verum pietatis studium, sincerumque Dei cultum. Sed sibi stet, sibi cadat. Nos quibus curae est et cordi pacem et tranquillitatem per universam Europam fovere, nihil habemus in votis prius quam ut illae controversiae, quae Provincias vestras tam diu distraxerunt, et pene ad interitum et ruinam perduxerunt, aut vestra moderatione possent componi aut communium amicorum arbitrio dirimi. Ad quod efficiendum nos omnem operam et industriam summa cum fide et diligentia navabimus. Sed in hac communione rerum, quae mater est dissensionis hacque disparitate religionis, quae graves offendentes quotidie parit, cum utrimque tam graviter sint exacerbati et exulcerati animi, ut solida et certa pax inter vos sanciri possit, optandum magis est quam sperandum. Nostrum ergo hoc est consilium, quod judicio serenissimi Patris vestri considerandum proponimus, quod pacem, quam consequi

* There are two letters from the Marquis of this date. *S.P. Germany, States* Vol. xiii, fol. 90.

nullo modo potest, pretio redimere non dedignetur, Principemque Neuburgicum, tantum alieno aere obstrictum, et ad onera belli sustinenda imparem, honesta pecuniae summa ei oblata, vel pro jure quod praetendit, vel pro impensis quas erogavit, ex regionibus illis longe amoveat et amandet. Interim, cum in administratis illis provinciis Patris vestri vicem et locum subeas, hoc C.V. suademus, si consilia nostra apud vos aliquid loci aut ponderis habere mereantur, ut monitis et preceptis ordinum confederatorum obtemperare non graveris, nihilque aut tentes aut moliaris, non solum quod antea illis non erit communicatum, sed quod eorum judicio prius non erit comprobatum. Novimus enim quo animo sunt affecti erga serenissimam vestram familiam, ad quam promovendam et in legitima possessione Ducatus Juliacensis et Clivensis sustentandam nulli nec labori nec sumptui parcent. De nostra gratia, amore et benevolentia non est quod dubites. Nos enim paratissimos semper invenies ad omnia officia praestanda quae a vero et fidei amico exigiant expectari possunt. Deus etc.

$1\frac{1}{4}$ pp. *Copy.* Misc. vi, 65.

LYONELL WAKE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, June 26. Antwerp.—This bearer Mr. Valentine Mortof is recommended to me by my cousin Isaac Wake from Venice. Pray let him be shown your town and accompany him to see the duke of Aumale's garden, and if convenient show him the park and the archduke's garden. He has done my cousin many good offices at Naples, where he has resided some years.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph.* XLV, 59.

SIR RALPH WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, June 16. Whitehall.—Our unhappy parliament hath been dissolved sooner than were to be wished, if it might have been continued in an orderly course, to the contentment of H.M. and good of his kingdoms. But I know not through what disaster, instead of a friendly proceeding to the joint good of prince and people, they fell wholly into passionate faction, forgetting both the respect they owed towards the one and the care they should have had of the other, in so much as one Hoskins, a lawyer, with the rest of his exorbitant language, did not spare to summon the strangers of our Court to remember the Sicilian vespers. Sir Walter Cheut, a carver to H.M. was so ill-advised as to justify his unmannerly speeches by his letter to the king. Mr. Christopher Nevill, a younger son of my ld. Abergavenny, spake as despitefully as the former, and Wentworth, another lawyer, delivered out of Daniel and Ezekiel very harsh collections against kings and princes. These four were soon after the dissolving of the assembly committed to the Tower, but Wentworth shall shortly be enlarged, and Mr. Nevill is already removed to the Fleet. To supply their rooms Sir Charles Cornwallis and one Dr. Lionel Sharpe, a minister, are sent to the Tower,

both for animating others to be sticklers in this business, Sharpe being the man that furnished Hoskins with the Sicilian vespers. That which put the House first besides their *bias*, was the point of impositions, which difficulty was by some foretold before the beginning of this session. The accessory accidents that ministered fuel to the fire of their distemperature were the Lords' refusal to confer with the House of Commons about the impositions, an impudent speech of the bishop of Lincoln, taxing the House of Commons to be mutinous and undutiful, for which justice was required but (as the House was "conceipted") not obtained ; certain messages sent from the king, which that House interpreted to abridge their liberty. All this put together or seconded by the suggestions of some who would persuade the king that this perverse course would proceed *in infinitum*, caused in fine the forenamed dissolution. Whereupon the clergy, finding H.M.'s. wants, made a voluntary contribution in plate or otherwise, the highest to the value of 140*l.*, 100*l.*, or thereabouts and the rest in order according to their abilities. The lords of the council have followed their example ; to what sum this may accrue is yet uncertain ; divers men opining diversely thereof. In the mean time our penury is extreme, whereof you feel the effect amongst the rest ; but for the assuring of your extraordinaries against the time that God shall send us money, I will be ready to join with my ld. of Somerset (according as I gave John More order to advertise you) whensoever you shall induce his lp. by your letters to take in hand the same. The last night about midnight my ld. of Northampton died in his house near Charing Cross of a languishing disease. Sir Thomas Edmonds is upon his return to France with full power to pursue the marriage, of the progress whereof you will be hereafter advertised . . . Sir John Merrick (whom you have known as a Muscovie merchant) doth go ambr. to that great duke, and with him your old acquaintance Mr. Beecher.

$1\frac{3}{4}$ pp. XLVII, 87.

GEORGE [ABBOT], ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, June 17. Lambeth.—Petro Arlense, chaplain to the Knights of Malta, is a mountebank and boaster, but of no performance unless to do evil, wherein he hath some skill. The two Italian Carmelites are *renegados* of all sides. It is well we are rid of them. Dr. Carryer is at Paris, making the best show he can for his evil courses. He is a discontented person both to those to whom he hath fled and to those from whom he hath departed. I have this day put one into his prebend at Canterbury, and to-morrow hope to fill one of his other livings.

I can yet say nothing of the Trinitarian friar called Bellingham. He was not son of one Haines, a London alderman, for there was none of that name.

I saw at Court on Whitsun Monday Monsr. de la Grange, secretary and councillor to the prince of Condé, and from him

received your letter and prayed him to see me here. But for 2 or 3 days I have been at Croydon, so I have not seen him since.

Herewith a letter from Mr. Clarke to Mr. Tempest.

Parliament ended on the Tuesday before Whitsuntide from a distaste the king had with the meddling of the Lower House touching Impositions. When everything was in a marvellous damp, both for lack of money and because of this unkind parting between the king and his people, the bishops after the end of Convocation offered his Maty. voluntarily, each of them, the best of their plate, or in lieu as much money as might buy a piece of plate. I redeemed my gift with 140*l.*, some sent 100*l.*, and some 100*l.* and a piece of plate, and some less, and we purpose to move all the wealthy men of the Church of England to yield such a free-will offering. We resolved on this partly because plate is at this day the greatest superfluity in England, and partly because our example was like to draw on the lords and others of the temporality. There is come in by this day above 5,000*l.* in money and plate, and every day produceth more, so I hope it will prove a very great contribution. You cannot conceive how much on the sudden this small toy gave alteration to matters here, for it was a great comfort to the king to see that there were some persons who had feeling of his necessities ; it stopped the mouths of the malicious, and choked some ambrs. who did infinitely rejoice at the distraction between king and people.

2 pp. 1, 14.

PIERRE DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, June 17. Heidelberg.—Your last of the 10th is in his Highness's hands so that he may see your prudent advices and the preparations being made over there so that the game may be played with full knowledge if the carelessness or overconfidence of the other side affords the opportunity. We have here the baron de Trautmansdorf and d'Ahin, amb. of the emperor, who have proposed an electoral assembly at Lintz to consult about the Turkish war and to restore good correspondence between the princes and estates of the empire. They also proposed some accommodation of our administration, but this must be referred to the electors, princes etc. Juliers also was mentioned. The elector of Mayence has also sent at the same time about the burning of our letters of mortmain in his territory on the pretext of sorcery. On every hand they pretend to peace and good correspondence, but when it comes to action the Catholics get what they want but ours must bark after justice. Archduke Maximilian is sending here also to testify his good will to the public, but the terms he sets forth are all to the advantage of the Catholics. Mayence wants to make us believe that at Bingen they are treating of nothing to the prejudice of the common peace. It may be so but I believe they are restrained, as well as the Spaniards by the question *an et quomodo*. They

would like to break the truce with the States to support Neuburg in his pretensions. You will know the decisions taken at Wesel.

Col. Schonberg is to raise a regiment, act as grand master of the artillery and levy two companies of horse. I am summoned to the council. Mr. Maxwell proposes to leave the day after tomorrow from the prince of Anhalt's. I am sending you a treatise about the process of the imperial Court and a letter from London with one given me by M. de la Voye.

2 pp. French. *Holograph.* xxi, 192.

ANDRE PAULL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, June 17. Heidelberg.—If your *hacienderos* are busy, running hither and thither, our leaguers here are equally active. This week we have three separate embassies, from the emperor, Mayence and the archduke Maximilian. Although they came on different matters they have preached peace with the same voice. The States are now the ones who mean to trample on the majesty of the empire, seizing the lands of others. When we reply that the Spaniard has done the same in taking Rheinberg and several other places dependant on the empire one finds *altum silentium*.

Those of the papist league assembled at Bingen do not know what to do about Juliers, for flatly to refuse assistance to their new brother cannot be done without great shame, and others who would like to follow his example would be scandalised. On the other hand they measure their forces with those of the enemy they will have to face, while they see that the pole of Spain turns slowly, because of the Moors joining with the Grand Turk and the uncertain state of affairs in France. With regard to the millions of which they boast so much, they well know that these are found, not in Peru, but in Utopia, it being a common trick of the Spaniards when things are going badly, to put a good face on it, in order to dazzle the eyes of the populace to make their yoke more gentle.

At the emperor's Court things are going very badly. Though they are very careful that nothing come to our ears, opening letters addressed to us, yet we hear everything. Closel's dominance grows more and more intolerable. The Privy Council are dead against him, but he cunningly seeks support by joining the party of Lichtenstein and Preuner, two of the leading houses of Austria and with most credit at Court. The emperor cares for nothing that concerns the state or the public welfare. He steadily grows more melancholy and more sick so that but for the empress trouble is to be feared. She has sent to Italy for the late duke of Mantua's comedians to cheer him.

The general assembly is to be at Lintz on 3 July. The estates of Bohemia and Moravia are invited. Archdukes Maximilian, Ferdinand, Leopold and Charles will also be there. The chief question is what to say to the Turkish envoy who is daily expected.

There were great festivities over Neuburg's apostacy and heralds will soon be sent to Juliers and Aix with mandates, but that will not frighten the States out of Juliers. *The emperor** has asked H.H.'s opinion how to proceed but was answered with *generalities.** Everything depends on the Wesel meeting. The Mayence amb. tried hard to persuade us that Neuburg would agree with the States, but we believe he was only playing for time.

2 pp. French. xxxiv, 70.

EDWARD WALDEGRAVE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, June 17. London.—Our parliament broke off on Tuesday the 7th, so that no article that passed herein can be confirmed; which makes many assure themselves that we shall have shortly another for the confirmation of those acts only whereof that for the elector Palatine is the principal, and not for any relief the king will seek of them, for howsoever our friends abroad perhaps may, and undoubtedly will be sorry for our abrupt breaking of the parliament, and our enemies as much rejoice at it, yet there is no just cause for neither, for the three states of our land, the clergy, nobility and commonalty will bring in voluntary assistance, which in the opinion of men of judgment will amount to as much as that sum which would have given the king contentment from the Commons. Many of the clergy have already begun, and the nobility and Commons will suddenly follow. The archbp. of Canterbury hath given 140*l.*, the bp. of London 120*l.*, and the bp. of Winchester a cup of gold and therein 100*l.*, Mr. Secretary 100*l.*, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer 100*l.*, and many more bring in daily their voluntary contributions.

The emperor of Russia's ambassr. having been royally feasted and entertained by H.M. at Court with indifferent good presents at leave taking took his journey on the 1st. One of his desires to H.M. was that he would send an ambassr. to Russia to treat of a princely amity between the crowns, and a second desire was for assistance by lending them money. A third was for the delivery of four Russian youths which came here in the late queen's time.†

Our ambr., Sir John Merrick who was knighted two days since, and Mr. Russell, who both have been long experienced in those parts, have order to answer all these particulars and to desire a new privilege for free traffic with that Emperor's dominions as heretofore granted.

The breaking of this parliament was caused by some few burgesses who desired more to show their wits, and had more regard of their private ends than of the public good and welfare, of whom six were sent to the Tower. Mr. Finett, one of the Masters of the Ceremonies is now ready to embark for Spain

* In cipher.

† In a letter of 4 Nov., 1602, John Chamberlain writes of four Russian youths come to learn English and Latin at Winchester, Eton, Cambridge and Oxford. *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1601–3, page 259.

with the presents herein mentioned to that king from H.M. The E. of Northampton died on Wednesday, at midnight at Greenwich. H.M. the queen and prince are now there until July 18, and then go their progress northward. The E. of Somerset is made Privy Seal.

$2\frac{2}{3}$ pp. XLVI, 7.

1614, June 28. Tiguri Helvetiorum.—Scripsi nuper de rebus nostris. Interea nihil accidit . . . nisi quod duo Legati Respub. Bernensis una cum Deputatis nostrae Reipub. articulos foederis concinnarunt quos proponunt Legato Veneto, foedus Principis et senatus sui nomine apud ambas illas urbes sollicitanti; quos ille Venetias ut comprobentur est missurus. Ab hoc instituto nostro ut nos deterrent cum minis et pollicitationibus duo Legati Regii Gallicani Dr. Castilius Soludurencis et Dr. Pascolis Curiensis summopere laborarunt, sed frustra. Idem conatus Caesar fuit, scriptis litteris gravissimis ad omnes pagos Helvetiae. Quasi v. nos qui libera gens sumus, in hac et aliis rebus, debeamus vel a Galliarum regis nutu pendere vel at Imperatoris. Scripsit cum Imperatore Archidux Maximilianus ad Rhaetos eundem in finem. Cum enim animadvertant nos moveri posse auctoritate Tiguriorum et Bernensium confederatorum suorum ut foedus cum iisdem Venetisrenovent, nescio quibus artibus . . . impulsi ne id faciant, eosdem monuerunt. Hac de causa Curiae convererunt ad 15 Junii tria Rhaetiae capita quae vocant cum quibusdam aliis consiliariis ut consilium capiant super hoc negotio salutare atque e Republicae dignitate. Sabaudus cum videat instare tempus comitiorum Badensium quae quotannis ad Johannis Baptiste diem et sequentes solent celebrari, scripsit litteras ad eosdem pagos Helvetiae, quibus etiam atque etiam ab iis petuit velint operam dare ut Bernensis item cognitam circa territorium Bernense Waatensem, tandem patientur amicabiliter componi aut jure decidi. Iidem ut et controversiam quae ipsis est cum Episcopo Pruntrutensi componi sinant petierunt quinque Pagici vicini. Sed neutrum illi admittent cum documentis suis optimis et luculentissimis quae habent, stare simpliciter velint. Et recte sane. Interim cum Sabaudus minatus sit arma, si postulationi locum dare nolint, et cogitet copias suas Italicas adversus illos trans montes ducere, rebus suis sedulo invigilant nec quidquam intermittunt quod ad illorum justam . . . defensionem facere possit. Quod et Genevenses facere est certum. Apud Vallesianos, decennio, quod in foederis ipsorum cum Helvetiis Pontificiis articulis est determinatum, exspirato, cum per legatos ille foedus renovare vellent, sed his novis conditionibus ut nostram religionem professi in Valesia deinceps a foedere excluderent, et Jesuitae intromitterentur in civitatem Sedunensem ut scholam illic aperirent, a proceribus eius Provinciae masculine responsum est se foedus antiquum bona fide servare velle, verum novas has conditions plane repudiare. Ita infectare illi discesserunt.

$1\frac{1}{3}$ pp. XXXIV, 73.

THOMAS FLOYD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, June 19. Paris.—These few lines are from Captain Conway to grant his Lieutenant leave to go to England, and require the speediest conveyance that can be afforded, wherein hitherto they have been marvellous unlucky.

$\frac{1}{4}$ p. xxv, 30.

DANIEL BUWINCKHAUSEN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, June 30. I have yours of 10 and 25 inst. I greatly doubt that our enemies will break the truce with the States for the sake of Juliers or the Palatine unless they feel strong enough to throw themselves on those of the religion at a chosen moment. I hardly think the archdukes in Brabant will do so willingly as they can expect no advantage either for themselves or their successors.

Last week we had an amb. from the emperor, an old friend of mine, a native of this duchy, a member of his Highness's council and of our religion. He assures us of the emperor's intention to preserve the peace. So we seem to have little to fear, though we must be on our guard. The Italian troops may still cause some suspicion.

The Wesel meeting broke up without result. I hear that the deputies of Cleves and Marek immediately followed those of the Possessioners to Dusseldorf to persuade the Palatine to give at least some satisfaction to the States, but in vain. In common with those of Juliers and Berg they implored the States not to desert them, but to try and settle matters and to get England and France to intervene. Hotman, who is going to France via Brussels, will give you further particulars. If it comes to fighting it is certain that Wolf William alone will be the author of it. His father is much distressed and still more at the change he has made. He still has hopes of bringing him back to the right way, but it will come to nothing. He summoned the prince to his presence and on his failing to obey, gave him strict orders to send an ambassador here if he is still to be won, and perhaps he will induce neighbouring princes, his friends and allies, to do the same.

2½ pp. French. *Holograph.* xii, 40.

ROBERT, VISCOUNT LISLE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, June 20. London.—The slow coming of the box from Madame de Dompret was the cause of my slow writing. I pray you deliver the enclosed to her. You will have heard of the death of the E. of Northampton. I think he is more lamented at Brussels than at London. Who shall have his offices?

1 p. *Holograph.* xxix, 73.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, June 20. Flushing.—I have yours of 11th, with this which I return with the book. I know you will be glad of the

news I had yesterday from England. God be thanked that things are again so well in frame. Though there were by parliament no subsidies given, the king is like to receive as much in another kind, which shows the entire affection of his true-hearted subjects. All the bishops and clergy from the highest to the lowest will send him a piece of plate the best each man hath. The place of receipt is the king's Jewel House at Court. The lords of the council and the nobility begin to send voluntarily their presents—some 200*l.*, some 300*l.* in gold, none under 100*l.* The king's learned counsel and the nobility sent 100*l.* a piece. I hear all the gentry of England will voluntarily send in from every county presents of their love and affection, which will grow to equal the subsidies desired by parlt. The City of London is also forward to send in bountiful gifts. H.M. seeing these things is resolved by proclamation to confirm those bills of grace he intended to his subjects if the parlt. had continued to perfect them. The E. of Northampton is dead. He made a will and four of his own servants executors. He gave my ld. of Suffolk his fair house by Charing Cross and Mr. Henry Howard the manor of Clun in Shropshire after 10 years. He gave my ld. of Arundel all his lands in Norfolk, and his house in Greenwich to the new Hospital which is half built there and the profits of Clun for these 10 years to finish it. He owed about 6,000*l.* and left it upon my ld. of Arundel to pay. How H.M. will dispose of his places is not yet known.

On Monday last Sir Charles Cornwallis was examined by the lords at the Council Table, and from thence sent to the Tower, and Dr. Sharp was sent to the same place. He was once chaplain to the E. of Essex. I hear the cause was for some discourses they tax him with Hoskins, one of the four committed to the Tower, who had delivered seditious speeches, which he saith he had from them (*margin* I mean from Sir Ch. Cornwallis and Dr. Sharp). There is also one Mr. Ketelby in suspicion for business of the same kind, but it is not known what.

I expect hourly the old Countess of Pembroke* on her way to the Spaw. She will stay at Antwerp 5 or 6 days. If you go to see her, it will be well taken by my l. of Pembroke and by l. Lisle her brother.

2 pp. *Holograph.* xl, 31.

LYONELL WAKE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, June 30. Antwerp.—To-morrow is expected the old countess of Pembroke. Her coach and horses came this day. Friends in England write that I should proffer her my house for herself and her gentlewomen for 5 or 6 days, which I have excused to be unfit to entertain so honourable a personage, but they will accept it as it is.

* Mary Sidney, daughter of Sir Henry Sidney and sister of Sir Philip Sidney and Robert, viscount Lisle. She was the widow of Henry Herbert, second earl of Pembroke. "The subject of all verse."

The officers of this town make difficulty to pass her baggage, because there is a chamber of tapestry hangings for her own use, so that I have been forced to promise that if you do not procure order from the Finances there, I will pay all the duties. We have had much difficulty in taking the horses out of the ship which came from Vlissing, 4 coach horses and 4 other nags for her gentlemen, and I have for them given my word to pay for them 32*fl.* if you do not send a note from the Finances for them to come in and return. Pray procure these and I will let her know that you have taken care for those things. When I learn what day she will set forward to the Spa, I will let you know. If you think fit in the mean time to come and kiss her hand, you may use your own discretion.

$1\frac{1}{4}$ pp. *Holograph.* XLV, 60.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, June 21. Paris.—We are like, by a slender occasion, to enter into new and dangerous broils. Condé has taken grievous offence. A gentleman of his, La Trie by name, whose land lay near Poitiers, used often to lie there during the late broils. The bishop there, suspicious lest he should practise with the Mayor and others, asked him to avoid the town, which he refused to do. Threatened by the bishop he withdrew to Soissons where Condé was, who after the Accord sent him back to Poictiers with letters to the Mayor and officers complaining of his usage by the bishop. Passing this way La Trie got letters from the q. in the prince's favour to those of the town. It was reported to her, after he had gone, that he was sent by Condé to practise for him in the town against the election of a new mayor. She then wrote to the inhabitants by one Beaulieu, a gentleman of Guise's, to follow the bishop's advice in the election. The bishop on La Trie's return gave way to a practice attempted by his friends, and namely by St. George his nephew, who gathering 20 or 30 men in the bishop's house, attacked La Trie on his return from a banquet, killing one of his lackey's and wounding himself. The prince, incensed at this, went there to procure justice of such a *fait*, but found the gate shut in his face. He then wrote indignantly to the q. Many gentlemen of that quarter got on horseback and flocked to him, so that he is said to have 700 or 800 with him, keeping them of Poictiers within the walls. The latter are said to have put out some of their officers who favoured the prince. It was rumoured here that the q. would go there herself, but she began by sending a Master of Requests to Poictiers to take information, and the Marquis of Mompezat (half-brother to Mayne) to the prince to assure him of justice, and desire him to submit the matter to the ordinary course of justice. Some about the q. would be glad to exasperate the matter that the meeting of the States General might be hindered that way. Espernon, who hath been going these two months, is now stayed altogether, but Guise makes instance to go to Provence. Nevers at Nevers purposes to go to meet Condé.

Bouillon will be sent for, if he is not bespoken by the prince. The arrest of parlement against Zuares' book has been executed to the great spite of those black crows. We have heard nothing of the grant of 700*l.* to my lord ambassador.

3 pp. v, 116.

JOHN CHANDLER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, June 24. Antwerp.—This day we hear that the king hath dissolved parliament and sent to the Tower five of the Lower House, names and cause not being known. Here is a great ship the *Dragon*, returned from the Indies with 500 tons of pepper and 14 tons of cloves besides China silks and some drugs. Mr. Colford hath given me satisfaction by referring the visitations of his accounts to Mr. Wake. *Ma dal detto al fatto c'e gran tratto** and without his presence here there can be nothing done. We much desire to know how they proceed in Gulicke. We pray for quietness, for if they fall by the ears this summer, it will put our Spanish business clean out of the square, which is now upon a good foot.

1 p. *Holograph.* xix, 30.

ANDRE PAULL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, June 24. Heidelberg.—The Bingen meeting is over. The proceedings were secret but we have some indication of the results from reports sent by his Highness's agents. Some officers, who went there with great hopes of employment, have returned disappointed, for the Leaguers have no wish to fight in espousing the quarrel of Neuburg the apostate. This is confirmed by the report that Cologne also has declared for neutrality. It is possible this covers some great wickedness, otherwise Neuburg is utterly ruined. We hear that the Wesel meeting has broken up without effecting anything, but no particulars.

I send copies of letters from Transylvania. The striking thing is the zeal of Gabor for the true religion, for at the emperor's Court there is no one who does not believe him to be a Mahomedan or worse. *Hic Maximum periculum committit*, and the only title they give him there is the Basha Gabor. This is a Jesuit trick to stir the arms and hatred of every one against him. I remember they said the same six or seven years ago of the late doge of Venice, Donato, who resisted the pope and his Jesuits and must therefore be a Mahomedan.

Maxwell, who brought your king's presents, has returned to-day via the Netherlands.

1 p. *French.* xxxiv, 71.

ABRAHAM WILLIAMS to ——.

1614, July 5, n.s. The deputies of the States returned from Wesel about a week ago without being able to do what they

* But it is a long way from words to deeds.

promised for the reconciliation of Brandenburg and Neuburg. They merely decided to do nothing by arms for the space of six weeks to see if some agreement could be reached by the intervention of some princes. It is expected at the Hague that the count of Solmes may arrive soon from Neuburg's father to protest against the actions of his son, which far surpass the intentions of that old ruler and his wife whereby the young duke would succeed to Juliers. They even say that the old duke took his son's change of religion so much to heart that he protested it would be his death.

Some two days ago a Dr. Simonius, councillor of the young duke of Neuburg, arrived at the Hague and about the same time came Sieur Stick, a councillor of Brandenburg to complain of what the one is doing against the other.

They say that there is still a remainder of the quarrel of the princes in France because the duke of Vendosme will not lay down his arms in Brittany before they give him the town and castle of Nantes as a surety. Their Majesties would never listen to this for many good reasons and would rather use force to bring him to reason. They have sent the duke of Ventadour to Vendosme from the king, as well as the marquis of Coevre, who is not believed to be faithful in this because of his relationship to Vendosme. Since then there has been some disturbance at Poictiers, the town being divided into two factions, one for the bishop siding with Condé and the other of the maire or bailly, on the king's side. When the prince arrived before the town they refused him entry, which he took in very ill part and withdrew to the house of a gentleman named St. George whom he had imprisoned for being opposed to him in the said faction.

1½ pp. Copy. XLVI, 46.

SIR HENRY PEYTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, June 26, o.s. The Brill.—This goes by Captain Theobalds, commanding my ld. Governor's company at Dordrecht. We consider the year's season fit for action beginneth to spend itself. Neubourg of himself impotent; his new change cannot yet so endear him to the Catholic princes that they should adventure the disorder of their own affairs for his establishment. Julich, the only stronghold, will not in a few months be forced, though an army were before it that could invest, which will not be suddenly levied nor cheaply maintained. The States' garrison there doth entitle all that League to the defence of their action which had hand in the former accord between those princes, and themselves so directly that the archdukes' or Spain's attempt upon that place will get the war on foot everywhere. Now though we easily admit there is no real meaning to hold truce, if advantage were offered, we see it not yet ripe enough to be seized on. These considerations do move our statesmen to confide that these levies and momentary re-inforcements are but such as the letter sent by the archduke to them only to give

countenance to the treaty, and if it might be done cheaply to help a prince whose necessities enforce him to the duties of a subject towards that growing monarch. In sum we think all safe for this year, and by the next the storm in gathering will either be dissolved or so palpable that all our confederates will be invited to join hands for the repelling of it. Our French troops are likewise to be reinforced and subdivided into one other regiment, that is three in all, to be commanded by Chatillon assisted by Courtaumer and Capitaine de Haute Rive. The officious offer of these men to the queen regent hath so far pleased her, or at last (?) least) they presume so, that they seem no less confident of France than of any other ally. They have long borne a partial hand, but (I do not discourse the reasons unless I had a surer messenger) they now dissemble the difference less than ever. The Governor of Meurs, M. Swichell is deceased and the countess of Solmes at Delft. The East Indy Company vaunt their success in hand and in hopes especially by the 16 ships preparing they would also be doing in America, and have to that end urged the States for otroy and that so peremptorily that without grant they threaten to forsake the country, which would be to the great impoverishment thereof.

News from England is fit to be condoled. The Assembly is dissolved and my ld. of Northampton is dead. I have long since understood Mr. Seymour is hidden at Dunkirk. I love him so well that I rather wish he had been arrested in Paris. That evil would quickly have been remedied, but now H.M's dislike of such retreat may be so often salved I fear. Yet unless evil ministers have much prevailed over him since I saw him, or that he was then pleased to blind his poor friend (as he might easily) I doubt not but he is safe both for action and intention towards our state and (which is most to be feared) the estate of his soul's health. I can but pray for him, being thus removed. For counsel he cannot want such as may be given by letters from those that are more powerful in understanding, and authority with him, to whom I leave him. If you hear anything of him, I shall be glad to receive it.

2 $\frac{2}{3}$ pp. Seals. Misc. vi, 63.

J. BEAULIEU TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, June 27. Paris.—The danger mentioned in my last seemeth to be much greater by their Maties' sudden resolution to go to Orleans and even down the Loire, to suppress these new stirs. The pretence is not to go against Condé but against Vendosme, who is fortifying Blavet more and more, there being jealousy that Coeuvre, his uncle, is in intelligence with him, no news having come from him for over three weeks. Brissac hath been sent to Brittany with the rest of the troops left on foot. There is rumour that Condé will take Poictiers, which shows that the measures are chiefly against him. Mayne has been sent to invite him to come to their Maties, and to take the king's

patent for the justifying of his intentions in the late broils. He is more likely to be alarmed at their majesties approach and it may also startle all those of the Religion in those parts. There is strong opinion that it is intended to go forward with the Spanish marriages and deliver the princesses, as Madame is with the q.; the rest of the children being here, and only those of the Council who favour the marriages being with them.

The q. before her departure, called to her those of the Courts of parlement, of the aids and *Chambre des Comptes* with the Provost of Paris, and told them why she had undertaken the journey, bidding them keep all things quiet in her absence. Some of them pressed her not to carry away the king, but were told it had been resolved upon the urgent necessity of the affairs. She sent to summon Bouillon to the Court. She is still *fixe* not to grant any place but Grenoble for the assembly general of the Religion, whereupon it is thought that all the provinces will send their deputies to make their last instance, according to the resolution taken at Tonneins, thinking it better to hold no assembly at all than one in a suspected place.

I send copy of a decree made by Aquaviva, General of the Jesuits, which they have had printed, for their justification against the imputations laid upon them by reason of the late book of Suarez.

[*Postscript.*]—Since writing the above I hear that one came from Coevre to the q. with news that he had taken possession in the queen's name of the fort of Blavet, and that Vendosme submits to her pleasure. The main pretence for the journey being now taken away, it is hoped that their Majesties will break it, though I understand they are going forward to Orleans.

2 pp. v, 117.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, July 7. Cologne.—I have yours of June 23. I have always told you that I received for you 155 *ph.* 30 patars. for 396 *fl.* Brabant money. Now your letter says that you have only spent 290 *fl.* for his Highness. I do not know whether it was I who asked 100 *fl.* too much. Perhaps the mistake is yours. Anyway I will send on Thursday a bill on an Antwerp merchant for 290 and you can let me know about the balance of 106.

Octavio Visconte is still at Dusseldorf. He intended to represent your archduke in the treaty of Wesel, but he came too late and now wants to have negotiations suspended to gain time for Neuburg. But it is unlikely this will be granted for Neuburg's object in postponement is exposed by his warlike efforts. He is raising troops in Lorraine and Liege by the baron de Luningville, son of the governor of Thoul, who served the d. of Nevers with 300 horse in the late troubles in France. Neuburg is also busy fortifying Dusseldorf. I see no arming on Brandenburg's side; he seems to intend to shelter himself behind the States General.

There is a report that Neuburg means to garrison Orsoy ; but it seems incredible. If he does so it will spur Brandenburg, who trusts in God. England is taking resolutions worthy of a great king and protector of religion. In a word things are better than one would have believed at the first stroke. I hear that the Papists at Bingen have not chosen to resort to war.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ pp. French ; unsigned. Seal. ix, 66.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, June 27, [o.s.] Flushing.—On Saturday last I had yours by Monsr. Van Male, the archduke's agent, who is yet in this town expecting a good wind. I visited him at his lodging and will do him all friendly courtesies for your sake. Hitherto he hath not required ought of me. I offered him my house. His wife is not very well.

Sir Stephen Lessieur, I hear, came to Midelburg yesterday, and intends to be here this day. The enclosed will tell you my English news. The other is for my l. Lisle. I am glad you have recovered your health.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. *Holograph.* XL, 30.

FERDINAND, ARCHBISHOP ELECTOR OF COLOGNE to KING
JAMES I.*

1614, July 8. Bonn.—Requesting his intervention in the differences over Juliers.

$1\frac{3}{4}$ pp. French. *Copy.* Misc. vi, 69.

HENRI DE LA TOUR, DUKE OF BOUILLON, to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, July 8. Sedan.—I am sending you a copy of the prince's letter to the queen about Poictiers and of another which I have written to President Janin. Please take care that they do not leave your hands. In the affair of Poictiers they seem to wish to interest the royal authority and thus give occasion to fresh mistrust and suspicion, the king and queen having left for Orleans last Saturday, causing the troops destined for Brittany to advance towards the Loire, to whom they had given another route. All this keeps our repose in suspense and we hover between the hope of good and the fear of evil. The queen has sent the duke of Mayenne to the prince to let him know the satisfaction she proposes to give to repair the offence he has received in this affair by referring it to the parlement to judge and is sending to the mayor and echevins of Poictiers to go to the prince to make the submission due to one of his quality. It is doubtful if he will be satisfied with this. He desires exemplary punishment and to enter Poictiers. We are in suspense to see the issue. At the moment of the queen's departure she sent M. de St. Germain to invite me to go to the Court, but I have thought it my duty to postpone my departure until I know the result of Mayenne's journey to the prince. Meanwhile I do not see how

* The original letter is in *S.P. Germany, States Vol. xiii, fol. 118.*

I can be useful to the Court, to the service of their Majesties or that of the prince in the present state of affairs in which matters are precipitated by so violent a resolution; and I am sending to the queen the reasons for my delay. I send you a copy of the letters convoking the states. It is to be feared that those who do not want them and who will evade them as much as they can, may give rise to fresh accidents and foment these disturbances in order to deprive the provinces of liberty and security by means of the armed forces. We shall soon know what they decide of which I will inform you.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. xi, 9.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, July 20. Cologne.—I send a bill for 293 *fl.* Brabant money and await your orders as to the balance. I cannot yet see clear about Juliers or how the trouble can be appeased. The prince of Neuburg has demanded further negotiation at Wesel by his ambassador Simonius, and yet does nothing but prepare for war, to which he seems more disposed than was expected. In the last few days 3 more companies of horse are billeted at Dusseldorf. I don't know if these are de Luningville's. He is also raising a company of cuirassiers at Liége by Captain Raesfelt and others also. The ambassadors of the archbishop of Cologne, Rensing and Reck de Curle are at Dusseldorf on pretext of diverting Neuburg from war, and yet they let him do what he likes, and he has just garrisoned Medman, Wolfraedt and Greefraedt in Berges. The villagers resisted at first, but had to submit. I quite believe he will put a garrison in Mulheim. The Cologners are also raising troops, pretending to have had warning from various places to keep a good watch. I fear something hidden which time will disclose.

$1\frac{2}{3}$ pp. French. Seals. ix, 67.

HENRY, EARL OF SOUTHAMPTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, June 30 [endorsement].—I thought ere this to have been my own messenger unto you in my passage to Spa, but have been stayed. In one week I hope to be free. My Lo. Chandos and I shall come together and propose to make Antwerp our way, where if we hear the archduke is not at Brussels, we will come that way, but if he be there we must take some other course. Howsoever I shall very much desire to meet you. Here is much expectation of new things, but all is yet nothing but expectation. How matters stand are not well to be written.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. xxxvii, 4.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, June 30, [o.s.] Flushing.—I have had the happiness to see and salute Sir Steven Lessieur, our great ambr. from the great empr. of Germany, for as for other matter from him my condition may not come near to understand ought of his business,

so mean it is in regard of him ; he is, beyond the ordinary custom of others of his employment or as he was wont to be, *serré* and full of formality. His discourses are that he hath met with a multitude of businesses, with a heavy and yet with a subtle nation. Notwithstanding he hopeth that he hath done in these parts his Majesty good service, whereof we must not doubt. He cannot, as he saith, judge what will become of these differences between the Possident Princes of Juliers and Cleves, or at least he cannot judge thereof to tell me. I am sorry this must come so barren to you. I discover to you the small credit I have with him.

Some of his friends harp after his employment into these parts, and I judge he would not be a little glad that the same were put upon him, but out of England I hear that Mr. Nanton is like to be the man. It may be settled before the progress.

The archduke's agent to our master, Monsr. Van Male, went hence yesterday from England with a contrary wind ; yet it is fair weather so as there is appearance he shall gain a passage. He is a sober, discreet man, and for your sake, had he taken occasion to have used me, I would willingly have served him. One George Glover, so styled by your passport but his name is George Gower, a servant of Sir Tho. Leedes, came into these parts to take passage from England. Falling into some company at Midelburg, he used many indiscreet and idle speeches, which being reported to me, I had just occasion to call him to me, and questioned him both thereabouts and also what letters he carried for England. I found him in his words to deal doubly, but in the point of his letters to deal falsely, he having before he came out of his lodging, hid divers in the ashes of the chimney, the which he utterly denied, but in the end confessed that he had 3 or 4 more than he showed me. The said letters being brought to me, he only answered that he was willed by the writers to conceal them, especially one to Sir Lewis Lewkner from his son in your parts. I yesterday sent him to England with his letters. I am sorry for the accident for his master's sake, who I hear is an honest gentleman. This party fell into my hands 3 or 4 years ago, and was detained in prison by the Lords' order 6 or 7 months, for not taking the oath of supremacy and other things. Yet perhaps there will not much fall out against him at this time. He confessed that you refused to give him your passport until he showed himself willing to take the oath of loyalty. It is these brazen-faced fellows who are the common carriers of letters, that we are most troubled withal, but if they pass by me, it shall go hard but I will reckon with them.

2 pp. *Holograph.* XL, 32.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1615, June 30. Flushing.—The enclosed is from Sir Robert Carey to you together with a leather mail locked up, which he desired me to send to you for his son at Sedan. I trust it will

safely come to you, being sent by Mr. Wake's conveyance to whom I am much beholding for the special freedom he gives me to use his friendly acceptance of these troubles.

When you send to Mr. Henry Carey to Sedan, enclose this from me to him.

The enclosed will tell you of the animosities between the princes of Brandenburg, and Neuburg. I hear that the States prepare to assist the former, if the other as he threatens, begins further to vex him. I hear that those princes daily reinforce their troops with horse and foot in Flanders. Three days past I was advised that the garrison of Ostend and other places near were for 2 or 3 days in arms, having heard that the States' army meant to surprise that town. You may easily judge what belongeth to their plotting, and deceptions. I trust their mischievous intentions shall not prevail, yet it behoveth us to have our eyes open and ears attentive.

1 p. *Holograph.* XL, 33.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to the ARCHDUKE ALBERT.*

1614, June. Brussels.—Reminding him of representations made against a book written by Pietro Altens, a Neapolitan and chaplain of the Knights of Malta, now in Brussels, entitled "Anglorum Horror, Hereticorum Terror" etc., dedicated to his Majesty and said to be stuffed with insults and calumnies, tending to sedition and to incite enemies against that king, which can do no good to the service of his Highness and which ought to be suppressed everywhere.

Also petitions his Highness, for the same reasons, to refuse to the Irish cordeliers at Louvain the license they request to print books in their monastery, a thing contrary to the treaties between the two crowns and not permitted by the customs and rights of the country.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. *Draft.* *French.* Min. II, 47.

[Speech of CHARLES PASCHAL, French Ambassador to the GRISONS, on taking leave of them, at their Pittag (diet) at Coire.]†

[1614, June.]—Assures them of the continued regard of their Most Christian Majesties. Has obtained leave to return to France, but a successor will be appointed immediately upon his arrival. Will always retain the devotion to the republic which he has endeavoured to show during the ten years of his service. Reminds them of the troubles and factions by which they were

* There is a reference to this office in Trumbull's despatch to the king of 30 June. *S.P. Flanders.* Vol. xi, f. 88d.

† This paper is the second of three copies in the same hand. The first is the news from Lintz of 3 May, and the third the letter of P. de Tassis of 4 May, printed at pages 389, 390 above. The nature and date of the middle paper can only be gathered from internal evidence, but it is established by the reference to ten years' service, as Paschal was first appointed in 1604. See Rott: *Hist. de la Representation Diplomatique de la France auprès des Suisses.* Vol. ii, page 420; Vol. iii, page 111.

divided at the time of his coming from which they were saved by the powerful hand of King Henri IV. Warns them against a relapse as the late disorders were chiefly due to the conclusion of new alliances prejudicial to that with the Most Christian, and some are going about to introduce similar matters at the present time. The king is sure that this does not represent the mind of the republic, but is due to the machinations of those who wish to serve their private interests, regardless of the general welfare. No change can be introduced in the matter of alliances that is not fraught with the greatest peril, and he feels sure that they will move very cautiously and that they have no intention of doing anything to the prejudice of his master, their ally. If, during his absence and before the arrival of his successor, any proposals touching alliances are brought forward, asks for a promise that they will not enter into any engagement without first giving notice thereof to their Majesties to give them an opportunity to state their views and to offer any objections. Feels sure there will be no difficulty about granting so reasonable a request. Asks for a prompt reply which he can take with him to France.

2 pp. Italian. Copy. Misc. vi, 54.

HENRI DE LA TOUR, DUKE OF BOUILLON, to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, July 11. Sedan.—Three days ago I sent you news of our affairs. I have heard since that the affair of Brittany is settled. M. de Vendosme has put Blavet in the hands of the marquis of Coeuvre, sent by the queen for the purpose. I send you the act and a copy of the prince's letter to the queen about the journey to Orleans, the reason for which has vanished with the Brittany settlement. I am delaying my return to the Court, to which the queen has invited me, until her return to Paris and until I know the result of M. de Mayenne's visit to the prince.

I thank you for the information about arming. It is of great consideration and I think they ought to take care in your country, as there may be some great conspiracy, for why this great movement if not for some great execution. It also makes us in France think that it may have some connection with our marriages and the condition to which the dominant party has brought the affairs of the state. Time will show. Pray continue to send me word of all that comes to your knowledge, both for the public and for what may concern me privately, as I know the hatred felt for me in various places.

[*Holograph postscript* :]—I believe the States are providing for their affairs as they supplied the chief reason for the archduke's arming by their action at Juliers. It is for your king to consider that plotting is still going on against him and so he should seek all those who have the pope and Spain against them. If I could do what I might I should hope that they would have cause not to seek this trouble. Please keep our packets distinct.

1 p. French. xi, 8.

PIERRE DATHENES TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, July 1. [Heidelberg.]—I have two of yours and with this you will find the three English letters with the printed treaties and the advice not to precipitate the English marriage before the term of the Estates. The assembly at Linz is to advise generally for the public repose. They announce strong forces of Tartars, Wallachs etc. on the Transsylvania side, on the frontiers of the Grand Seigneur, to retake the towns surrendered. Seigneur Humanay offers to reconquer the whole country if they will make him prince of it. The theological students of Varadin report here that Bethlehem Gabor governs very peacefully under the protection of the Gd. Seigneur, because they would not let him enjoy the principality to which he was lawfully elected. He is of our religion and holds as voivode, paying tribute to the Porte. The king of Poland is holding a diet at Warsaw and at Semondy to resist the Turk, who has an army on the frontier, under the pretext of punishing certain Cossacks. The treaty between Venice and the Swiss Cantons is well advanced and should be concluded soon. From the marriage of the duke of Brunswick we expect good results here. We await the issue of the assembly at Wesel. The States do not seem to attach much importance to the mission of Ottavio Visconti. The elector of Saxony is said to be making great preparations, but as the country does not desire fresh conquests and as funds are lacking, it will not produce great effects. Maxwell left four days ago with Pringel and a valet as well as Mr. Elviston, the secretary, having had some private dissatisfaction with Mlle. Dudley.* These jealousies between the nations never cease and the service of his Highness suffers thereby.

The diet of Bingen has broken up without result. They would not embark on the matter of Juliers in favour of Neubourg, as the elector and city of Cologne and Bavaria desired. By his complaints at the French Court Neubourg has had Hotman recalled, ostensibly to answer the charge of partiality, but actually to get rid of Neubourg and the help he keeps pressing for so much that Sig. Mario is taken from door to door by Pere Cotton to ask alms for this new pretended Catholic. Baron de Loningville, son of the governor of Toul, has offered troops which lately served in France. His father tells him to think better of it, but he is so bewitched by the Jesuits that that and his mother's tears have no effect.

Yours of the 5th has arrived. The news and arming arouse our colonel, who claims to be of the party, having charge of a regiment of horse and being grand master of the artillery. We hear that Bavaria is making a general muster of all his subjects,

* Elphinstone was secretary to the Princess Palatine when she went abroad. He quarrelled with Col. Meinhard von Schomberg, who had been appointed resident at Heidelberg to assist the princess. The Colonel was in love with Anne Dudley, daughter of Lord Dudley, Elizabeth's lady of honour and most intimate companion, whom he married in the following year. By August all the Scots had left Heidelberg and returned to England. Green : *Elizabeth of Bohemia* pp. 9, 86, 89. *Court and Times of James I*, Vol. i, page 342.

giving military instruction to a part of them. He makes no other levy but gives his brother in law money to make them. In France they are in danger of falling into greater disorder than heretofore unless there is some check to mistrust and ambition on both sides, so that a civil war is to be feared.

Duke Augustus of Saxony, brother of the elector, is dead ; so that this stock is becoming scarce.

3 pp. French. xxi, 193.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, July 11, [n.s.]. Venice.—All things in these parts are as full of uncertainty as your new troubles in Juliers, and it is hard to judge which will give form to the other. Certainly the Spaniards, who only must *faire le jeu* cannot attend to both at once. The treaty of Milan is drawn to an unprofitable length and hath as yet produced no effect at all. The duke of Savoy has offered to submit the differences with Mantua to the arbitrament of the queen regent, joined with the emperor and the king of Spain. He uses many other means to protract time, but continues to arm to intimidate the Mantuan commissioners and obtain advantageous conditions. Whether the governor of Milan be guilty of these delays it is hard to say. His own private interest may seem to persuade it, as he has greater entertainment in time of war ; and there is the respect of ruining these princes whom Spanish policy may not suffer to grow rich. On the other hand the Spanish amb. here giveth out that Spain has ordered the govr. to make a present end of the business. This is thought to be done to prevent the princes of France from taking it into consultation in the states general next month. The reality thereof appears somewhat in the govr. making provisions and drawing all his forces towards Piedmont.

The Spanish agent at Turin* hath advertised the amb. here that he received a brusque answer to the demand that Savoy should disarm within six days. Though the outward face of affairs carries an appearance of much heat betwixt Spain and Savoy, many believe it is all feigned and that the govr. and he secretly understand together through the duke's confessor. The Spanish troops which prince Philibert was to have taken to the Levant will not be ready till next month, and it is doubtful if he will come in person as the Spaniards dislike so great a charge to be committed to him. Sicily is said to be in great confusion through the exactions of the Viceroy which may prove dangerous at this time that the Turkish fleet is master of the sea, considering the ancient intelligence betwixt that people and the Turks.

Sig. Barbarigo hath been at Berne, where the senate, following the example of Zurich, hath agreed to enter into league with this state, so they have only to frame some particular articles, to be concluded at Zurich. D. Albert of Bavaria hath been at Baden under colour of using those baths but in effect he treats a

* Luigi Gaetano. Siri : *Memorie Recondite*, Vol. iii, page 266.

league with the Swiss Catholic cantons for the Catholic league of Germany. Sir Griffin Markham, who hath been at Rome for Neubourg, is newly returned by Bologna and Ferrara, but forebore to touch this state, either going or coming. He left an agent to follow the prince's business in the Court, but if he expect anything more from thence than benedictions, he may be deceived and wish he had not changed his copy for those hopes. I send a short discourse of the state of our affairs here which may let you see the present state of affairs and the secret designs of the Spaniards.

2½ pp. xv, 61.

SIR STEPHEN LESIEUR to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, July 1-11. Dunkirk.—At my late being in Cologne I left a letter with Monsr. de Bilderbeck to be sent to you, wherein I wished that your business might permit you to have come to Middelburg during my being there. Either you have not had it or have been stayed by greater business. I would now give you account of many things if I were sure this should safely reach you. Therefore I will only tell you that, being at Flushing, I found that few days before the count of Hohenzollen, ambr. for the empr. to the French king, had been there and given out to bend his journey for the Hague, but I believe he went directly for Brussels. I would know the truth of this.

I came on Wednesday to Sluse, yesterday to Bruges and Nieuport, and this day here, where I propose to embark to-morrow. There is here levy of foot and horse with great speed to constrain the States to surrender Juliers. At Cleves Visconti, (being then ambr. for the archduke) and I met. He seemed much astonished when he heard that the assembly in Wesel was dissolved. He protested that his master would give no cause to war, but the contrary appeareth; from Cleves he went to the Palatine of Neubourg in Dusseldorf having certain mules, thought to carry money for the Palatine. If I may see your letters in England, mine shall revisit you by means of De Quester.

1 p. Misc. vi, 64.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, July 2, o.s. Dusseldorf.—I have yours of June 13. Your Count Ottavio Visconte came too "short" of the treaty of Wesel. He was at Cleve and thence came hither. I see not to what purpose his journey was. Alexander de Groot has been here many days. He too came short of the treaty. Don G., Spinola's son, made a second journey hither, and will needs be employed. We continue fortifying. The whole work will be of good strength, but will require many men to guard it, whereas our Palatine could be content to be eased of the present burden, but will hold and increase it while the States' soldiers remain at Juliers; and you will imagine they came not thither to dislodge in haste. I hope the stir on your side is not to drive

them out, but only to stop them from passing further. God grant the entremise of friends may work a good and sound effect. Count Fred. of Zolms and the Neuburg Chancellor are at the Hague, but employed by our Palatine's father, he having one separately who is also to go for England.

1 p. xxii, 77.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, July 3. Paris.—Condé's letter to the q. whereof I send you a copy, enforces that as he had effected what he promised at Ste Menehould touching Vendosme, the q. would fulfil the conditions of the accord. It was hoped therefore that she would return, but on pretence that the agreement with that duke is not absolute, but dependeth as yet on some conditions which she is loath to accept, she is gone to Orleans, and it is reported that she will go on to Tours and perhaps to Angers, whence she may easily reach Nantes. The world is therefore convinced of her design to carry Madame thence by sea to Bayonne and exchange her for the Infanta. But this is mere conjecture. As matters now stand with Vendosme, there is small necessity in this hot weather for such a journey, and they have taken Madame with her chief robes and jewels. They have left here all those of the Council less affected to the Spanish alliance while the Great Council is gone along with the king. This has made a great impression whereat it is feared that Condé will take some desperate course, from which Bouillon seeks to dissuade him by a letter of which I send you a scribbled copy. We are now expecting to hear what Mayne's journey to the prince shall have wrought with him. De la Grange is back from England, exceeding well satisfied with his usage there. He has brought not only an approbation of those things which he was to represent, but a chain of gold for himself. He stayed but one day here and is gone to the prince.

2 pp. v, 118.

THE DUKE OF BOUILLON to PRESIDENT JEANNIN.

1614, July 3 [endorsement.]—Acknowledges his letter of 30 June. Protests his desire to serve their Majesties, the repose of the state and that of himself and his family. Recalls what he said at Ste. Menehold that Condé and all the others should be recalled; that a council should be formed in which the great men should have a larger share than they have had hitherto and that they should deliberate on all manner of affairs. The first would be to draw notable advantage for the holding of the Estates as if mistrust continues they will be agitated by factions and distracted from the common good. It is claimed that the promises made to the prince have been fulfilled. Complains of the efforts made to give an impression of his (Bouillon's) evil intentions, especially by Du Maurier. When Condé wished to go to Poictiers he received the affront which is well known.

He is accused of fomenting M. de Vendosme. It would seem that those who would like to kindle the fire wish to render things irreconcileable. The prince has written to the Estates knowing that, since the treaty, strictures on him have aroused mistrust which may breed trouble. In the matter of Poictiers there is nothing public except the rank which the prince holds there. If the queen commands he will go to her to render his very humble service, which he wishes to render to the prince, knowing that he will require nothing to the prejudice of their Majesties and that in doing so he will contribute all in his power to strengthen a good repose, which will give leisure to apply remedies and that too much importance may not be attached to actions which rather interrupt remedies than serve for the conservation of the royal dignity and any one who does so should be severely censured and avoided by good Frenchmen.

$5\frac{1}{2}$ pp. French. Copy. Misc. vi, 66.

ROBERT, EARL OF SOMERSET to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, July 3. Whitehall.—It is his Majesty's pleasure that you forbear further treaty with friar or any other touching Tyrone, in expectation of being received to H.M.'s grace upon those terms of restitution to his dignity and lands in Ireland, because that would disjoint the whole course which H.M. hath been so careful to settle in that country. But if he will be content to submit himself wholly to H.M.'s mercy, and put himself with his wife and children into his gracious hands, standing to such conditions of entertainment here in England as H.M. shall think fit either in certainty or otherwise according to his pleasure and the other's carriage, then you may proceed as you have begun to further speech of that business, or else not to hearken to anything that they shall more propose.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. Seal. Misc. vi, 67.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, July 14. Cologne.—I had yours of 6th on the 12th. I cannot think what lethargy restrains Brandenburg and the Protestants from doing anything for the war, for which the other side is so active. At the Hague they are still deliberating about Juliers, but nothing is decided. Some of the States think that Juliers ought to be restored to its former state, but most of them would not venture to trust one who has broken faith about his religion. The Elector of Cologne's ambassador, Revasine, has been to Cleves to demand renewal of the treaty of Wesel. Brandenburg does not agree, and cannot without the consent of his father who has been told the whole story. They pretend to seek peace but let their Palatine commit hostile acts. His troops entering Greefraedt by understanding with the prior of a cloister, pillaged the town and ravished the women. To show his detestation the prince has arrested the lieutenant and 50 men. Four hundred men are brought from Dusseldorf to

garrison Solingen in Berg, a place renowned for its swords. The people are determined not to receive them whatever it cost. The Mulheimers vacate their houses, also expecting a garrison, and do not know whether to admit it or no. If they were united and sure of assistance the Neuburgers would not enter so easily as they imagine.

2 pp. French. Seal. Signed : Silvester Pistorius. ix, 68.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [SIR RALPH WINWOOD].

1614, July 6, o.s. Brussels. Our Irish regiment increaseth daily and is now stronger by 200 men. Manciscidor, in reply to a question put by an acquaintance, answered that for the present the new companies could not be accommodated, but shortly the opportunity would serve. Tyrone is to be removed from Rome in the autumn, either to Spain or the Netherlands. Would to God that Ireland were so settled as to shut that postern gate against the practices of our adversaries.

Spinola advanceth his levies with all diligence, giving out that he will take the field on 20 Aug. Yet some wise men are of opinion that all these bravados will vanish into smoke. But it is necessary that his Maj. and his neighbours be awakened with the noise of these preparations and be furnished with arms to repel the wrong of his enemies.

Count Ottavio Visconte parted from hence on Friday last. They expect him back from Madrid about 20 Aug. n.s. He goes chiefly to acquaint that king with the success of the assembly at Wesel and to solicit money for the army.

The Palatine of Neubourg is levying men at Liége and elsewhere and seemeth much more inclined to the war than was expected at the beginning of their troubles.

I would remind your lp. of the paper I showed you at Middlebourg concerning the United Provinces. The author of that plot is now *en campagne* with a resolution to bring his malice to effect. I have notified those whom it concerns but cannot learn of any diligence used to have him apprehended. His design is not to bring in the Spaniard at the first bruite, but to suppress the House of Nassau and change the present form of government by subtracting from the popular authority and conferring some part of the management of affairs of state upon the nobility, at least in some of the Provinces. That business is much favoured by Rome and supported by the Ecclesiastical Electors. If that party could be met he could discover *le secret de la messe*. I will write again unto your lp. by the ordinary. I send these by a gentleman named Russel, who cometh toward London by way of Zeeland.

2½ pp. Draft. Min. ii, 49.

D[ANIEL BUWINCKHAUSEN] to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, July 7-17.—Your letters speaking of levies in your parts are confirmed from Heidelberg, but I think this arises from our

information that the archdukes mean to raise 60 companies of Walloons, to serve under Bournonville and Henin, *plus* a regiment of 13 German companies under Christopher of Embden, besides 12 companies of Flemish foot, and 4,000 Spaniards. The archdukes mean to have 20,000 men ready to march whether war breaks out at Juliers or not. Also the Leaguers will supply the archdukes with 8,000, and Bavaria will have 12,000 a foot to thwart our plans, all of which will be ready by the end of August. They have 200,000 *cr.* in cash at Brussels to start the machine and are sending some money to the emperor. Spinola has written seriously to Spain begging his master to settle the dispute between Savoy and Mantua to give them elbow room in Flanders and elsewhere. I think all this hullabaloo is chiefly to alarm us, but it is essential that the United should take some decision soon.

A courier coming from Spain by Brussels reached the Danube at Ulm on June 19 to hand the emperor the final decision of the king of Spain about Juliers. He is assuredly armed and, thwarted in so many places that it would seem paradoxical to us if he could make a great and lasting effort in the Low Countries.

On the 17th-27th there will be at Lintz, where the emperor now is, a meeting of the archdukes and electors, secular and others, to prepare for the diet, but the seculars will take no resolution without communicating with the United and confederate princes, which will lead speedily to a general meeting of the Union. Though the majority of the Romanists are bent on war, there are wiser heads who will not hear of it at any rate for this year, so I think we have little to fear. My brother is sending a man to England, possibly by Brussels. We hear the States are not unanimous about Juliers. The old Palatine of Neuburg has had an ambr. with them, as has William Wolfgang. The Romanists expect to profit greatly by the latter.

2½ pp. French. XII, 41.

SIR EDWARD CECIL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, July 7. [Utrecht ?].—It is so long since I heard from you that I cannot but accompany this bearer, Captain Corbitt of my regiment with my letters, which is the third I have written to you, but as yet have no answer.

We are all here awaked with the alarm that comes from your side, and are beginning to prepare for our old enemies. I leave particulars to this bearer who will receive any instructions you give him.

Send me word whether you received not a letter enclosed in mine to Monsieur de Coe's father-in-law. Amongst other things I have entreated you to provide for me I desire most the green canvas *etc.* so soon as might be.

1 p. Holograph. Misc. VI, 68.

SIR RALPH WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, July 7. Whitehall.—I received even now yours of the 30th. at a time when H.M.'s other affairs give me no leisure to make you any large reply. Your vigilant eye that you carry over the Irish in that archduke's pay is acceptable to H.M. Since the dissolution the clergy, nobility and towns corporate hereabouts have proceeded in their voluntary, free benevolence, and that in some good measure to our expectation. Some other projects likewise we have a foot for H.M.'s relief, whereof there is probability of good success. The deputy of Ireland, having received his moneys due in the exchequer, is now ready to return to his charge, as is Sir Tho. Edmondes with his commission for the marriage. My Lord Privy Seal is dead, and Somerset is appointed to supply the place of warden of the Cinq ports until H.M. formally dispose of that office. Within a few days we shall see my l. of Suffolk lo. Treasurer, and Somerset lo. Chamberlain of the king's house. On the 18th H.M. begins his progress northwards according to the "Gistes" which I send you for your private. I have delivered yours to my ld. of Somerset, and will deal with him about your extraordinaries, before I write next. If I find him backward therein, will not stick myself to move his Majesty.

[*Postscript, holograph*.—I will return your servant by the first commodity. By your next pray send me a cipher.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. XLVII, 88.

PIERRE DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, July 8. Heidelberg.—Acknowledges letter of the 2nd. His Highness has just arrived. Asks to be informed if the levies in those parts continue, if the commissions and patents have gone out, the names of the captains and if they are expecting Ottavio Visconti back. Also, if the levies are being made, whether the league is assisting with money or men and whatever else he may learn.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. XXI, 194.

BATTISTA VAN MALE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, July 18. London.—I arrived at Flushing, where I was favoured by the lieutenant-governor, on your account, in a most terrible storm. After waiting five days for a favourable wind, I finally embarked by the persuasion of the master mariner with a wind entirely contrary so that the sea made us pay toll for four nights and I am constrained to protest against it and to say adieu for ever at my return. At last we are here, thank God. Up to the moment I have not had the honour of meeting his Majesty. I hope to do so soon. I cannot tell you anything new for I am here called "nieu stranger."

1 p. French. Misc. vi, 71.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, July 9. Midnight. Paris.—I have your most important letter of the 2nd, touching the preparations in your parts for the wars. They have not had these 20 years a more favourable time than they have at this day for the hatching and executing of their pernicious designs against the good cause. But yet considering the present disposition of Spain and of your Low Countries, I cannot easily persuade myself that they will, without further provocation or cause, cast themselves so headily into a war, unless they were sure to see us here more embroiled and busy at home than, I hope, they shall find us. For though the prince of Condé sheweth himself most sensible of the offence committed against him by those of Poictiers, yet, lest his staying in those parts with such a company of gentlemen as he had about him, should give the q. occasion to proceed with her forces in her journey, he hath sent them away and withdrawn himself from Lusignan . . . to his house at Chasteauroux . . . Vendosme has also submitted to the q.'s desires. It is true that when the D. de Mayne came back from the prince of Condé, he brought the q. word that he excused himself from coming as yet to the Court, but that otherwise he had accepted of the course which the q. had propounded unto him for his satisfaction against those of Poictiers (which is that the judgment of that matter should be referred to this parlemt.; that in the mean time the bishop should absent himself from the town, that the officers of the town should go and make submission to him) . . . Whereupon the prince, to show his conformity, sent away all the nobility to the number of 700 or 800, and withdrew to his house. It was thought the q. would proceed no further on her journey, but yet she has gone to Tours, and, it is reported, will go on to Poictiers, but thence return hither or to Fontainebleau. Yet I hear this doth put the prince in great alarm, as she causeth her forces to advance with her. Moreover the parlemt. and town of Bordeaux on a false rumour that he would come thither, resolved to shut their gates against him. Divers are still of opinion that the q. will go through with this journey and the marriages; but the more judicious do frame such reasons to the contrary that it is now generally misbelieved that she hath any such intent.

[*Postscript.*]—I have not yet seen Hotman who arrived yesterday. I doubt mil. ambr. will stay in England till they shall see what will become of this journey of the queen.

2 pp. v, 119.

SIR RALPH WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614 [*endorsement*], July 9. Whitehall.—Your last letters to H.M. came to my hands when he was at Windsor. The next day he came to this town, to whom presently I delivered them and presently he read them. That evening the archduke's ambassr. demanded audience, which was granted him the next

morning between 7 and 8, against which time I made an extract of your letter, namely of those points which in your last access to the archduke, you had by way of complaint represented to him, and have charge to remonstrate with the ambassador the just reasons of your grievances. The king himself plainly and effectually let him know the unworthy proceedings of the Irish friars at Louvain in printing and publishing those seditious libels, and that in their own language, which could aim at no other end but by open rebellion to disturb the quiet of that kingdom. And therefore you may not desist to procure redress for that insolency and contumelious abuse, and require that not only for hereafter inhibition be made and that upon severe penalty, but that all copies of such books be called in and publicly burnt. Now I return to the audience of your ambassr., for so here he is styled, and in that quality H.M. treats with him, who made relation of his master's purpose and preparation for war. On the receipt of this you will presumably demand audience, wherein in the mildest and sweetest terms you shall in H.M.'s name endeavour to deturn the archduke from attempting anything by way of force against the States of the United Provinces, either directly in their own countries, or indirectly against Juliers, which you may assure him they have not possessed out of ambition to enlarge their dominions, nor to encroach upon the freehold of their neighbours, but partly out of the tenderness of care of their own security, that place so much importing the safety of their state, not to fall into the hands of any prince not well affected to the good of their service, partly out of opinion which H.M. doth hold to be founded upon reason, that when the princes shall see them possessed of this place, which is the citadel of their country, they will the sooner come to an agreement between themselves, which done, you may assure the archduke that the States will render up the place into the hands of that prince, without any difficulty or dispute, to whom it shall be adjudged to appertain. Let him know how unproper it will be to him, and beyond the expectation of the world, who hath been held to be a pacificus prince (of which virtue he hath given so clear a testimony by the truce he hath made with the States) now in the time of so universal a peace, he himself being in no sort sensibly touched either in honour or in state, unseasonably and *mal apropos* to disturb the quiet of all Christendom, which cannot but turn to his particular disservice, if by his wisdom and moderation the war now intended be not prevented. You may be confident to say that as H.M. hath been careful to settle, and establish a sound and real peace in these parts of the world so will he be as industrious continually to preserve it. And though the prince of Nuberg by his apostasy may have cause to believe that H.M.'s affections are alienated from him, yet H.M. is a just and uprightful prince, who in all justice and equity will ever be found forward to advance his rightful pretences, if so they shall appear when they shall come in question. And to remove the jealousies, which are conceived against the States

for retaining the possession of Juliers, H.M. will give express charge to his ambassr. (whom with all expedition he will send to reside with them) to advise and exhort them in his name that they would be contented themselves to quit the possession of that place, and to remit it into the hands of some neutral prince, whom for his integrity, wisdom and sufficiency should be deemed void of all exception, by the judgment of all parties interested in that cause. H.M. doth think some four fit to be named, and by common consent one to be constituted to undertake this charge. This is the substance of what I am commanded to set down unto you, which you may mould and fashion by your better discretion.

For those moneys which should be delivered to Irish merchants for the levying of soldiers to come into your parts, I rather doubt the moneys shall be sent into Ireland, to be employed to a worse use for the corrupting of H.M.'s subjects or the strengthening of the party which is already corrupted. I think in your audience with the archduke you will find him to lend a facile and attentive ear to H.M.'s counsel and advice. What answer you shall receive, I pray you both for your own, and my discharge send it over in diligence, for H.M., though then he will be far removed from London and in the midst of his sports, yet will he be willing to understand the course and progress of all affairs.

For your private I have faithfully remembered you to my ld. of Somerset, who answer was that he and I should take a time to consider of it. I will attend his leisure for a few days, but if he shall be silent, I will solicit him and endeavour to procure your answer to your satisfaction before the progress. This morning the unfortunate lo. Grey with a burning fever left this world in the Tower.

$3\frac{1}{2}$ pp. XLVII, 89.

HENRI DE LA TOUR, DUKE OF BOUILLON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, July 21. Sedan.—I will profit by what you sent me by Le Blanc. With regard to Poictiers the prince has done all that the queen desired of him. He is now at Chasteauroux awaiting the reparation which the queen has promised him for the Poictiers affair. He reflected that the slightest dispute might lead to extremes in the existing exasperation and that those who wished for trouble might profit thereby to break the Estates. So he put the public welfare before his private injuries. The bishop complained of would not come to Court when sent for and the mayor and echevins refused to come and apologise.

Vendosme has also done what the queen required of him. The marquis of Coevres has been sent back for the rasing of Blavet and to dismiss the troops levied in Brittany. On this account they expected the queen to return at once to Paris; but she has gone on to Blois and may go further. They talk as if it was to make the marriages and this in connection with the great levies made by the king of Spain causes various comment.

My own conjecture is that there is some general conspiracy of the papists against all those of the religion wherever they may be. I do not think that they pay enough attention to this in England in the present state of affairs. I could say and write more about this but letters receive no reply.

I recently had news of M. de la Grange, back from England, very well pleased. The king there was very satisfied with his journey and with all our recent procedure and did me the honour to write. M. Edmond was still there but was leaving a week after La Grange.

1½ pp. French. xi, 10.

JAMES I to the LORDS OF THE COUNCIL.*

1614, July 12. Westminster.—To send for the Merchant Adventurers and inform them of the resolution concerning the dyeing and dressing of all broad cloths before exportation, directing them to join the new company for the dyeing and dressing of cloths or else to desist from the transporting of whites and further to require them to take over certain white cloths bought by the new company.

1½ pp. Copy. Misc. viii, 58.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, July 12, o.s. Flushing.—Here we are all in a flame by reason of those princes' preparations, I mean the emperor's and the king of Spain's in whose names these late new levies are made. But I trust that if they themselves do not seek to quench it, they will be scorched therein. Our great captain hath sent Count Henry to convoy 2,000 foot more into Juliers, which the States have well stuffed with all other warlike provisions. The rest of their army is to be ready at an hour's warning to march. So you may observe they are ready to assist their friends and do well for themselves. Would to God we were in England but half so well resolved. We are here very busy to erect a new company for the West Indies. I trust it will be settled. We shall then see what face the king of Spain will put upon his business, this being the only means to make him lose all patience. The enclosed came yesterday from my lo. Lisle for the Countess of Pembroke. Within a day or two I expect the E. of Southampton.

1 p. Holograph. xl, 34.

SIR RALPH WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, [endorsement], July 13. Whitehall.—H.M. hath resolved to send Sir H. Wotton ambr. extraordinary to the States of the United Provinces, where I hope he will be in 10 days. He is to persuade the States for the satisfaction of your princes, to sequester the town and castle of Juliers into the hands of

* Printed in *Acts of the Privy Council*, 1613-4, pp. 538-9.

some neutral prince, and to that purpose he names the p. Maurice Landgrave of Hessen, the prince Christian of Anhalt and the pr. of Orange, who, as he is brother to the Co. Maurice, so is he subject to your princes. Hereby you may judge the affection H.M. bears to maintain the repose and tranquillity of Christendom, and that you may publish without ostentation to the advantage of H.M.'s honour.

I have delivered to your ambr., in case he be an ambr., a memoir of the grievances you propounded to the archduke, and withal the names of those three princes into the hands of any of them without danger the castle of Juliers may be recommended. I have showed H.M. the copy of the grant for the making of Venice gold wherein your ambr. is styled but an agent, but his letters of credence, though they have been sought, cannot be found. Pray clear by your next, that point, the truth whereof H.M. much desires fully to understand.

I have myself since my last of 9th recommended to the king your faithful and industrious service, and showed him the poor ness of your entertainment and the meanness of your fortune. Your good services H.M. doth acknowledge; he said he had provided a place for you, which finding he meant the clerkship of the Council, I replied it cost you 300*l.* and prayed him to have regard to your worth and to bestow on you the graciousness of his favour. Your ambition was not great, nor did you fly at any high pitch. I prayed him to be mindful of you, which he promised. I will never leave my l. chamberlain till he procure you some contentment. This day the E. of Suffolk, now l. Treasurer, took his oath at Westminster in that quality, whither he was accompanied with all the nobility and gentry of England.

1½ pp. XLVII, 90.

GEORGE [ABBOT], ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, July 14. Lambeth.—I have yours of June 30 and perceive that there is like to be war. It may be that the Spaniard gives out these things as a bravado that the d. of Neuburg, their new darling, may come to better conditions at Juliers and Cleve. But war will rouse all Christendom, the Popish princes being on one side, the Protestants on the other. But I hardly conceive that so great forces will be gathered in Germany, as the emperor is very poor, and the Popish princes have withheld their contribution in great measure, because the Protestants would not concur in giving any treasure lest it should be used against themselves.

It is here believed that the archduke is in a consumption and can hardly outlive next winter. I would be glad to know the truth of this. But if God dispose of that prince otherwise than well, it might be a great stop to all intendments there. We have reason to think that some Spanish governor afterward will have charge of that country.

We are not so alarmed about the war there as we should be. Yet before the end of summer it may produce musters throughout the kingdom. But for Ireland we have a reasonable eye unto it, as may appear by this that the deputy departing two or three days past hath all his companies and garrisons paid to a farthing to midsummer last.

Some of the ambrs. here are no better than practising spies, and they gave out that on the breach of parliament some sedition was like to follow. But our people generally love and honour the king, though perhaps his money seem not unto them so well employed sometimes as they desire. But one small matter which I may truly say proceeded originally from myself, did strangely on the sudden allay the discontentment, which might have been supposed would have followed. And that was . . . the giving of the best piece of plate to the king. For the rumour of it, being spread the day after the parliament, filled the court and the city and so was spread into the countries before the members could come home. But it hath besides brought in great sums of money, viz.—10,000*l.* London, besides what cometh from all the strangers and clergy there. It is passing through all counties and towns. The like is expected from Ireland. So I trust it was begun in a happy time. There hath not been anything in our age that came more fitly to help at a pinch.

Dr. Carriyer is dead, a very discontented man. They do well to employ Rous, that double apostata, at Sichem, for Our Lady there shall have work sufficient to clear him of the pox where-with he was infected, before his going out of England.* As for the book of FitzSimon, the Irish runnagate, which is shortly to come forth, I thank God I contemn it for anything that toucheth me, having long learnt the lesson *Christianum est bene facere et audire male.*

The burning of Suarez book at Paris by the hangman is a notable affront to all the Jesuits in Christendom and even to the pope, as it was perused at Rome before it was published.

$2\frac{1}{3}$ pp. 1, 15.

B. BUWINCKHAUSEN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, July 14/24. Stuttgart.—Acknowledges letters of 9/19 and a fortnight earlier. Our master is grateful for them. Our priests and leaguers do not yet budge. No doubt they are waiting for Spain to act. I think they are more likely to assist the Palatine with money than with men; but you will keep an eye on them. The Linz meeting will tell us if there is to be war with the Turk. The imperialists want it, to arm the emperor, but I believe the provinces and the Union will prevent it. We do not yet know if the old Palatine will take our advice about protecting the religion in his state. I hope he will be reconciled

* An allusion to the pilgrimage church of Notre Dame de Montaigu, near Sichem, containing a miracle working image of the Virgin. *Douay Diaries* (Cath. Record Soc.), Vol. i, page 351.

with the elector through us. I agree with you about your archdukes, but doubt whether Spinola has so much chance to promote war and I do not know if the leaguers will provide him more promptly with money than the king of Spain or if he will be so sure of his payment.

Marcam is a friend of mine. If he trusts himself to visit us I will honour him on your account. In passing through this country there was some hitch but when he applied to me the captain who arrested him let him go. We hear that the pope gave him 20,000 crowns for his master, but it is a deduction from his quota for the popish league. The Polish Cossacks are near Constantinople and the Persian is hammering the Turks. I hope for better news from England than that of the dissolution of parliament without result. I hope that the death of Northampton will do no harm.

[*Postscript.*]—I have named my second son James Frederick in honour of your master, the elector Palatine and the duke of Wirtemberg, who are sponsors.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. French. *Holograph.* XII, 42.

JOHN PACKER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, July 14. Theobalds.—Germain was gone before I had yours, but I have again moved my ld. in your business, who now apprehends it better. I told him it was for 5 years, and that you are at a great charge for post of letters as any ambr. who notwithstanding hath allowance. I added the dearness of the country and told him Mr. Secretary could inform him of the fitness of this allowance. I am writing to Sir T. Lake for the proclamation. If Mr. Quester can tell how to convey your venison my ld. will give it. I will speak to my ld. again before the progress.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Misc. vi,* 70.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, July 15. Paris.—The queen's counsels seem to exasperate matters. She stayed 4 or 5 days at Tours and heard both the bishop of Poictiers, and those who were put out of the town, whither she is now gone. For Condé's refusal to come to Court she is rather disposed to pick a quarrel than to seek to content him. Matters with Vendome are unsettled, it being reported that he is disposed to stand out unless allowed to enter Nantes as governor general of the province. To him Coeuvre is gone again. If he yieldeth not, force will be used. Coeuvre is taxed by Villeroy of having intelligence with him. All judgment is in suspense to see what course the q. will take. It is thought that she may go by Bordeaux to Bayonne, to deliver Madame and receive the Infanta.

Condé is gone to Nevers to be godfather to that duke's son, and Bouillon may meet them there, causing new jealousies of some design they have in hand. But a letter of Bouillon from

Sedan makes no mention of any intention to leave that place. Mayne is extremely discontented because he had been authorised by the q. to promise entry into Poictiers to Condé, and findeth this withdrawn underhand by her. Longueville is at Colombières, going to Picardy. Nevers is in danger to lose an eye.

Du Plessis hath been at Court while their Maties. were at Tours and was much made of. The Protestants still ask for the meeting of their assembly general not to be at Grenoble. Montpellier, whereof Chastillon is governor, may be granted to them for this. When their Majesties went from Blois to Tours, Condé sent the keys of Amboise, but they avoided the place to avoid giving him jealousy. The poor queen is in much perplexity by these difficulties and by the crosses in her own Court and Council. She is reported to be kept in awe by Guise and Espernon, who take advantage of her need of them, and also to be distracted by the divisions in her Council, the Chancellor and Villeroy being at variance, the latter for the q's. journey, the former against it. It is now said that Villeroy's counsels do prevail and that those of the chancellor are losing credit with her. Hotman is expecting whether he will be commanded to Court or not. He is well satisfied with Brandenburg, but not with his competitor. He speaks highly of you. Shelton is still hiding with his concubine, and in miserable state.

3 pp. v, 120.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, July $\frac{1}{25}$. Venice.—Since my last the heat betwixt the duke of Savoy and the governor of Milan hath increased so much that many are of opinion that their choler is real. The ground thereof is conceived to be this. The govr., who hath hitherto used all possible arts to draw the treaty in length, and so consume both parties, seeing now that upon occasion of the new troubles in Juliers that all the forces of Spain were to be employed in those parts, thought to make a quick end by a peremptory demand to Savoy to disarm. But the duke, who knows well how to advantage himself, seeing that the army of Milan was to be employed elsewhere, refused to obey and stands resolutely upon the defensive. He hath 14,000 foot and 2,500 horse. His expectations of Savoyards, French and Swiss are vast, but too uncertain to be worth consideration. The govr. hath raised 5 new companies of horse, speaks of another terzo of Neapolitans, and hath sent for Dutch and Swiss troops, the noise of which might frighten Savoy if it did not appear to be a rodomontado. For the Swiss have often declared that they may not go against Savoy by virtue of the capitulations between them. They now say they will not stir without an assurance of 3 months' pay and of entertainment for a year. Col. Madruzzi, who was to bring the Dutch, hath signified that without money he can do nothing. The Neapolitans will have enough to do at home to defend that kingdom from the Turkish armata. On the other side the duke hath sent a senator here to negotiate a reconcilement with

this state, asking me to introduce him.* He was no sooner come than all the public ministers here laboured to oppose his negotiation. The Spanish amb. is particularly displeased to see these princes reunited and apprehendeth further leagues and associations. The French thinketh the honour belongeth to his master; but rather than not have a part he reporteth he hath orders to the same purpose, and that he did negotiate it, but secretly. In sum all was done to discredit the business by suggesting that Savoy meant to abuse them and sought by this means to avoid the governor of Milan's intimation to disarm, and so keep Italy in longer jealousy and trouble. But the credit given by the Senate to anything proposed by his Majesty's representatives overcame all these difficulties, so that within 8 days the breach between this state and the duke was fully repaired. Besides the glory that will result for H.M. use may be made of it for his service that the duke, receiving encouragement from hence, may stand out still against the govr., and so the army will be diverted from those parts where H.M. hath greater interest, the Spaniards not daring to abandon Italy so long as Savoy hath an army on foot.

I sent my ld. of Arundel the advice you gave me, which is with him long before this, at Sienna; but I know not what resolution he will take, for I see he pleaseth himself much in these parts and his lady more.

3 pp. xv, 62.

PIERRE DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, July 15. Heidelberg.—We note levies on our frontiers at Luxemburg, Lorraine and Liege, but not yet in the empire, except that the landgrave of Darmstat is enrolling some troops, we know not why. We shall ask him and some of our neighbouring bishops who have contributed for the affair of Juliers, what is their intention. I believe the Union, which is on its guard will shortly hold an assembly to provide for their security. Proposals have been made by the emperor to his estates at Linz which are presumed to be for the recovery of Transylvania and the defence of Hungary and neighbouring countries. The assembly of the electors is postponed to September but it looks as if few but the ecclesiastics will put in an appearance. From the elector of Cologne and the duke of Neubourg sending to the Hague for renewing the treaty of Wesel, also sought by their Highnesses, it would seem that they are more inclined to settle the matter by intervention than by arms, unless they wish to gain time to see what Spain will do, though Visconti and they seem to be taking the disposition of France also into consideration, Spain believing itself to have too much influence there for her to launch out and that she will be held back from helping her friends. The affair of Italy, kept up by Savoy, with

* Giovanni Giacomo Pescina. See *Venetian Calendar*, Vol. xiii, pp. 148-151, 158.

his greed for the Monferrat if not for the Milanese, will occupy their forces there so that they will have no time to cross the Alps. Everything depends upon the resolution of the States, and the poor folk of Aix will certainly be safer if war is made than in peace. The emperor will soon be sending ambassadors and heralds for both Juliers and Aix. Our colonel* expects to be going to the marquis soon.

Yours of 9/19 arrived yesterday. We hear that Col. Baur is levying also for the archdukes and that they have charged him not to enlist any French man or any from the lands of the Union. There is no levy in the empire because the leaguers do not wish to be accused of starting trouble there. Some think that they have made some contribution at Bingen for this purpose. By news from France Condé takes alarm at the approach of their Majesties and wants the rebellion of Poictiers punished; also that Vendosme has come to terms for 100,000 livres. The count of Zollern passed near here. We are apprehensive about Aix and those good folk have reason to be anxious. Their Majesties of France permit the reiteration of their remonstrances in this connection.

2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. French. Holograph. Seals. xxii, 195.

ANDRE PAULL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, July 15. [Heidelberg.]—H.H., having read yours to Dathenes asked for mine, so I said nothing more about the Venetian gentleman to him. The only name you give me for him is Valdere.

It is still reported here that our leaguers will meet again at Bingen. Mean time they pay the contribution voted at the last diet, to W.W. of Neuburg for the expenses of the Juliers campaign. So if we had contributed we should have been beaten with our own whip. A Spanish captain is recruiting at Darmstat. You may ask what we are doing. It is true that we go very slowly, but we do not forget to prépare for the next meeting of the Union. There are good signs that Saxony will range himself on our side as well as the Swiss reformed Cantons. Our Lutheran ministers are now reaping the reward of their maxim that it was better to become Papist than Calvinist, whereby the old Neuburg is now in danger of losing his state, his poor subjects their liberty of conscience and the ministers themselves will eventually be hamstrung. We have good examples at Donauworth and elsewhere that in the eyes of the papists we are both in *eadem condemnatione*.

We greatly fear for Aix, for the enemy cannot approach Juliers without removing that obstacle. Mulheim is evacuated, to the delight of the Cologners who are surprised at the coolness of the States about it. The excuse that they will not encroach on imperial territory is not accepted as in the eye of their enemies the enterprise of Juliers is just as culpable. Their foes are

* Schonberg.

numerous and those who depend on Rome have long been looking for a stick with which to beat them.

The enclosed letter from Zurich* will show the difficulties of the reformed Cantons. The emperor is trying to stop the general assembly of the estates of Bohemia, Austria and the surrounding country. The Bohemians are very dissatisfied because of a report that the emperor will make the Archduke Ferdinand of Gratz his lieutenant there.

$1\frac{3}{4}$ pp. French. XXXIV, 72.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, July 28. Cologne.—I am glad to know by yours of 22nd, that you have received the 293 florins. I have sent the balance of 103 fl. to Antony Wither. The bravado of our Roman Catholics is somewhat tempered by the news that the States General have sent 6,000 or 7,000 foot and horse with 25 guns under prince Henry of Nassau, who lay two days ago between Kempen and Neus, and may be in Juliers to-day. Your archduke has allowed some boats with munitions to pass Venlo on the Meuse, which looks as if he is not anxious to break the truce which he bought so dear. But I do not see how it can last if he favours Neuburg who, two or three days ago conferred with the Nuncio at Himmelgeist, who sent him next day 10,000 dall. collected *hinc inde*. I hope the poor folks of Aix will be relieved by the arrival of these troops from the States, although it is said to be only to victual Juliers.

The Palatine is working night and day at his fortifications. He reviewed his troops last week and is concentrating his forces, scattered about Berges.

The States of Berges decided, for the preservation of Mulheim to have a garrison of 200 men, paid out of their revenues, which pleases the builders, but the old inhabitants, being for Neuburg, would not admit them. Everyone is surprised that he has not yet put troops there, as was decided at his council of war, but I hear that the Cologners requested him not to do so, not out of love for the citizens but from fear that the States, finding the place occupied, might retake and fortify it so well that the demolition of the new construction could hardly be carried out.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ pp. French. Seal. Signed : Silvester Pistorius. IX, 69.

1614, July 29. Madrid.—Judgment of Court of Appeal confirming the judgment of the lower Court in the suit between William Calley and Don Diego Corral, his Majesty's fiscal ; further that no interest shall be allowed to Calley unless he shows, within the terms specified, how the sums from the fleets of the years 1613 and 1614 pertain to him.

Signed by Mercado, Vergara, Torres, Vallejo and Manso.

1 p. Spanish. Misc. vi, 73.

* The letter of 28 June, at page 432 above.

HENRI DE LA TOUR, DUKE OF BOUILLON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, July 30.—I have yours of 22nd. If the movements preparing continue, our alliance makers in France will find themselves thwarted. There is very good reason for believing that the king of Spain does not desire an alliance which may be useless for him on these occasions when he insists that no help shall be given to Brandenburg or the States. If they complied they could not exculpate themselves to France and her allies from a secret intelligence with Spain, which could not be approved by true Frenchmen. I have nothing fresh except that the queen proposed to go from Tours to Poictiers.

Henceforward when I write to you I shall only put this mark HH.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. xi, 11.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, July 21. Paris.—I have again nothing from you this week. Matters with Vendosme are compounded, and after 2 or 3 days at Poictiers the q. will return hither about 15th. (o.s.) Condé is said to have promised to come to Court then and meantime hath asked for Villeroy to be sent to him. It is said that he is not gone to Nevers but to Sulley's abode at Mouron where Nevers is to meet him. The q. hath assured the Religion that she will leave the k. to his own liberty to marry. There seems small likelihood to proceed with the marriages if it be true that the French ambr. at Madrid hath had no satisfaction about the lands seized by the Spaniards on the frontiers of Bearn.

Mayne has gone, with the q.'s leave to Mayne, and Longueville to Picardy. He is required to carry but a small train.

The Spanish ambr., who was going to the Court, has been told to stay here, to avoid jealousy, as all other ambrs. were staying here. He is said to be discontented at this. The States have sent to their ambr. here to inform their Majesties of the passage of things at the Assemblies at Wesel and the Hague and to request their aid in compounding those dangerous broils. Good counsels . . both they and their neighbours shall not want, but further I think we have little mind here to engage ourselves into that quarrel and will be content to leave the decision of those matters to the States, who are taxed to be the brewers of these new broils. Yet I understand that one baron de Thiange is gathering 400 or 500 horse to go as volunteers to Neuburg's service. Here is rumour that the forces which are a raising in your parts are for the siege of Sedan.

From Italy we hear of great preparations in Milan against Savoy to make him disarm. Frenchmen are going every day from Dauphiny to him, and he is reported to have 15,000 foot and 1,500 horse. But the governor of Milan is said to have 20,000 foot and 2,500 horse.

2 pp. Seal, v, 121.

D[ANIEL] B[UWINCKHAUSEN] to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, July 21-31.—I now have two letters from you. We learn from all sides of the war preparations [at Brussels]. On our side we are restrained by scruples until the enemy is at the gates. The war will begin at Juliers with an attempt to put the Palatine in possession. Then it will be the turn of Aix and Mulheim. The townsfolk of the former have sunk their differences, and will defend themselves to their last drop of blood. The prince of Brandenburg has sent them a company of foot and they rely on the support of the El. Palatine and the allied princes. The States may then do something for them. Brandenburg has also offered troops to Mulheim, which at present they refuse, being in the power of Cologne and the Palatine. There is talk of another assembly for pacification. I do not know if it is genuine. Savoy is still arming against Spain, so they say ; but possibly this is only to overwhelm us on all sides. We must be on our guard. Having all the Ecclesiastics, Bavaria, Lorraine and Italy against us, we cannot help those who are further off as we should like, though we shall not fail them either.

Casaubon's death* is very unfortunate if only for continuing his work against Baronius.

We daily expect judgment in our favour at Grenoble, at least so far as the main points are concerned.

$2\frac{3}{4}$ pp. French. XII, 43.

PIERRE DATHENES to MONSIEUR Δ .

1614, July 22. I and those concerned are under a peculiar obligation to you for your last. A courier arrived from Brandenburg yesterday who reported the sending of the *amovit* to Juliers. He asks the *Palatine* to help him with the *Union* to exhort the *king of England* and the *States* to support him. Both have consented and for this the *Union* will shortly hold a diet. But it is reasonable to know upon what foundation *his enterprise* is based. The *Union* is exerting itself to divert the ecclesiastical electors, *Leopold* and *Bavaria* who, upon this alarm, are sparing neither money nor soldiers, whatever the envoy of *Mayence* may say about the resolutions taken at Bingen. The *Palatine* is sending money to Aix. The distance prevented him from sending soldiers. It will be seen that our good rulers have an eye on this affair. But they would like the *king of England* to resolve to assist Brandenburg. The change of *Neubourg*, the support of the *bandits* and the common interest give him good reason to do so. *Schomberg* proposes to go soon to Cleves and take his charge as grand master of artillery, with his troops.

1 p. Seals. The words in italics deciphered. XXI, 196.

* On 1 July. Cardinal Caesar Baronius, His Ecclesiastical Annals in 12 vols. were published between 1588 and 1609. Hallam : *Introduction to the Literature of Europe*, Vol. i, page 569.

PIERRE DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, July 22. Heidelberg.—I have yours of 16th. We await the issue of the Linz assembly. The proposal has been published but a decision tarries both from the partiality of the Estates and because the House of Austria is not resolved upon war in so many different places at once. News from Italy confirms Savoy's activity in face of Milan. He has taken time to answer the last conditions proposed by the governor of Milan, so the troops there will not be disbanding. The duke of Wurtemberg, landgrave of Hesse, marquis of Baden and others of the Union are making a general muster of their militia. This is better for the country than the old soldiery. They are well armed and exercised and, in case of need, while leaving sufficient garrisons, could furnish 50,000 foot and 4 to 5000 horse. This could face any army that might come. Mean time their forces of war are on foot and the colonels and other officers are appointed. Their country is so full of soldiers that they will rush to arms at the first beat of the drum.

We do not yet expect the ban against Aix to be executed. It is necessary for all the forms to be observed to avoid the inconveniences caused by their neglect at Donauworth, which was partly responsible for the disaster in the empire and the diminution of its authority. His Majesty, as a peace-loving prince desirous of re-establishing a good understanding among the princes, would not wish to begin the proces of Aix by the execution, as being contrary to this policy.

We learn that they are fairly quiet in Transylvania under Bethlehem Gabor and in the protection of the Turk. But as the country is full of factions and the Bashas are corrupt, there is always some disorder. The arming of the Grand Seigneur against the Cossacks is retarded by the Persian's defeat of the Georgians and the designs against Europe are thus slowed down for this year. There is no indication that the fleet which left Constantinople will make any grand coup, being composed rather for the defensive than the offensive.

2 pp. French. Seal. xxi, 197.

SIR EDWARD CECIL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, July 23. Utrecht.—Among the several things directed to me by your letters I have received only the model of the window. The green canvas I desire because of our continual expectation to draw into the field, where it will be of use. Your advertisements have given me a more certain understanding of those affairs than I receive from any other relation. I request you to be as frequent to me as leisure and safety will allow. I can return you no satisfaction in the same kind, because our actions move not but by yours, which being not yet put into a known course, do hold our resolutions doubtful.

I would know whether you received a letter for de Coe's father-in-law, within mine, and an answer of it.

To send to me the better I have sent you a note for Antwerp ;
To the widow of Hans van de Schoor, living in the passage of
de Burs in St. Franciscus, to be forwarded to Hans Horious,
embroiderer, at the White Veil, Utrecht.

1 p. (*the address in Dutch*). Misc. vi, 72.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Aug. 3. [Cologne].—Prince Henry is at Juliers with 28 companies of foot and 300 waggons of munitions of war and provisions. His cavalry is gone back to Holland. I don't know if he is gone with them, for he had an idea of going to Aix for the baths. Neuburg is raising the best force he can and occupying the whole of the duchy of Berges. The prince of Brandenburg is also raising levies. Better late than never. The pope has sent his new son 30,000 ecus.

*Munera magna quidem mittit, sed mittit in hamo
Et piscatorem piscis amare potest.*

All the money sent to Neuburg will only serve to help the league to extirpate heretics and bring back Church property to the disposal of the pope. The Palatine has sent back his amb. Simonius to the Hague and possibly also to the kings of France and England to beg that the negociations may be resumed. This is only an opiate to put us to sleep until our enemies are ready to rouse us. Those who are zealous for the faith and for the service of the prince of Brandenburg, in considering these things, deplore that these mischiefs are not nipped in the bud.

2 pp. French. ix, 70.

[DE VILLIERS] HOTMAN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Aug. 3. Paris.—I am ordered to await the coming of their Maties. who, having settled the late troubles at Poictiers and in Brittany, mean to employ their credit and authority conjointly with your king for the good and peace of their neighbours and allies, the more so because this spark from Juliers is like to produce a conflagration if not promptly dealt with. It is believed here that your archdukes are unnecessarily alarmed about what the States have done at Juliers, for it is now clear that their object was only to secure the place for its rightful owners. Beaulieu will tell you the rest of our news. The letter of your king to the p. of Brandenburg is for your own eye only. Let me know what has happened to Dickenson.

3 p. French. Seal. xxvii, 134.

HENRI DE LA TOUR, DUKE OF BOUILLON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, August 4.—Your last is of 29th ult. You oblige me infinitely by sending such detailed advices of what comes to your knowledge. By my last you will have learned that the queen and all the Court were going to Poictiers. They now write that she should be back in Paris on the 15th. They have not yet righted the prince for what happened at Poictiers and

it is not yet apparent that those who govern honestly intend to proceed to the reformation desired or the establishment of a council of state, so it seems we must wait for that from the Estates. They have decided to send Villeroy to the prince at Amboise, to confer with him on behalf of the queen, but we do not expect much from this as the prince is determined to stand fast to the public terms, which is our common resolution. When I have heard the issue of this interview I will write you. They send me word that your king has declared that he will break the peace with the archduke if he undertakes to execute the ban against Aix and Mulheim. This would be a generous resolution worthy of a great prince and the surest means of stopping those who would like to take action against those of our profession, when they see that the weak are assisted by the powerful and that it is not so easy to seek their ruin.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. *French.* xi, 12.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, July 25, o.s. Flushing.—I have not heard from you this month. I hope it is not for want of health. The king of Denmark arrived in England yesterday, and was in the Prince's Presence Chamber before he was known to be out of Denmark. He landed at Harwich with only three ships. His business is yet unknown. You will get English news by the E. of Southampton. I long to hear from you and fear that your letters have been intercepted.

1 p. *Holograph.* xl, 35.

FROM SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON.

1614, July 25. London.—H.M. having passed the fourth stage of his progress, a post came to Court on Saturday morning last with packets that signified the k. of Denmark's arrival at London upon Friday at noon. H.M. could not tell what to make of it, for he knew no more but that he was come, which made H.M. take a present resolution to return for London, and to leave his pleasure and sports for a while, to see a king that unknown made such haste to see him.

From Horones the La. Newdigate's house* his M. with all expedition took coach supped at St. Alban's and was with the k. of Denmark between 10 and 11 a clock at night upon Saturday.

Yesterday the two kings, the q., the prince went to hear the bishop of London preach, and dined all in state at the Queen's Court in Strand.

As yet his business is not known. It is given out to be a visitation only, which cannot be without some other matter of importance.

All the q's side in Whitehall is made ready for the k. of Denmark, and H.M. will lie there and look what it is that he comes for, there it will be treated. It is given out the k. of Denmark will return within 5 days, which is impossible.

* Haynes or Hawns, co. Bedford.

H.M. hath given order that his stuff and household left in progress, shall remove from place to place according to the jostes[?], as if H.M. were there and so until H.M. can come to them, which shall be as soon as he can despatch the k. of Denmark who came very unseasonably to hinder H.M. from his sports and pleasures in a progress.

Now will I deliver to you the manner of the k. of Denmark's journey. He landed at Yarmouth with 3 good ships of war, was 16 days at sea, met with some pirates, chased them and fought with them. At Yarmouth Sir Andrewe Cinquecleere was said to be an ambr. from the k. of Denmark, and the king himself was but his secretary, who took upon him the charge to hire horses for the ambr. and to give direction that the 3 ships should go about up the river to Gravesend. The company that landed was but the supposed ambr., the king his secretary, two men and a page.

They lay upon Thursday night at Burntwood, the king yet undiscovered.

Upon Friday last they lighted at the sign of the *Crown* without All Gate, dined there, the king as secretary paid all the shot, discharged the hackney man of Yarmouth, gave him 5*l.* over and above his bargain, and told him that the king of Denmark, if he came where he was, should do him a pleasure. The king as secretary hired two coaches at Allgate; the ambr. and he went in one, the two men and the page in the other. They lighted at the Queen's Court, all this while unknown. They passed the Guard Chamber, they came to the Presence, and so to the private chamber where Mr. Gomelton, a groom there, as they would have gone to the withdrawing chamber, desired them to stay, but when he viewed them better, he discovered Mr. Secretary to be the king of Denmark, and ran to the q. who came joyfully to meet him and receive him. The prince being at Richmond was presently sent for, and now they are all very merry, and all the world attending to know the occasion of his sudden arrival in these parts.

1½ pp. XL, 37.

HENRY, EARL OF SOUTHAMPTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, [endorsement], July 26. Antwerp.—My lo. Chandos and myself came yesternight to this town, and upon our arrival were put in hope that you would be here the same night, which, since we have failed of, we have sent this bearer to desire that if other occasions will permit, you will meet us at Louvain tomorrow night, at Sir Tho. Leedes his house.

[Postscript].—Since our coming out of England the king of Denmark is arrived there and gone to the Queen's Court at Somerset House. The king went on his progress on Sunday was sennight, and was, before the other came to London, at Audley End. What the end of his unexpected coming might be I cannot guess.

½ p. XXXVII, 5.

JOHN STONE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, July 26. Madrid.—Your correspondense was particularly recommended to me by my l. ambr. who ever during his residence here esteemed it as was reason. Yours of June 15 hath been very acceptable. Here it is thought by means of friends all matters in those parts will be accommodated.

From France hath lately arrived a courier reporting things there not so surely settled but that a breach and second revolution is greatly suspected. As touching the sending of the queen of France, here is little speech and less preparation.

You will have heard of the terror the suspicion of the Turk's coming down towards Italy hath caused, and the preparations made to prevent him. The Marques de Sta Cruz and Don P. de Leyva, general of the galleys of Naples and Sicily, have met, and those of Genoa are upon point of going to them. Many reports went of late of some exploit they should have done against the Turks, but nothing confirmed.

I am sorry to learn of the dissolution of the parliament, especially upon such terms as you tell me.

2 pp. XXXVII, 65.

LYONELL WAKE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Tuesday, Aug. 5. Antwerp.—Since my ld. of Southampton being arrived with my ld. Chandos and intending to-morrow morning to set forwards towards the Spaw and to lie to-morrow night at Louvain at Sir Thomas Leeds, I let you know that you may, if your leisure permit you, meet them there seeing you have lost the opportunity to find them here.

It is reported that the king of Denmark is arrived in England in person.

$\frac{2}{3}$ p. *Holograph.* XLV, 61.

JOHN MORE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, July 27.—If the king of Denmark hath any great matter to treat, he keepeth it till the last act, but methinks he has somewhat, because he comes garnished with his Chancellor and Chief of his Council*. Your extraordinaries must wait till after the progress, for if our great ld. were slow of dispatch before the addition of his new office, the king of Denmark's presence makes him slower in the despatch of business of this nature. You know Mr. Secretary's propensity to do you good; you are assured of me for a solicitor; you cannot therefore but speed according to the power and grace which God shall give him with the king, which is always much greater than some would have it and will, I trust, daily increase.

[*Postscript*

1 p. XXXII, 58.

* Christopher Friis, the chancellor. The other official was the Admiral.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, July 27, o.s. Flushing.—The enclosed will tell you all I receive out of England. I cannot say who is Warden of the Cinq Ports now Pembroke is Master of the Horse. I hope I may hear the cause of your long silence. I sent you three weeks ago a letter and therewith a leather packet locked with a padlock from Sir Robert Carey for his son at Sedan. Did you have it? I also sent you a packet of letters from my ld. Lisle for the countess of Pembroke, by your servant Germain. I fear nothing of you but some desperate sickness, yet if so methinks you should let some one write me a line.

1 p. *Holograph.* XL, 36.

B. BUWINCKHAUSEN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, July 28, o.s. Stuttgart.—My man has gone by Cologne and Holland. As you say, your king's intervention will clear up things. I doubt if France, otherwise occupied, will join him, if the queen is on the way to Bayonne for the exchanges. I hear that those of the religion have declared by du Plessis that they will not oppose. Doubtless their discontents will break out at the Estates, with many others. Madruz and Bucquoi are raising levies for the governor of Milan and the archduke, respectively. We are securing our passes, stopping the soldiers, and are determined not to let them pass towards Juliers, though they profess to be against Savoy, who has a grudge against the Milanese. He is so unstable that we do not know what to think. He may deceive us but not God.

Your Markham is a friend of mine. For the sake of M. Edmonds I have favoured him here several times and will do so again. But otherwise I understood you as we all write. He was nearly arrested here on his way out. Coming back we had no news of him. The good old prince of Neubourg sent here to complain of the actions of his son. He desires a reconciliation with the elector, for which we will be a mean, and to assure his country against the change of religion. If he follows our advice I hope he will succeed. He also desired our intervention for Juliers, and promises, if his son does not agree, to disadvwow him. The ambassadors of my lord who, with the ambassadors of Denmark treated for the accord between the dukes of Brunswick and Luneburg, on the great dispute which killed the late duke of Brunswick, are back with good despatch. The accord is practically made, except some small points which are referred to the said king and his Highness. This is a great stroke for the Union, which they propose to join by this means, and I believe that the town will soon have come to terms with the duke.

[*Postscript*.]—I rejoice at your news from England, whose wise prince will be much grieved at Casaubon's death, who began so well against Baronius.

2½ pp. *French. Holograph.* XII, 44.

J[OHN] SANFORD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, July 28. Croydon.—Riding lately in coach with my new lord and master, my lord archbishop of Cant. from Lambeth to Croydon, among other things that then passed in our discourse, I made mention of yourself, I will not tell you with what commendations. My lord told me he knew you not otherwise than by your letters to himself and your despatches to the state, but out of those he discovered those good parts of your ability and sufficiency, which concurring with the plentiful commendations and good reports that he heard of you from all that know you, he could not choose but love and affect you among those that do the king his master true and noble service in foreign parts. I pray you cherish this love by your writing to his grace as fit occasion shall be offered. I acquainted his grace likewise with your employing of Harry Balam in conveying letters and books between the parties you wot of, and he liketh of it, so that by some artifice you can cunningly open their letters to discover their purposes. At my parting from London I left my lord ambassr. and yours* ready to set forward toward France, whither he goeth full of discontents, only comforted in this that he thinks he shall be out of the way when disorders shall vex us at home. I know not whether the king of Denmark's sudden arrival hath stayed him, or brought him back. It is thought that his coming at this time into England is not in sport (howsoever our king's sports be interrupted), but upon business; what no man knoweth; foreign ambassadors conceive diverse jealousies and chimaeras. He departeth hence upon Monday next.

I can write you no news from Croydon, save only that Dr. Friar since the death of his wife goeth about to disinherit the young doctor his son, at the instigation of a younger son and a daughter, who both charge him with his Paduan Italian lechery towards themselves. My ld. hath had the hearing of the matter. I know not what end is made, or whether Mrs. Francis Friar be to receive any advantage by it.

I should be glad to hear whether Mr. Wake hath any contentment from Spain. Sir John Digby is on his return thither again.

1 p. *Holograph.* xxxvi, 72.

FRANCOIS D'AERSSEN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Aug. 8. The Hague.—I have yours of the 26 and 29 June. I am infinitely obliged for the care you have taken in that which concerns me. The duke of Bouillon forgets nothing that may serve to give you content. I freely give him my opinion about the movements which one sees preparing on every hand. I have told Prince Maurice what you sent about the archduke's preparations and designs, which he found entirely confirmed by what reached him from elsewhere, though many points were more pertinent and detailed. He told me to assure you of his friendship. We have provided for the safety of

* Sir Thomas Edmondes.

Juliers, so that the archduke's new reported levies will not yet equal our ordinary forces. But it would be better for this question to be settled by another way than arms, whose consequences embarrass divers states and parties, for the archdukes can hardly hope to make war on our frontiers and still preserve the truce. It would be too great an advantage for them to render our naval forces useless ; but they ought to consider those moves deeply before launching out. Their necessities are well known to us and they will get very little money from the Catholic league and in Germany there is none. They will also have to face the princes of the Union. But we shall soon see what they are at. I cannot persuade myself that they have a more generous design than to attack Juliers, far from our frontiers and in sight of their places all round. Yet I cannot say if they will venture it, although I think they would like to keep Dusseldorf and support Neuburg to get what he was dispossessed of. You, who are on the spot, no doubt see clearly into their plans.

Two great ships have reached us from the East Indies, very richly laden. They bring word that our affairs prosper marvellously in the Moluccas and everywhere. We are also dealing successfully to form a company for the West Indies. The bearer will hand you an *Atlas of Mercator*, to be sent to the duke of Bouillon.

2 pp. French. i, 78.

PIERRE DATHENES to MONSIEUR DE △.

1614, July 29. Heidelberg.—I wrote you a week ago and am troubled that you do not acknowledge it. *The Palatine* wrote by the same way to the *King of England* about Juliers, in favour of the good friend at Cleves, but being in general terms it will not help much. H.H. now plies *England* for help in the event of a surprise attack. Schonberg is going to Cleves and to the Estates to learn their intention as a guide for the *Union*. If the king of *England* continues to accord commerce between Brandenburg and Neuburg it will be very desirable to reserve therein expressly the town of Aix and the *Union*, as the not disbanding of troops and the seizure of Aix are worth as much as to leave them Juliers. Kindly put in a word about it in your despatch to that king. We do not see how his good intentions can be realised and fear that *Spain* and the archduke are deceiving him, to gain time.

We hear on good authority that the *Turk* is attacking *Mathias* and *Spain* by sea and land. The *Union* are holding an assembly in [blank] days. On our side we are waiting to hear what the ecclesiastical electors are doing, and you will be advised of the resolution which they will give to the *Palatine's* ambassadors. He salutes you as do his company, eagerly awaiting good news about what you know of, which is of importance to their resolution and commerce.

1 p. French. The words in italics deciphered. xxi, 198.

PIERRE DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, July 29. Heidelberg.—I am troubled because yours of 23 July and 3 August make no mention of mine of a week ago sent with two packets. We have heard of the preparations for war in your parts and they are not diminishing in Italy where the quarrel between the governor of Milan and the duke of Savoy is beginning again. From Linz we hear that the estates of the hereditary lands of Austria have granted some help but not enough to build a war on, while the treaty between the princes of that House is still broken. The Turkish ambassador demands restitution of the places of Transylvania and that if they are not quietly given back he will take them by force. Schonberg has gone to Cleves to see how things stand and to serve the marquis if war comes. I write the enclosed to the friend you know. M. Paul is on embassy to the bishop of Spire. We do not see Don Luys de Velasco by the lists sent from Amiens and do not know if he is dead or absent and why he is not employed.

1 p. French. xxii, 199.

H[ENRY, VISCOUNT] FITZWALTERS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Aug. 8, n.s.—Pardon my long silence of resoluting of yours after this manner. My want of long residence in a place, and my unfit opportunity of messengers to bring them unto you being the cause until I came to this place. Your kind offer to make me acquainted with the occurrences of that Court wherein you live indebting me more and more unto you and all yours, which I shall requite after the best manner I can, forbearing to promise a reciprocal interchange of news from this place because I know you have them from a surer hand; (only this, my captivated cousin the Lord Grey is dead in the Tower of London.*)

$\frac{1}{3}$ p. Misc. vi, 75.

SIR JOHN OGLE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, July 29, o.s. Utrecht.—If the troops which are now levied on your side attempt anything directly or indirectly prejudicial to this state, they will presently declare themselves, and his Maty. our master, doth profess the like, whereof he hath lately given intimation by Colonel Brogg. It is said here by some that the emperor is dead, and that the k. of Spain looks to succeed him, and to that end will be with you in September. His son is already crowned king in Spain. The prince Palatine shall be no more Elector, but “Nirnburgh” in his place, as better tasting the Romish palate. When your troops march, ours have order not to be long still after them. I think it will be my turn to remain with 1,000 men in Utrecht.

2 pp. Holograph. xxxiii, 146.

* Thomas, baron Grey of Wilton, on 9 July. He was condemned for his share in the Bye plot, at the beginning of the reign, and reprieved at the last moment.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, [Endorsement], July 29. Whitehall.—Yours of 19th were delivered me at Royston where the king was, being so far advanced in his progress, the 22 of this month. Early that morning H.M. gave audience to your ambr. who was there attending, which made me the more carefully to procure access to the king that he might have leisure to read your letters before the ambr. came to him, which he did from the beginning to the end, though they were long and full of variety and many particularities. H.M. approves the soundness of your proceeding in negotiation with the archduke, and conferring the answer you received from him with the language his ambr. holdeth, we find though, to give a lustre to the honours and to make a great bruit in the world in this dead time of peace, they make great preparations for a war, he can be content to have a fair pretext to make his retreat, and to say that by the interposition of the king of Great Britain, though he was far engaged in his honour in this action, he was content to sit down and to hearken to a middle course propounded by him to sequester the town into the hands of some neutral prince; for the ambr. did treat nothing else with H.M. in his last audience but only to hasten the departure of Sir Henry Wotton, and to charge him to pursue his instructions with the States, that Juliers without further delay be delivered out of their hands. H.M. insists upon the three named to you though the p. of Orange, being wholly governed by Kerman, whom I know to be body and soul Spanish, yet the barony of Breda is so fair a pawn that he will be better advised than to fail the trust, with the loss of his honour, in case he should by common consent be admitted to that charge. You understand that the States have reenforced Juliers with a garrison of horse and foot, conducted by Ct. Henry, whom Spinola suffered to have so easy a passage that, for ought we hear, they are in the town. If I understand anything of the course of war or of the strength of the place, your commanders this year will not sit down to besiege that which they cannot carry. Besides this consideration will make them lay their hands on their heart before they hastily (only upon that subject) enter into war; for by the judgment of H.M. and France, who by the truce must be the arbitrators, who will be censured by them to have broken the truce, the States or your princes? for though the archduke told you he could not suffer the States to interpose themselves in any questions concerning the Empire, yet so long as they gave him no offence in assailing any part of his dominions, it is not forbidden them by the treaty for the assurance or advancement of their state to employ their forces in any other parts. If you meet Spinola or any other of quality or understanding by the way, bring in that doubt, and advertise me what they say, for it is a material point wherein H.M. may be interested *tost ou tard*.

Let me advise you, in your letters to me which are to be communicated to H.M. not to write of any disgraceful or contemptible

speeches they use against him, for the knowledge of such reports are grievous unto his spirit, which is sensible and apprehensive of his honour ; yet in private to me it is " behooveful " for his service they should be known. For your own good you should write sometimes to himself, and sometimes to my ld. Chamberlain, who hath greatest power to procure you reward. I stand not upon ceremony. I aim at nothing but the good of H.M.'s service and the prosperity of his crowns. Your pains will be greater, but you must be content, as we all are, to accommodate yourself to the condition of the times. What you find important for the service you may let me know, that I may be the better able to do my duty, which I will faithfully do, and if my travails succeed not, yet am I discharged at least in mine own conscience. I think Sir T. Edmondes is by this time on his way towards France, and I hope Wotton will be on his voyage before these reach you.

These were written at a place called Hawnse where the k. was the 23rd Your servant being there, and ready to be despatched, the news came of the king of Denmark's arrival, who landed with four gentlemen at Yarmouth, and sent his ships, being three in number, about to Gravesend. He came so suddenly and secretly that he was at the Queen's chamber door at Somerset House before he was discovered. His coming called back H.M. to London, yet the household for the progress doth go on. The k. of Denmark departs on Monday, and the king will accompany him to his shipping, then leave him, and in Essex side to land and so go forward to Burleigh a place belonging to the late ld. Harington, where he proposes to solemnise the 5th of August.* For any important subject of the king of Denmark's coming nothing is known. He only came to visit their Majesties and strengthen his amity with the crown. In your letters to me use no compliments neither in the frontispiece nor in the end, but [go] directly to the matter, only with accusing the receipt of mine.

5 pp ; last para. holograph. XLVII, 91.

SIR HENRY WOTTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, July 29. [Gravesend].—On such paper as Gravesend doth yield I do very heartily salute you. Here I expect a little breath of good wind to carry me to the Brille and thence to the Hague where arrived you shall understand from me the steps of our business, and I beseech you to give me from thence where you are as much light as may be. The post is in haste and I have time to say only this much more unto you that I am glad of the present occasion to breed a friendly correspondence between us.

1 p. Holograph : much faded. XLIX, 64.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, July 30, o.s. Dusseldorf.—I have yours of 11th and 17, o.s. I only know of Markham's employment to Rome that

* Burghley, co. Northants. 5th August was the anniversary of the Gowrie conspiracy.

it was to present his master's submission to the Pope, but it is not to be doubted that he solicited his cause also. He denieth that either he would or did see Tiron. He was but once with the Rector of the English College, having been invited by him. The States have furnished Juliers with provisions and 2,400 men. While it is in their hands, our Palatine will live in diffidence, which is a great obstacle of accord. He hath sent to England one Simonius, a man able enough, but otherwise unfit. Count Frederick of Zolms and the Neuburg Chancellor (employed to the Hague by the old Palatine), have lost their labour. Juliers is a terrible bone; they would not have it in the States' hands alone. There are now both English and French there, but that is a fallacy. Their craving for a resumption of the treaty of Wesel, and what else they moved, seems to have been in an unfit season. The preparations on your side make me fear there will be more than a show. The Protestants of Aquisgrane are perplexed. The pr. of Brandenburg hath hither sent two more companies, one being from the castle of Juliers, but they are silly helps. The new inhabitants of Mulheim are likewise in perplexity, and are plotting to get out of the reach of a storm when they see it approach. I understand they have already sent all their goods to Holland. We hear that Brandenburg levieth.

Salute de Bure. He told Sig. Mario that I had not answered his letter, but I wrote through you. I have written twice to my lo. ambr. at Venice since I heard from him. His secretary passed through here three months since.

2 pp. xxii, 78.

1614, Aug. 1. London.*—On the 3rd I sent a courier who should have reached you by now. In two days Rivas will start, bringing an account of everything for his Highness and yourself. I am sending this note to tell you that everything here is going splendidly. England and Denmark, and we have talked with Denmark and wonderful things have passed, about which they are going to hang some, who are hanged very seasonably. On Sunday the chancellor and all are coming to dine with me. Sig. Boischot and I will do our best to entertain them. Up to the present I have to keep ready plenty of wine and Galician hams for those of ordinary thirst.

$\frac{1}{2}$ sheet. Spanish. Misc. vi, 74.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Aug. 2. Paris.—I have your letters of July 21, 22 and 23, with the relation of your new levies and of the Spanish boasting of their Indian victory, brought by Monsr. Beauvoir.† My lo. arrived on Sunday night, having been 5 days coming from "Bullen," hindered by the wind from landing at Diepe.

* Without signature or address.

† Probably referring to the letter of Pompeo de Tassis at page 390 above.

He rejoices to find himself in his own house and with his family, so much the more for the misery and confusion at this day reigning in the Court of England. He hath good assurance of preferment by the king's own mouth, and is on very good terms with the new secretary. They have promised to write daily to one another, though on matters of importance he is to direct his letters to the king. He has ample power from the k. to conclude the negotiations, though not very clear. Difficulties may protract that conclusion. This being accomplished he will be revoked to something "no less than himself did expect." He will be succeeded here by Sir H. Wotton. In the mean time he is writing to Villeroi to press upon him the business of Juliers, by letting the q. understand his Maty's resolution. All the States' ambr. has got is assurance that she will send an express ambr., Monsr. de Refuge, to them and to the Princes Possedants, who first should see the archdukes to employ their credit for the accommodating of those broils.

Their Maties. are at Nantes to assure the business with Vendosme, and to be present at the holding of the states of Brittany, to hinder the contestation between Vendosme and Brissac's prerogative for the holding of the said states. While they were at Poictiers, Rohan came thither with his lady to salute them, and was well received. Sully also sent to know if he should be welcome, but the answer, to invite him, only came after they had left Poictiers. The Protestant towns by which they passed, as also Rochelle and St. Jean d'Angely, have shown them much respect. Condé is reported to be fortifying Amboise.

The Spanish Ambr. is gone to Court, whereat great jealousy is felt. Some say the cause is to tell the q. that his master is not desirous to proceed with the marriages till all the princes come to puberty, and the king here be able to consent to his own marriage and that of madame. Others that he is to excuse his master for not restoring the usurped land in Bearn. But it is held that his chief end is to divert the q. from assisting the States about Juliers.

The prince of Conty is dead after a long illness and an unprofitable life.

The count of La Roche, who murdered a priest who came from Italy with advertisements to the q. about the designs of Savoy, has been found guilty by this parl. and beheaded.

I cannot conceal the comfort my lo. hath brought me from England in the king's assurance that if the match between the prince and Madame Christiane be brought to a good issue, I shall be her secretary. In the meantime I am to have 100l. yearly. The patent is signed, but is not yet past the Great Seal. My chief comfort in leaving my own country shall be in enjoying your friendship in England. My lo. told me to-day how much your services were esteemed there, and how you were bound to Mr. Secretary's affection. This is to be kept secret.

Mr. Ingham, my lord's steward, sends his salutations.

4 pp. v, 122.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Aug. 12. Cologne.—I was glad to hear by yours of the 5th, that the 393 fl. have been paid. The Cologne ambassadors have gone on from the Hague to Brussels, but probably not to secure peace, for Neuburg has just put four cornets into Dusseldorf and has men all over the duchy of Berg, whom the villagers are forced to feed and pay. He has also put a company of Walloons into Ratingen, quietly securing all the country from Monts to Berges, where their incredible insolence calls for vengeance. The p. of Brandenburg has sent his company from Juliers to Aix, where it will be better employed. There are now nearly 700 of his men there. I feel sure that the Union will embrace this cause. Brandenburg has also ordered 3 or 4 regiments and 500 horse to be levied in view of the increasing danger to Aix, the Spanish army mustering near Maestricht. Schomberg passed this place on Thursday on his way to Cleves, where Brandenburg wishes him to raise a regiment of infantry. Prince Henry of Nassau has returned to the Netherlands, leaving 34 companies of infantry and one of cavalry to garrison Juliers.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ pp. French. Seal. Signed : Pistorius. IX, 71.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Aug. 4/14. Venice.—Acknowledges letters of 16 and 23 July, o.s. We are here in as much confusion and uncertainty as we have been at any time. Since the first overtures between Savoy and this state, confidence hath daily increased, yet such is the volubility of the prince's spirit and his interests with Spain so great that it can hardly be thought they will ever come to an open rupture. True he hath dexterously taken advantage of the troubles of Juliers to revenge himself on the Spaniards. By his manifest you will see he hath prevailed to good purpose of the peremptory demand made by the governor of Milan to disarm, charging the governor with such imputations that he will have much ado to clear, and the dishonour must reflect upon his master. On both sides there are great provisions and Savoy's animosity seems to be very great ; but that which gives the suspicion that he only stands for advantageous conditions and that all will end in some temperaments is that he hath sent an extraordinary amb. to Rome to justify himself. In recompence the pope hath this week despatched Mons. Savelli, a prelate of an active spirit, to mediate between the duke and governor.

The senator whom the duke employed to this state hath received so good answer, that his master hath nominated a person of quality to reside here as ordinary,* and this state will not be long in responding. The making up of this breach hath been no small matter, considering the powerful offices made against it. Both the nuncio and the Spanish amb. are so much scandalised

* Carlo Scaglia. He did not arrive until October. Nani : *Historia Veneta*, Vol. i, page 27. *Venetian Calendar*, Vol. xiii, page 205.

that they have lost all patience. As the honour redoundeth to his Maj. it is not impossible that the encouragement to Savoy may make him stand out the longer against the governor, and so keep his forces from being employed against H.M.'s friends. Wagers of no small value are laid here by merchants that in the event of war between the Spaniard and the States the former will not have *un palmo di terra or pezzo di muro* in all the Low Countries by 1620. It is advertised from Genoa that prince Philibert with the galleys landed 4000 *bisogni** at Vado, from whence they are to go and serve the gov. of Milan. At Savona he was entertained by the state of Genoa but was denied coming to the town because they would not give him precedence of the duke, which he claimed, so he proceeded on the 8th towards Naples and Sicily.

3 pp. xv, 63.

PIERRE DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Aug. 5. Heidelberg.—I have yours of 30 July o.s. We hope that *Aix will be out of danger*, having been supplied with *money and men*, while the *ecclesiastical electors*, the *emperor* and *Spain* do not judge it necessary to touch that cord, and blame *Neuburg* for having launched them unseasonably. *His Highness* has had a reply from the *ecclesiastical electors* that they have not thought about *arms* and desire nothing with the *Union* but *peace*. But I know that the friend will be able to enlighten us about it upon all that *their ambassadors* have negotiated with the *archduke*. None the less *H.H.* and the *Union* continue their efforts to prevent any effort. The *Swiss* are strengthening the passes and they send to assure us here that *Spain* will be prevented for this year with *Joab*† and the *Turk*. The emperor received the archdukes at Linz very graciously and they have begun to discuss affairs with the deputies of the hereditary dominions. These offer contributions, but not enough for what is wanted. The *ecclesiastical electors* favour *Spain* more than *Matthias* and his brothers are working hard to get *Spain's son* to visit the *archduke*. To prevent this Archduke Maximilian proposes to make a levy to reduce his peasants on the Swiss frontiers to obedience. For two years they have refused to pay him a tax on wine. He asks *H.H.* and the *Union* not to take umbrage about it, but they advise him not to take this way because of the neighbours in a time so full of levies and mistrust, and to permit a composition for which they offer their part. We are waiting for what the return of Ottavio Visconti will bring and how Wotton's negotiation will turn out. Your king would have a good opportunity to avenge himself and assert his authority against these evil counsels of dissensions in *England*. It seems that *France* rather leans to *Spain* than otherwise and so this great *enterprise* will evaporate.

* Young soldiers, raw recruits.

† Probably for Savoy.

[Postscript].—H.H. desires to gratify you about the Venetian gentleman, but as they are sending to the Signory about his majority, on the 16th inst. it will come more gracefully then.
1 p. French; the words in italics deciphered. xxI, 200.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Aug. 5. [o.s.] Flushing.—Your first letter for almost 6 weeks dated July 6 is even now come, with your other of 27th, but that of 25th by Sir Matthew Carew I have not yet, nor know where he is. Your letters have much revived my spirits which were almost dead with fear that by the unhappy accident of Gower I had given you some distaste of my doings. Surely I handled the business with as much respect to you as had you been my father, for I judged it only to be an abuse in the party himself towards us both. As for Sir L. L.'s. letters as I did forbear to open them myself, so can I not say to know the contents. You might have been sure if I had opened them here, you should even then with the first have had a copy of them, but have an end of that business. The next thing that cometh to me of that kind I will stay here till I have given you knowledge thereof, for both you and I are subject to be deceived, and to be abused by these vermin. I am not well. Excuse me if I make this short.

Our States are fully resolved, in case your army dare to attack any place wherein any of their troops be in guard, to make a diversion by doing the like upon one of their places. Our master by my best letters, as well from England as from other parts, declareth that if he can, he will accommodate these differences, and cause the parties to lay down arms, but if he cannot do it by amiable means, he hath also declared to the States that he will assist them and their actions both with counsel and other ways, to their contentments. Your army shall no sooner dislodge from their rendezvous at Maestrick but the States' troops also under the conduct of their brave Captain shall take the field to have an eye over the other's actions. I cannot judge of these new warlike movings, but I will tell you thus much, that these people generally are more thirsty to break than to continue the truce. The Spanish ambr. with our master doth threaten highly the States in case they do not withdraw their troops from out of Julick and put that place into the hands of some neutral prince for both sides. Time will show what they mean to do upon these brags. I assure you we are here resolved to proceed to the keeping of it and to defend ourselves otherways. If as I say they dare break with us on that point.

This I send by your honest Germain. Excuse me that I scribble and make short with you at this time.

Sir Robert Yaxley desired me that he may use your servant's care to bring you a little box wherein is a loving mother's token to her worthy son, Mr. Carey, at Sedan.

[Postscript].—I observe in one of the papers which you sent me a speech of besieging Sedan. If you can perceive that the same is meant in earnest, you shall oblige Sir Robert Carey and

his lady by advising their son to withdraw, or call him to you for a time. I will write to them that I have dealt thus far with you.

2 pp. *Holograph.* XL, 38.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Aug. 5. From the Court at Burleigh.—Yesternight I had yours of 27 July. The chief point is the sending of arms from Spain to Ireland. If there is such understanding between Spain and Ireland it behoves the king's ministers to be watchful to prevent all such practises. I will advertise the deputy of Ireland in whom H.M. has especial confidence.

On Monday, H.M. accompanied the k. of Denmark to Gravesend, and after to his ships, where he left him. I doubt if he has departed as the wind ever since has been contrary. Perhaps in private he may make a second step back to take a second leave of the queen who is yet at Somerset House.

That Monday Boischot demanded audience; to whom H.M. though full of much business, assigned that afternoon at Gravesend. He propounded two points to H.M.; first that the archduke, of the three princes nominated for the sequestration of Juliers, best approved the prince of Orange, and moved H.M. to charge Wotton to insist solely upon him with the States, and to press them to concur with the archduke that the town and castle might be sequestered into his hands. I being present was ordered to write to Wotton to that purpose, which I did next morning, but whether the States will hearken, I doubt, and if they do not, H.M. has performed the part of an affectionate friend, showing the forwardness of his desire to gratify your princes. The second motion is not worthy the writing, for he entreated H.M. that his ambr. might urge the States to dismantle in part the castle of Juliers, which H.M. holds frivolous, if not ridiculous.

We have had much rain. If it has been the same with you, I cannot see how for this year Juliers can be besieged, since it is resolved (as you write) not to march before mid August, for Spinola is *vieux roturier*—too great a captain to set down before a town of that strength and importance, which by reason of the season of the year, he cannot hope at this time to carry, the place being well fortified, well manned, well furnished with all provision, the soil fat and of a clay earth, so that the soldier will not endure the trenches after the midst of September, and your marquis will not hope to take such a place in less than two months or six weeks. From Wotton you will know how he prosters in his negotiation.

Of him that has lately been at Embden, and returned with his purse full of crowns, I understand not. I pray you explain it by your next.* My lord Chamberlain is not yet here. We expect him to-day.

* In his letter of 18 August Trumbull gives the man's name as Van Marck, the author of a conspiracy against the States and a most malicious and wicked traitor. *S.P. Flanders*, Vol. xi. fol. 138d.

[*Postscript*.—The pr. of Newbourg hath sent hither Dr. Simonius to yield the reasons of his conversion which are frivolous, and to entreat H.M. to interpose with the States that Juliers may be delivered to a neutral prince, by whom I send these. He hath charge to visit your princes.

3 pp. XLVII, 92.

HENRI DE LA TOUR, DUKE OF BOUILLON to
WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, [*endorsement*], Aug. 16. Sedan.—Refers to the sequestration, a great delusion for our French Hispanophiles and a blow to the reputation of the States. If the Spanish ambassador and the nuncio go and remain with the army it will show that what has been done is to bring about the ruin of those of the religion, and will turn in every direction. It should serve as an example to ours if God has not deprived them of judgment.

1 p. French. *Holograph.* xi, 13.

SIR HENRY WOTTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Aug. 6. Hague.—The cause of this gentleman's dispatch is the letter from me to the archdukes. He is worthy of your esteem for his integrity and judgment which have so commended him to his Maj. that he hath given him a life-pension of 100*l.* *p.a.* He was born in Venetia, and trained in great and secret affairs. He came to England for the freer use of his conscience. I hope he may speedily kiss the archduke's hands by your means, for the safety of the present business lieth in expedition, and if while I am treating here, the archd. suffer any act of hostility in the litigious provinces *adieu les trefues*. I have my second audience to-day and shall say all I have to say. The inclination here to quietness is good among the sober and dry heads, but the soldiers' fingers itch. I pray you intercede with those princes that there be no beginning of motion, for if they march, I fear these will march too, and it will be hard to keep the men of war from some mingling.

All here think the archdukes will resolve their forces against Aix, which if it fall out, is likely to draw upon them the German princes of the Union, and involve his Maty. by the conditions of his league with them. Therefore I pray you give me as much light as you can of that matter.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. XLIX, 65.

SIR HENRY WOTTON to the ARCHDUKES [ALBERT & ISABELLA].*

1614, Aug. 6, o.s. Hague.—Is sending Francesco Biondi to assist in making some arrangement whereby any hostile action may be prevented before the intervention of the king, his master, may take effect.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. Latin. Copy. XLIX, 66.

* There is a copy in *S.P. Flanders*, Vol. xi, fol. 123.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Aug. 7 [o.s.] Flushing.—The great stir, which by the coming of the king of Denmark into England we have lately had there, began to vanish from our sphere the 1st of this month, and for ought that I can yet perceive or understand, his motion thither hath been only visitation, for into our common sight no other thing unto this present hath appeared. Notwithstanding it may fall out (as in great meteors and comets, whose influences are not discerned but by certain long-after succeeding effects). And certainly I am persuaded that under this kind visitation something else hath been veiled. His affection to Spain is not less known than his aversion from the States, but I like not to launch forth with my cobble of conjectures into a sea of this depth. All I can tell you is that the king of Denmark hath been very royally “devided” since his coming thither—every day dined with the king and every night supped with the queen. Herein only the odds consisted that he was lodged in Somerset House. The exercises for the time have been hunting, running at the ring, excellent music, great cheer, and sound drinking, and on the last of July at night, for a parting blow, the king of Denmark did exhibit certain curious and excellent fireworks in the garden at the Queen’s Court. On Aug. 1 H.M. conveyed the king of Denmark to Gravesend, where the two kings dined together, and after dinner did part, the k. of D. to Rochester to see our ships there, then returned next day to his own which attended him at Gravesend, and our master directly to Tibbalds, from whence he purposes to pursue his progress lately begun. What gifts are interchanged between the two kings and queen I know not, nor have not yet learned, but unto every their servants I see chains and medals given. Those from the k. of Den. are but mean, for I cannot value the best of them at 50*l.* Our master’s are far better, containing in all 350*oz.* of gold, besides 300*l.* in plate given to the king of Denmark’s Chancellor and as much to his Admiral. Sir Walter Cope died yesterday morning; the report of his death preventing the news of his sickness, which had not held him much more than 24 hours. It is said that he died 24,000*l.* in debt.

My good son, my businesses are many and I am not very well. Excuse me that I have writ thus far in another hand. I thank you from our good friends of this province for your last advertisement concerning that place you wot of. You shall make yourself dear unto them to continue (on occasion) your good care in this kind. I cannot tell what to say unto these businesses. We begin rather to fear the patching up again of these breaches between the Possedant Princes of Juliers by the way of peace negotiated by these two late ambrs. in the Hague—our master’s and Monsieur de Reffuge from France, than the breach of the treaties. I assure you that generally we thirst after the latter, and unless it is stayed by the power of some particular ones, in this state, (the common man) will cry down the treaties as I say. Our children in the streets say

that once more we have our advantage if we have honesty to keep it. It is not to be spoken how they cry out upon our master in that he forceth them, as they say, in this, altogether against their advantage and good.

The enclosed is for the countess of Pembroke.

2 pp. *The last part holograph.* XL, 39.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Aug. 8. Paris.—The q. is still at Nantes for the assembly of the states of that province. She proposes to be at Chartres about Sept. 8. But by some it is reported that she will go to St. Brieux in Brittany to force Vendosme to come to court. To avoid her he is gone to Lambale, deferring his personal obedience till the king's declaration be verified in the parlt. of Rennes for the abolishing of what has been done since the treaty of Ste. Menehould. The assembly of the States General is put off to the 25th, to be nearer the time of the king's majority, that his authority may be used in the deliberations. Those of the religion have not been able to get another place for meeting than Grenoble, and their deputies are to meet there at the end of the month to take their final resolution. Condé is at Nevers with the duke of that place.

[Postscript].—The enclosed is for Monsr. Bilderbeck from the Venetian ambr.* By letters received yesterday from secretary Winwood we learn that Sir H. Wotton, on his return from Holland, will go back to Venice, and Sir D. Carleton to Holland.

1 p. v, 123.

FRANCOIS D'AERSSEN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Aug. 20. The Hague.—Here we are in constant doubt as to what the archduke will do. The time fixed by Spinola for besieging Juliers is passed and here is the crisis which should disclose his plans. The archduke, by his reply seems disposed to quiet and anxious for some accommodation for the continuance of the truce, and is persuaded that expedients may be found to satisfy both princes. In that France and England will second him. We aimed at nothing but that in taking Juliers but it will be difficult to settle these means to the taste of every one. Wotton is engaged upon this very diligently and perhaps his third audience, after he has been enlightened about the archduke's intentions, will open some fresh way. If the affair is to be settled by treaty, I hope he will have the honour of it, for I hear they are sending elsewhere for intervention.

We are prepared against every surprise and every eventuality and the republic is behaving with so much prudence and courage that he who offends it will have more to fear than to hope. They talk a great deal of the archduke's forces. I fancy it is because of the levies he has ordered, but when one considers the troops he had before, it amounts to little unless he could count

* Piero Contarini, the ambassador in France.

on the forces of the state of Milan, of which you doubtless know something and I ask for information. The princes of the Union fear this passage, otherwise they consider themselves strong enough to stop the emperor and his Catholic league. But if they have recourse to them it is for the kings, princes and states who profess the religion to combine for their common security, although I do not believe that either the time or the affairs of Spain are disposed for so great and dangerous a design from which our enemies could only hope to profit by our disunion. But you see all this trickery. Many are sorry to see that the king of Denmark allows himself to be so courted by Spain and are curious about what he may have done in England.

You will do me a favour to let me have your judgment upon the present state of the archduke's affairs. I will not communicate it to any one except prince Maurice, who truly values your advices very highly.

2 pp. French. I, 79.

HENRI DE LA TOUR, DUKE OF BOUILLON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Aug. 20. I have just received yours of the 10th and 14th and thank you especially for what you send about the state of your Catholic army. Soon we shall see their plan clearly and what it will attack. When you have information about the journey of the king of Denmark I pray you let me know. I wrote you on the 16th by a valet of the prince of Orange. I have had nothing since worth sending. You will have observed by the extract of the queen's letter that I sent you, that in France they recognise no other design than armament in the affair of Juliers. The issue will show what we are to believe.

½ p. French. XI, 14.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Aug. 10. Flushing.—I wrote to you two days past. This is only to cover my l. Lisle's letter beseeching you to give it safe conveyance to the countess [of Pembroke]. If she be come away, return it to me. In my last I wrote you a lie, and yet the same was written to me by the council of state of this province, and believed of all men, and written unto some of them from the Hague, but you yourself know more of him than we do here, for I hear he is with your princes at Brussels. Tell me of his negotiations there, and if your army is proceeding or cashiering.

1 p. Holograph. XL, 40.

D[ANIEL] B[UWINCKHAUSEN] to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614 [*Endorsement*], Aug. ½.—We are still waiting on your preparations for war. We hope they will be held up for a renewal of negotiations, which they say will begin again at Wesel. You may know whether they are for Juliers and Cleves, and incidentally for Aix, or for some other purpose.

We are suspicious of the forces both of Savoy and of the governor of Milan ; the former would hardly face the Spaniards, though others think the contrary, as he has had ambrs. at Lucerne (the home of the Swiss Romanists), complaining that the king of Spain would force him to consent to the marriage of his widowed daughter to the duke of Mantua, and he says that he cannot consent to such a violation of natural laws, divine and civil. He is also treating with Venice through the English ambr. Lesdiguières has sent him troops.

The king of Denmark, having landed at [blank], came *incognito* and in haste to the ante-chamber of his sister the queen on July 22. We do not know his object.

We hear the Ecclesiastical electors' ambassadors have left Brussels well satisfied. They assure us that they are doing nothing to our disadvantage, and only desire tranquillity. We hear that those of Liège are ill-pleased with their bishop, because of the redoubling of contributions.

In France the queen regent is returning to Paris instead of going to the Spanish frontier. Those of the Religion hope for a meeting—not at Grenoble—but possibly at Montpellier on the 25th. The prince of Conty is dead.

3 pp. French. *Holograph.* XII, 45.

PIERRE DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Aug. 12. Spires.—I have yours of 6/16. All eyes are fixed on the warlike preparations in your parts so that our neighbour Catholics fear that it may in the end kindle a fire that will involve them with the rest. I learn that the princes and the States are standing on their guard and do not allow their best men to enter the service of others. Every one remains on the defensive. Those acquainted with their affairs say that in case of need and in a few hours they can assemble 30,000 men, and they have a well seasoned militia all ready. I speak of those nearest : the elector Palatine, Wirtemberg, Hesse, Baden, the two marquises, the towns of Strasburg, Ulm, Nurenberg and others, up to 50 or 60,000 armed men, without the cavalry of their officers, vassals and others of the country. They are also well provided with sufficient guns and munitions. That is what is said here at Spire where we are free under favour of the chamber. Some are informed that the Elector Palatine and the Union are to meet shortly ; that the old duke of Neubourg is extremely sick and that his death would be ill timed for the common affairs of pacification and for his own country. At Linz his Maj. has postponed the proposition because of the absence of the ambassadors of Silesia. The Archdukes Maximilian, Ferdinand and Leopold have arrived there as well as Cardinals Forgacz and Dietrichstein. They are sending for the ambassador of the Turk to introduce him, according to what the estates decide, from whom they are asking contributions ; but what the archdukes will decide for the establishment of the

succession in their House is unknown. Our ecclesiastics are peaceful and there is no talk of any levies except those of the prince of Brandenburg and the Archduke Maximilian against his peasants who seem to have some assurance from the Swiss.

These last days those of the Elector Palatine have published a protestation by which they say that they have not consented to any contribution at the last diet, that they are not bound by what the majority decide in matters of justice, religion or contribution. That will pique the counsellors of his imperial Majesty.

1 p. French. Seal. xxi, 201.

PIERRE DATHENES to JEAN DE MORLAIX.

1614, Aug. 12. [Spires].—In reply to yours of 6/16 know that the *Union* will hold a *diet* to decide about assisting Brandenburg. \triangle^* is sent for this by the elector Palatine and, time being short, they may grant soldiers rather than money which are desired to prevent the enterprise upon them and the *Union*. They also provided money for Aix. The good king of England would do better to assist and encourage the States in their resolution rather than to negotiate for there is no more faith in Spain and the archduke than in the ecclesiastical electors and Neuburg. Brandenburg is making soldiers, but very late, Schonberg having sent for the purpose. The Swiss promise to prevent passage for merchandise which may come from beyond the Alps; and Savoy continues in his resolution. This is all I have to tell you of our traffic. We hope that the States will find some way of diversion to replace what Heiduquin may spoil.

1 p. French; the words in italics deciphered. xxi, 202.

SIR HENRY WOTTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Aug. 12. Hague.—I am dispatching two couriers—one to his Maty. with the first account I have yet given since my coming, though I have had three public audiences, and shall have the fourth to-morrow, besides private conferences with his Excellency and Barneveld. But till now I could perceive nothing on which to ground any dispatch. I write to entreat your speedy intervention with the Archdukes, holding language to this effect—that after divers audiences and much discourse I have found the States well resolved so to accommodate the present business touching the town of Juliers as will satisfy both the litigant princes and the Archdukes, who come in upon a kind of accessory jealousy, and their Maties. of Great Britain and France, whose consent is requisite as mediators of the present tranquillity. Intercede with the Archdukes and countermand their army from marching, otherwise I shall not be able nor willing to keep the States from moving likewise towards the frontier. God knoweth the clearness of our Master and our own intentions which, without the archdukes' interruptions, is so well advanced as it cannot

* Cipher for the prince of Anhalt.

but receive a very equitable end. I beseech you speedily, for we have little time to lose, to draw their Highnesses to moderation and patience for a few days.

I understand from Sig. Francesco Biondi how kindly you used him. The archdukes' return to me by him was but a letter of credit as if they were tender to engage their words under a seal. But thank them for it.

The French ambr. and I proceed *junctis manibus* in the whole business.

3 pp. Holograph. XLIX, 67.

[GREY, BARON] CHANDOS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Aug. 13. o.s. Spa.—I entreat you to send these letters by the next opportunity and to keep any you receive for me until I send. The year is so far spent and the season so bad that I think our stay here will not be long. The uncertainty of things makes us uncertain which way to return.

½ p. Holograph. Part of seal. Misc. vi, 76.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Aug. 13, o.s. Düsseldorf.—I have yours of July 26. I fear Sir H. Wotton cometh too late. I cannot find that his negotiation, if it prevail with the States, shall take place here, unless another person be named than either of the three whom he had order to propound, specially the Landgrave Maurice and Pr. Christian of Anhalt, against whom our Pr. hath long had a spleen. Your side seem in earnest. Sir Gr. Markham's regiment and most of the other, together with the horse, prepare for the field. Sir Griffin is not yet back from Spa whither he told me he went to see my lo. Southampton. I hold the season to be too far spent for the siege of Juliers. God keep Aquisgrane. I need not say why. Many vessels have been sent hence down the river to make a bridge at Rheinberg for the passing of forces which come from Grol and the archduke's other towns on this side : but some fear Wesel (which hath taken alarm) and other places. Schomberg, who passed by Nuys to Cleve, levieth a regiment in the name of the Union. Two are raised in the pr. of Brandenburg's name, one of horse, but he hath not such help in money from the Protestants as his cousin here from the Romanists, and therefore, I presume he hath sent two of his council to the elector, his father.

Our pr. of Neuburg's forces are lodged partly here, partly in little towns near. M. de la Fontaine doth half play the postilion. I see no command he can have here as yet. His best must be to be of the council of war. He is said to be an able gentleman. The nuncio hath been here again.

2 pp. XXII, 79.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Aug. 13 [o.s.]. Flushing.—Yesterday I had yours of 4th. I thank you for telling me of the king of Spain's preparations.

You have left nothing unsaid by which to unmask their subtle intentions. We stand at gaze to see when and whither your army will march, our resolution being to lodge our army not far from yours. I know that our master is wonderfully incensed against the p. of Neuburg, and could be contented that he were persecuted so it might be done without his charge or disquiet, but how that will be I see not. I expect letters from the Hague which may give more light on these businesses. The enclosed are for the countess of Pembroke.

1 p. *Holograph.* XL, 41.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Aug. 14. Paris.—I have yours of the 4th with an addition of the 10th, telling of the setting forth of your army into the field. That extraordinary diligence prognosticates some great design, and yet none here shares the opinion of M. de Preaux, who writes that whatever show they make in those parts, they would be more ready to embrace a composition and they expected nothing more than the interposition of the two kings to desist, with some honourable colour, from their enterprise. To-day my ld. received an answer from Villeroy signifying the queen's willingness to mediate with his Majesty in those quarrels and that de Reffuge was that day gone to your parts and Holland to do the same offices as Sir H. Wotton was charged with and that the q. had used the like instance towards the k. of Spain by the amb. resident there, to make him desist from violent courses in your parts and Italy. If the States can be induced I think their adverse parties will not reject the king's proposition.

Out of Italy we hear of skirmishes, Savoy having made an incursion into Montferrat and been beaten back. The conference between the two dukes is broken off and the governor of Milan is ready to set forth with his army. Prince Philibert lately passed that way with the Spanish galleys to go to Naples against the Turks. From Carleton you may know what endeavours Savoy is making for a reconciliation with the Swiss, the Grand Duke and Venice. By the connivance of Desdiguières he had drawn some 2000 French out of Dauphiny, but on complaint from the Spanish amb. Desdiguières is commanded to recall them.

Complaints have been made at this Court by the parlement of Rennes against Vendosme for the violence of his men, with offer of large contributions to the king if he would give them another governor. But he hath thought fit to take another course by sending Coeuvres with the king's letters for his reintegration into his government, from which he had been suspended. It is therefore expected that he will come to Court before the q. leaves that province. Their Majesties are expected back at the beginning of next month.

At Rochelle hath been a serious tumult between the magistrat and the people. They had laid hands on them and cast some twenty of them into prison.

Postscript.—My lord's younger daughter was christened to-day by the name of Lucy, the duke of Lenox and the countesses of Bedford and Exeter being godparents. We have a very able and sufficient chaplain called Osbaston.

2 pp. v, 124.

SIR EDWARD CECIL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614 [endorsement], Aug. 14, o.s. Utrecht.—I had your letters of July 20 and Aug. 13 on Aug. 23, n.s., and the green canvas, the coach, the gloves and the model of the window, but no note of them as you mentioned in your letter. I am much beholding unto you, but desire another favour—that is one of the saddles which the brother of M. Bengemine doth run at the ring in, after the French fashion and for a small Barbary horse, of a plain fashion. And for the remainder of any money I leave it to your discretion, and by whom you will send it. I am much beholding to you for your good advertisements, which by others we have I find to be extraordinary, and so I hold them secret, as you willed me, to myself.

You desire to know the propositions our ambr. hath delivered at the Hague. His speech was in Italian, the effect whereof was two sundry points: the first an assurance of his Majesty's good affection, the other concerning the seizing of Juliers, which he much applauded from the king, as done upon good consideration; yet rather than it might breed a new quarrel against the general quiet of Christendom, in regard of the distaste the archduke hath conceived of it (to which purpose he sent an ambr. to H.M.), it were better to be considered by friends than to let it proceed further, to which end the king had sent him with a proposition that the town might be kept in the hands of a neutral prince, to which purpose he named three princes, one the landgrave of Hessen, the other the p. of Orange, the third the prince of Hanholt. He undertook upon his word that the army of the archduke would not march till he heard from him. These men find it strange that H.M. should propound none but such as the archduke had desired before.

For all this the States believe nothing but what time shall bring forth, and although they have not as yet augmented a man more to their army, yet the[y] hold at an hour's warning 136 companies of foot and 40 of horse ready to march (such as was never seen in those and never so good) upon all occasions, and 700 or 800 waggons. We begin now to fear Wesel, whither Colonel Shomberke is gone to succour as well as he can; not with the States' forces but such as he can get. He departed yesternight from me, coming from the Hague, and if this war hold, is resolved to raise an English regiment with English officers, to which purpose he is to go to England to obtain H.M.'s favour for men, but commissions from Brandenberg. It cannot be long before the great design be better discovered and somewhat must be done: otherwise the world will laugh at the first beginners.

Send word how Coe's father-in-law is named and where he dwells, that I may avoid so much the more your trouble. Desire him to send me those orange trees and some good tulip roots that are not dear. If our army do rise, my wife will remain at Utrecht, and will answer any letters you send for me.

Sir H. Wotton goes shortly to Germany to treat about a marriage between the duke of Brunswick and a daughter of the elector of "Brannenberke" and for the success with the States. I fear it will prove but a compliment, for they hold themselves as indifferent as any prince can be, and will be loath to show to the world that they are guilty of this error, unless the Fr. ambr. that is looked for, work more. This is according to this instance.

$\frac{2}{4}$ pp. *Misc. vi*, 77.

ROBERT, VISCOUNT LISLE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Aug. 14. London.—Yesterday I had yours of 3rd with a letter from my Lady Dompret and a packet from the Spaw. Pray cause this to be conveyed to my sister, and the other to Lady Dompret. Our wants here must make us do what we may, not what we would. The unfortunate breach of the last parliament as apparent hath made the k.'s revilers more brave than they would have been. But I hope this at home will be repaired again; and they who were the greatest instruments of the mischief are gone, whether to God or no, He only knows, and I trust Sir H. Wotton work an agreement for this time, for the Spanish ministers here did show to affect it very much to the king.

1 p. *Holograph.* *xxix*, 74.

SIR JOHN RADCLIFFE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614 [*endorsement*], Aug. 14, o.s. Nimuegen.—I thank you for your letter received this night. We that are so near are more sensible of the fear the bridge at Barcke put them of Wesel in, than you that are more remote. They would now willingly entertain 800 men, but as yet have not above 200. We hear so little here that your letter hath put me in more hope of a war than anything here.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. *Holograph.* *Misc. vi*, 78.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to SIR HENRY WOTTON.

1614, Aug. 15. Brussels.—By this bearer I received your L. dispatch of the 12 August, when the archdukes were absent at a village some two leagues from hence to assist at the christening of a bell. I was therefore constrained to protract my audience until this morning The first thing I did was to give his Highness humble thanks in your lp. name for his letters by Monsr. Blondin. The second to assure him that as his Maty.'s intentions were holy and sincere, so were also the endeavours of his ministers to preserve the common quiet of Christendom, and especially of your l. who, besides the commandment given your lp. by his Maty. to that effect, had a particular care and respect

for the maintaining of his honour and reputation in the business of Juliers.

Then I told him that your lp. had found the States General, his Excy. and Monsr. de Barneveldt well resolved to approve such a means of accommodating the affair of Juliers (the main subject of your l. ambassage) as would satisfy all parties, to wit the contendent princes, his Highness and their Maties. of Great Britain and France, whose consent were as necessary to maintain as they were to mediate the present tranquillity. I promised him that within 4 or 5 days at the furthest the particulars of the expedient for composing the business of Juliers should be sent to me, and by me immediately delivered to him. In the mean while I besought him to countermand the marching of his army and to desist from troubling this fair intention by any act of hostility representing unto him that otherwise your lp. should not be able, neither had any cause to dissuade the States from moving towards the frontier of that country as all reason of state and government did require, adding also that without this interruption the business which was so well advanced as it could not but receive a good and equitable conclusion. And I urged him thereupon with all fervour to proceed with that undertaking which did become his benignity, piety and Christian mind, seeing it was but for a few days, which his Maty.'s travail and your endeavours must justly challenge at his hand.

To this the archd. answered that he rejoiced much to have news of these things from your lp. and commanded me to pray you to press the States that something might be done in effect for the sequestration of Juliers. He repeated again what he had formerly delivered to M. Blondin and myself that his army, being in a readiness and the season of the year far advanced, he could not either with his honour or profit, stand idle and lose the present opportunity for words and promises, which would beget the writing of letters to the two kings, the sending of messengers, treaties and such like, whereof the issue was doubtful and uncertain. I replied that seeing his army was not yet mustered, nor put into the field, he might without prejudice command it to abstain from any act of hostility, since it was but for 4 or 5 days, and a matter of such importance as concerned the maintaining or breaking of the common quiet of Christendom. In the end I brought him to yield that he would consider of the matter, and take the best course he could to give your lp. content, promising that if the States' force did not urge him to it, he would have patience until the arrival of the next courier, conditionally that your lp. would employ your best endeavour in the interim to hasten the resolution of the States for the sequestering Juliers into the hand of a neutral prince.

I was no sooner returned from my audience than I received news of the arrival of M. Symonius, ambr. for the d. of Neubourg towards his Maty., who was commanded to pass this way and to acquaint the archd. with the success of his negotiation in England. To him I made my repair and comforted him with the news I had

from your lp., requesting him as he tendered the common quiet and the good of his master's service, to do all endeavour for the stay of the archduke's army. After many discourses he condescended to hold the same language as I had done towards the archd. My next shall tell your l. what fruit we are to expect of his labour.

I can never give your l. thanks enow for bringing me acquainted with that noble . . . gentleman Monsr. Blondain of whose virtues I have not omitted in my last dispatch to give such testimony to his Maty. as they do worthily deserve.

On Saturday last we had an extraordinary from Spain, who brought order . . . to the army to proceed with their designs, and provision of 200,000 cr. to be paid by equal portions the months of Sept. and October.

Our army passed their general muster on Friday last, and to-morrow they are to make the review and shortly after to put into the field. In the meantime all the Protestants of Aix have abandoned the town . . . and the archduke's commissioner, Monsr. de Rubiano, treasurer of his finances and Van Achle of his Privy Council are called thither by the Papists, which with two other commissioners of the elector of Cullen are to execute the emperor's sentence against the said town.

It is said the emperor and the rest of the House of Austria will make the archd. Ferdinand of Gratz king of Bohemia and consequently of the Romans and successor to the empire.

4 pp. Draft. Min. II, 52.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Aug. 25. Cologne.—The cards are shuffled differently from what those of the religion anticipated after the occupation of Juliers by the States General. They thought this would give them the weather gage, and that all threats of war from your side were only to frighten them. But they reckoned very wrongly, for I hear Spinola who arrived at Maestricht last Wednesday, is on the move, and his force before Aix, if not already inside. Two days ago Van den Berg arrived, demanding its surrender on terms so far unknown to me, but I hear they ask for eight persons and that the Protestants should renounce the Protestant sermons, restore the old magistracy, pay all costs incurred by the Catholics, and admit a certain number of Spaniards to the town. Hard terms, but I hear they are holding a parley. These good folks will have to accept the conditions, though I hope with some mitigation. To resist such force without hope of help would be madness. It is a blow to the reputation of the United, which they ought to make more effort to preserve. This is the result of idleness. When it appears that they can digest such a great morsel they will get a much harder one. Neuberg prepares to take the field and they say his army will join Spinola's. He is building a bridge over the Rhine below Orsay near Berck. The materials are prepared here. Wesel is not out of danger, for the Palatine can master all Cleveland and the Mark, and so prepare

to besiege Juliers, which the States General in that case could not relieve. The p. of Brandenburg is raising 4 regiments and one of cavalry under Colonel Gent. I hoped that Wotton's embassy might have checked the designs of the Spaniards and Neuburg since they urged the resumption of the treaty of Wesel and because he wrote from the Hague to your archduke that he would wrong your king and hinder the effect of his mission by letting loose Spinola. But it seems to have profited little.

$2\frac{2}{3}$ pp. French. *Seals.* Signed : Silvester Pistorius. ix. 72.

D[ANIEL] B[UWINCKHAUSEN] to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Aug. 25.—Yesterday we heard the decision of the parlement at Grenoble. It is in the duke's favour, except as to 15 families in the villages of Louze and Chagey.

We expect to-day the terms of the surrender of Aix. We lament that the worthy citizens could have no help. I fear Cleves and Juliers will go the same way unless the States intervene, for we cannot, having more than enough to do for ourselves. So many preparations for war seem to tend to some other end. We fear the death of the old Palatine of Neuburg may cause a change of religion in the Palatinate, the succession passing to W[olfgang] W[illiam], the eldest son. The Romanists are exultant.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. French. *Holograph.* xii, 46.

HENRI DE LA TOUR, DUKE OF BOUILLON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Aug. 26.—I wrote to you of the 16th and said I had received all your letters. Your last are of the 14th. I am surprised not to receive any news of M. D'Arson and fear his letters have gone astray. I pray you send me word if you have heard anything and please continue to inform me of the progress of that league army for it is very important to know from day to day the route it will take and the continuation or alteration of their plans. I am taking a short journey of 12 or 15 days towards M. le Prince between here and Nevers.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. French. xi, 15.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Aug. $\frac{18}{28}$. Venice.—I have yours of 23 July, 26th inst. The gent. you recommend shall receive the accueil befitting your friend. I have this week received H.M.'s command to repair to the Hague with all convenient speed. If it could be contrived I should be much content to meet you at any place on the way. We are here in much uncertainty about Monferrat. Savoy and the gov. of Milan are still at great cost in defying one another and their forces increase so fast that the country is much oppressed and all their neighbours jealousied. They are both weary of this contestation but know not how to compound in terms of honour the punctilio of first disarming, each party having protested not to yield to the other. It was thought Mons.

Savelli would have accommodated all, but we hear no news of accord, and if he come away *re infecta*, I know not who can interpose further.

1 p. xv, 64.

FRANCOIS D'AERSSEN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Aug. 29. The Hague.—Yours of 25th reached me two days ago. Prince Maurice awaits your reply with impatience, as he values your advices above all others which reach him from the place where you reside. We are very anxious that all those interested should appreciate the peril with which the proceedings of the king of Spain menace us. As you suggest it might be provided against without disaster but it looks as if that which is far from us would never come near or that the kings who should cover us with their protection have special reasons which lead them to temporise during the progress of this common enemy. With its neighbours asleep this republic is too weak to confront the Spaniard alone in all his practices but it will take care and has the strength and prudence to defend itself if attacked directly. We have certainly taken Juliers and thereby forestalled the consequences, but these legations from outside have surprised us especially as, out of consideration for them, we have neglected to take care to confine the archdukes within the limits of a regulated neutrality. And while we are awaiting the result of the negotiation about the sequestration of Juliers, it seems that Spinola has profited to forward his designs, raising his reputation at the expense of ours. However, we are not yet so ill prepared that it is out of our power to make good in part if the negotiations so seriously promoted by Wotton should fail, so that from our side he meets with all the satisfaction he can desire. I am also willing to believe that the archduke will listen to reason, as we note that his plans are not yet ripe while the season is too advanced to do much unless he proposes to stay in the neutral country until the spring to await the forces of Italy and try to profit by the unhappy condition of the affairs of the other kings, princes and republics who suspect his power. But you see whither the counsels of France tend and I fear your wise king will not be willing to take up this heavy burden alone. Without them what can we do to support the sound party of Germany? Aix in its weakness could expect nothing from us but the blow it has received, evidence of their design against the party of the religion.

I note what you say about the king of Denmark and wish a way could be found to render him more friendly towards this state. I am sure nothing will be neglected to bring him back from his first bad step, to which your king can contribute more than any one else. I am sorry that I am unable to think what you desire me to know and which you cannot trust to paper, because I cannot absent myself. I have some suspicion, but if you think you can enlighten me in safety I promise to return your note at once. You can disguise your hand. For the rest we have taken order at the places you mention and his Excellency

has noted what you advised previously. I think if the occasion presents itself again we shall press the abscess closer up. Our forces are gathering from every side. They report that M. de Refuge is coming to support Wotton. They will not find this state unreasonable.

$\frac{3}{4}$ pp. French. I, 80.

[GREY, BARON] CHANDOS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614 [endorsement], Aug. 19, o.s. Spa.—These are to desire you to send to some of your acquaintance at Antwerp, if you have any that hath skill in hangings to see if he can find some there at a reasonable price to serve my turn. I send you the several measures of every room, and of what prices I would have them. And if we come not by you at our return (of which we are uncertain, being proposed to see Juliers and the Archduke's army as we go to England) I will send an express to you to know whether I may be fitted by your means that I may take order to pay for them and carry them over with me. If those of Captain Blunt's friend may be had, I will take order to pay for them, if I may know his lowest price.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. Misc. VI, 79.

THEOBALD MAURICE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Aug. 19-29. Heidelberg.—Four days ago Monsr. Dathenes went to the baths at Zelle, 12 leagues from here, and I received, read to the council and forwarded to H.H. yours of 13-23 to him, and am now sending an extract to Zelle.

[Postscript.]—The count de Solmes, grand maistre to the Palatine, bids me salute you, sending a packet for Waldengrave. You will render H.H. a great service by continuing to send him your news, in the absence of Dathenes.

1 p. French. XXXI, 9.

SIR HENRY WOTTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Aug. 19, o.s. Hague.—I was ready to go to the two litigant princes with sufficient matter for their contentments, and with as much confidence likewise [*torn*] the archdukes in the matter of honour and [*torn*] their desire, as I meant to tell you by an express, when this purpose was for a while interrupted by intelligence then arriving here that de Refuge, as extraordinary ambr. from France had been on his way since the 22nd, n.s., first to the archdukes and then hither. This hath ceased my journey and almost all my solicitude. For we may very justly hope the archdukes will suspend all action, at least till the arrival of de Refuge at Brussels. Meantime the States have, by a solemn decree of the 27th, divested themselves of further power of deliberation in the pursuit of this business touching the castle and town of Juliers and of the appendant circumstances into the hands of de Maurier and myself, as representatives of the two kings. I am dispatching this courier to quiet the archdukes' expectation,

which by your last letter [seemeth] very eager. This courier William [*torn*] is returning to Mr. Secretary, who dispatched him to me some days before, and expecteth his return with good news, or the certainty of ill, for suspense is the worst of states. Send him on direct to England with such resolution as you can draw from the archdukes, and let me know. The States will remain till then very doubtful, and time must not be lost in the dispatch of couriers. But in your letter there appear some impressions of jealousy which the archdukes [*have ta*]ken as if we meant by *allée et venues* to gain time upon them, and then to draw on the winter—a season of no activity. Therefore you will receive herewith a packet from Maurier to the French amb. there, who will conjoin his labour with you. And withall there cometh from the amb. of the elector of Cullen here to his fellow servant there a letter to the archdukes, with whom he is a very confident person, and hath won no less good opinion with the States of his intent towards quietness, grounded upon his own interest, which cannot deceive us, though he be otherwise the instrument of that busy bishop who hath seminated these disunions. This amb. will go first to Cullen and thence to Brussels, where he hopeth to arrive before de Refuge, and to co-operate with him. If after this the archdukes proceed to hostility on the frontiers, we shall know they are weary of ease, and have some unrevealed ends of the pope's hatching. We have news, believed in Amsterdam and almost here, that the emperor is dead. If it should be true I do not see how [*torn*] mandate executed against Aix after his decease [*torn*] of validity these as many other changes that will follow upon it, and no small ones in our business.

There hath fallen out between the French amb. and me a little scruple about precedence whereof I will give you a more particular account by the next ordinary.

Postscript.—Since the writing hereof my servant has copied out the decree sooner than I expected. When you have perused it pray send it or the transcript to Sir Thomas Edmondes together with my letter to him, herewith.

4 pp. XLIX, 68.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Aug. 20. Paris.—We expect the return of the Court who stayed at Nantes only for Vendosme's coming. He arrived there 5 or 6 days ago, and the duke of Retz a few days before him, the king's letter being verified by the parlt. of Rennes. It is thought that the q. will now tie the duke to the Court, using more her authority over him than over the rest, by reason of his birth. By the general obedience yielded to the k. and q. by Protestants and others you may perceive the benefit they reap by this journey, strengthening their authority and weakening Condé's credit, who by his desperate carriage, specially at Poictiers, hath drawn all this mischief on himself. He is said now to desire nothing more than to be restored to favour, requesting that Villeroy may be sent to him to confer about reconciliation,

according to Sully's counsel. The q. now beginneth to use her authority against the offenders in the late broils, having ordered the marquis de Bonnivet and one La Brosse, who followed the princes, to be beheaded. Both are fled, the marquis to Condé, to procure pardon by his intervention.

Upon the Spanish ambassador's signification the marriages are put off till the king's puberty, a year hence, whereby we shall have better means and leisure to treat for our marriage with Madame Christiane. De Refuge is here, on his way to your parts, whose coming it is doubted Spinola will not stay to surcease the execution of his designs, having his army in such a readiness as you write.

Condé is yet at Nevers, where Sully hath been to meet him and the duke of Nevers. The two have resolved to go back to Champagne and meet Bouillon, to advise about the propping of their declining affairs, which course is like to cause new broils if it be not very wisely carried on.

In the margin: This advt., contrary to that contained on the other side, was delivered from a man of credit newly arrived from Nevers.

2 pp. v, 125.

JOHN DICKENSON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Aug. 20, o.s. Düsseldorp.—The present unsafeness of usual conveyance enforceth me to trouble you with the enclosed. Markham's regiment and some companies of the other are already in action. I hear Roerort is seized, and some of the Rhinberg garrison have taken Orsoy. Those of Wesel will rather receive a garrison, if it be of the Dutches, than stand out. The marquis useth the emperor's name. The prince here went to visit him at Sgrevenbroeck this morning. The said prince's father is dead.

You will receive a letter from one Christopher Nevil. Deliver 20s. to the person specified by him. It shall be repaid by Mr. More in London. Nevil is Chandler's friend.

3 p. xxii, 80.

HENRY, EARL OF SOUTHAMPTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Aug. 20 [endorsement]. Spa [?].—Since my last which I sent by an Italian captain called Molini, we hear of the rendering of Aquisgrane. The day they went thence, as I have heard since from an English gentleman out of the town, they divided their army into two parts and marched towards Juliers, and lodged each part the same night within a Dutch mile of that town, so that the garrison thought they should be besieged the next day, but they held on several ways, only putting three companies into a small town thereabouts called Durin. One part of the army is gone towards Colen, the other towards Rheinberge, near which they have made their bridge, and it is thought they will attempt Wesel. That the army of the States is yet come together I hear not. That they were in a readiness I heard long ago. On Monday we go hence to Aquisgrane, the next day to Juliers, and then as

we shall find it best. I think we shall see the Spanish army, which I desire much, and then the other if it be in the field, and so home. I will see you if I can in my return.

1 p. XXXVII, 6.

News from LINZ.

1614, Aug. 30.—The assembly is dissolved with the conclusion that the provinces will do their utmost to maintain the articles of the peace, and consequently they will treat with the Turks and separately with the Transylvanians. The archdukes have not yet left, but will go next week. We do not yet know what will be done about remaining here or going elsewhere. Another chiaus has arrived from Nasuff. I think it will all turn to negotiation until one side comes to terms. Yesterday the count of Bucquoy was declared camp marshal to the emperor, in the presence of all the princes. Although some think that an accommodation in Italy will be difficult, I think that now Mons. Savelli has arrived in Milan, sent by the pope at Savoy's request, a remedy will be found for everything.

$\frac{1}{2}$ sheet. Italian. Misc. vi, 81.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Aug. 31. Cologne.—Yours of 19th reached me last night with enclosure from the States' ambassador at Paris, my reply to which is enclosed. Aix has been surrendered by the reformed magistracy's compliance with the emperor's mandate which ordered the restoration of the former body, reserving the punishment of the authors of the revolt. Brandenburg's garrison marched out with flying colours, and 1,200 men entered taken from the ct. of Emden's regiment, who are billeted on the Protestants. A fine procedure to announce that they mean to remedy the grievances of the empire, and then attack a member of it. Spinola marched on Duren, which thus surprised offered its keys, and admitted a garrison of 600. The same happened at Castor, Berchem, Grevenbrouch and other places, without resistance, except at Hernsberg, a place strong by art and nature, which pleaded its oath to the two *Princes Possedants*. I do not know what was its fate, but it had no munitions. So one town will go after another, and a country too, if the States General do not intervene in earnest, and resist the British ambassador, whose coming to the Hague was ill timed though well intentioned, and kept them back. We hear that he has become more manageable now that he has seen the artifices of the archduke, who has deluded your king. All that Spinola does, is done under the pretext of the emperor who proposes to sequestrate all these provinces to confer them on the one he considers to have the best right, after hearing the case of the pretendants.

I hear the commander is now leaving Berck to go and besiege Wesel. If it surrenders, as it must unless helped by the States, all Cleveland and the Mark will be his. The Rhine is bridged at

Berck, and if they get to Rees, the prince of Brandenburg will not be too safe at Cleves, a weak and rural town. I hope the kings of Gt. Britain and France, and the United princes will support the States General in the event of the truce being broken. At Mulheim 200 of Neuburg's men are billeted, and to-day 600 of Spinola's men are expected to pull down the ramparts, if not the new buildings. There is nothing now but misery and calamity there.

[*Postscript*] : I now hear of the capture of Orsoy by Spinola.
3 pp. French. Seal. Signed : Pistorius. IX, 73.

[GREY, BARON] CHANDOS to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1614], Aug. 21, o.s. Spa.—I received the enclosed as I was ready to take horse for Aeon by which you may see the quantity of the hangings that I entreated Sr. Ed. Perram to write to you to that end with Ca[ptain] Blent's damask. If you will do me the favour in my name to offer 40*l.* more than that which remains in Capt. Blent's hands, I will give it. Please either take order that they may be kept in some friend's house of yours or else that they may be ready when I send the money. If you lay out so much for me, it shall be presently repaid.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. Misc. VI, 80.

HENRY, EARL OF SOUTHAMPTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614 (*endorsement*), Aug. 21. [Aquisgrane.]—I have bespoken at Liege a piece to shoot a bullet, which being not yet made, and I going hence to-morrow, I cannot receive. It is paid for. The Burgomaster of that town called Tolet will send it to you. Keep it till you hear from me. To-morrow we go hence towards Juliers. In my return I purpose to see the prince of Orange at Breda, or at Brussels.

[*Postscript*] : I send these by a gentleman of Flanders, in whose conversation I have received much content.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p. XXXVII, 7.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Aug. 22 [o.s.]. Flushing.—I had yours of 17th by Mr. Thwaytes two days ago, and return your friend's letter. I grieve at these unnatural sufferances to the dishonour of our duty and the disparagement of our sovereign. By my sending the enclosed you will know that I make you my second self, for no soul living shall have that freedom with me. By it you shall have the freshest knowledge of our resolutions. Return it speedily and safely. Our brave general has undertaken to lodge with this State's army between Wesel and the river Lyppe and to save that town from their hands. I think it will be all we shall desire to do, at least for this season.

1 p. *Holograph.* XL, 42.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Sept. 2 [endorsed Oct. 2]. Cologne.—I have yours of 22 ult. written at Ghent, my birthplace. I enclose Langerach's letter to me. I have just heard that nine companies of infantry, three of cavalry and three guns passed the bridge before Wesel on their way to Juliers. We shall learn the result in a few days.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. French. ix, 77.

J[OHN] SANFORD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Aug. 23. Croydon.—Your news of Aquisgrane is heavy; the ill consequences do not yet appear. On receipt of it I entreated leave of his Grace to go to London from Croydon in coach with him to procure delivery of the letter sent to me. Your directions seemed such as would breed jealousies in the party, which to avoid I employed my own man who had been with me in Spain, and looks as black as if he had been twice dyed in soot. I found the party living in an inn beyond St. Clement's church without Temple Bar at the sign of the *Angel*, that you may know that he lives and is in England, and yet in place where he may be found, unless he be startled by this letter. He grew jealous of my man who told him that he was a traveller and one that did many such businesses beyond the seas to gentlemen of his fashion. He told him (my man) that he looked as if he came from Mamora, "but," saith he, "you deceive yourself, for I am not the man," and because the last syllable of his name fell into the next line, he said it was a letter that was to be delivered at the Court, and so absolutely refused to take the letter. It fell out unhappily that Mr. Secretary and Mr. More were both out of town, that I could not advise with them, to have him apprehended, for I fear he will fly upon this alarm and change his lurking. I will deliver the letter to Mr. Secretary at his return from the Court.

His Grace hath lately escaped a shrewd danger, by a fish bone that stuck in the glandulae of the throat, breaking his fast upon a fast day, to keep the order of our Church, and being to go to London from Croydon to sit in council, and the next day he was to entertain the prince at Croydon. He is now, God be thanked, well recovered.

For your son you should continue him this winter at Sedan. In the meantime I will espy among the Fellows of our College, at the next change of officers, for an election into a Demy's place, at the next Magdalen tyde.* I must know his age and his county, whether he be of a shire that he is eligible by statute, which is the point that hath defeated Phipp Wolley's son; his voice is not fit for a "Quirester," and being a Cambridgeshire born he is excluded by statute from being Demy of the House.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. Holograph. xxxvi, 73.

* Trumbull's eldest son William matriculated at Magdalen College, Oxford on 28 February, 1622-3. Foster: *Alumni Oxonienses*, Vol. iv, page 1513.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Aug. 23. Grafton.—I have both your latter packets. The wicked book is more worthy the fire than the press.* Your second letter troubled H.M. for he has much compassion of the miserable desolation of Aquisgrane long since foreseen. It was not in the power of us all to prevent it, and therefore improper for H.M. to have engaged himself for its relief, though but by a letter to the princes, which would nothing have profited, and then if H.M. had not been sensible of that neglect, he should have failed in his honour, and to have taken notice of it would but have bred unkindness, which you see every day doth more and more multiply and increase, for H.M. doth hold himself wronged in this proceeding of the archduke who might have . . . dealt more really and sincerely with him, and not to have craved his mediation for the sequestering of Juliers, for which end at their instance he sent an ambassr. extraordinary into Holland ; whereas their purpose was, which now they have done, to take Aquisgrane, with this fashion of dealing, so full of cunning, and so far from that sincerity . . . which those princes do profess and ought to perform to so great a monarch, their neighbour and ally, who hath so well merited of them, whereof in their greatest extremities he hath given so many and so royal testimonies H.M. is nothing well pleased and charges you to take your best convenience to represent this to the archdukes in moderate and modest terms, adding that if this violence . . . shall cause a combustion to the disturbance of their affairs they have no man to thank but themselves. It is an indignity which H.M. cannot swallow, and, if as you write, Spinola with his army shall descend to Wesel, *actum est* or rather *conclamatum est*, H.M. is resolved to enter into war, and Wotton is charged by express letter to advise and exhort the States to undergo the defence of Wesel, if besieged, in which action he will support them. This I thought necessary for you to know, though it will not be necessary to publish it to the world.

$2\frac{1}{3}$ pp. XLVII, 93.

PIERRE DATHENES to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Aug. 24. Bains de Zelle. I have been sent here by the doctors. I arranged for your letters and those of the friend to be seen, and asked M. Paull to write for me. The emperor and archdukes have been in very secret conference, without specifying the subject. His Maj. seems satisfied and he often attends the comedies. Leopold has returned towards these quarters to act as commissioner in the Juliers affair. Bucquoy's levy is ending in smoke for lack of cash. They are also beginning to fear the separation of the army of Italy ; but the Swiss are resolved not to permit the passage. The death of the good duke of Neuburg is

* With his despatch of 10 August Trumbull sent to the King " a virulent and malicious pasquil lately published at Douay by von Fitz Symonds, an Irish Jesuit living there." S.P. Flanders Vol. xi, fol. 130. The title of the work was *Britannomachia Ministrorum in plerique fidei fundamentis et articulis dissidentium.*

considered certain ; it will render his country and his subjects still more perplexed in the matter of religion.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *French.* xxi, 203.

LYONELL WAKE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Sept. 3. Antwerp.—I thank you for the good news from Spain. I hope there can be no other difficulty to hinder our payments upon the arrival of the next fleet.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Holograph.* xlv, 62.

THEOBALD MAURICE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Aug. 25, o.s. Heidelberg.—Yours to Dathenes of 13–23 have been read to the Council and sent on to H.H.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. *French.* xxxi, 10.

SIR HENRY WOTTON to SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON.

1614, Aug. 25. Thursday. The Hague.—Your very kindness binds me to a private correspondence with you, to which now are added these public respects, which you have so justly touched in the last of your two letters since my coming hither. Before I answered I desired to do somewhat here in the business of the reparation that concerns your charge, and the Brill. I have dealt in it with his Ex. and find him (as you foretold me) warm in the matter. To-morrow or Monday I will demand a public audience about it, and meantime will prepare Monsieur Barneveld, “the oracle of the place,” which done, I will give you an account thereof, as likewise weekly of what shall pass in the main business here. This very morning the Count Maurice, the Counts William and Henry with all the captains of horse and foot, are departed towards the frontiers, where the rendezvous shall be at Schenctsconce on Sunday next. If they arrive in time they are likely to prevent Spinola’s taking of Wesel, Rees and Emerich, which if he do, we doubt he will speak big language in the treaty. I have kept them asunder as far and as long as may be, and the States here have very handsomely bestowed upon me the blame of their backwardness. The doubt now is that coming near together some chance may kindle them, though perhaps neither of the sides have much will unto it.

1 p. *Copy.* xl, 10a.

FRANCOIS D'AERSSEN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Sept. 5. The Hague.—Prince Maurice had communication of your last before leaving and gave orders for securing the places you mentioned. He left yesterday to join his army which is to gather at Schenk fort on the 7th, comprising over 15,000 foot and 3,000 horse. Wotton has made us temporise, insisting that Spinola would do nothing during the negotiation. This deceived us for he used this advantage to overrun and take all the country in dispute. But we believe the king of Gt. Britain will resent this bad faith, seeing that, without Wotton’s word, we had our army

in the field over three weeks and facing the enemy, who seems to do everything in the emperor's name. But I do not think that this will save the truce unless he relinquishes his designs and submits them to equity. The trouble is that we do not know what the Germans can and will do. Their deliberations are endless and their resolutions weak. The elector's reputation is deeply affected by the capture of Aix and their Union much discredited by the occupation of so many neutral towns. The States ought not to be alone in arresting the ambition of Spain. It might be enough for them to provide for the safety of their borders and of those of their allies who are willing to take part in the work. If it comes to a rupture, as I expect, unless matters are arranged in three or four days, what do you think France will do ? It is uncomfortable for her to remain neutral in such a great movement. That is why she hastens to send us Refuge to start negotiation for otherwise all the measures of the Court, of the alliance, the marriages, of state and of religion come toppling down by our war.

We are doing what we can, as you advise, to cajole the king of Denmark, but I hope little from that prince's humour. He cherishes the profit from the passage of the Sundt, which is incompatible with our trade, unless he is ruled by our first treaties ; and the king of Spain, who apparently has no interest therein, utilises the opportunity to divert him from our friendship. Your king is sole, in every way more considerable, but who will be so powerful in argument to induce him to resolve on war, which he seems to shun in all his actions ? Perhaps he will change his disposition upon the alarm of the elector. You will oblige me by continuing your advices, even if I go to the army. I am writing a word to M. de Bouillon, which I pray you to let him have. When Refuge comes I will inform you of his negotiation.

2 pp. 1, 81.

J. BEAULIEU to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Aug. 26. Paris.—The Court will be at Chartres on Sunday to spend the next day which is *La Nostre Dame de Septembre*, patroness of the place,* in devotion. It is thought they will not come here for a sennight, as a solemn entry is preparing for them. They have accommodated all matters in Brittany and bring Vendosme with them. Condé and Nevers have had an interview with Bouillon near Troyes, to take a resolution. Some say they will come back to Court before the meeting of the States, which they do not seem now to press nor to desire very much by reason of the great partiality which hath been used in the electing of the deputies at the queen's devotion. Amongst wch. there will be, for the clergy, near 100 bishops, . . . and four cardinals wch. they say is unusual and was never before practised. There, it is muttered that there is a purpose to propound and to press the establishment of the Council of Trent in this kingdom, some points only excepted wch. may derogate from the royal prerogative and

* Monday 8 Sept. N.S., feast of the Nativity of the Virgin.

the liberty of the Gallican church. But this I must pray you to keep to yourself till it be better verified. Troyes is now proposed instead of Sens for the meeting place. Though the meeting is fixed for the 18th n.s. no order is yet taken for putting it off so that it may appear that the postponement doth not proceed from the q.'s will but from the necessity of her voyage.

It is rumoured that du Plessis hath apprehended at Saumur a young man who threatened to kill the king, and revealed this to his confessor, who told du Plessis.

The duchess of Bouillon arrived on Monday on her way into Turenne on private business.

We desire to hear the design and proceedings of your army. It is reported this day that Aix is now in Spinola's hands, having yielded on the first summons. This is the helping hand and the generous effects of those 50,000 foot and 5,000 horse which you wrote me . . . that the princes of the Union had in readiness. A readiness much available when they suffer their poor patriots to be thus oppressed and stay to make use of it till they have themselves the like . . . violence offered them in their own houses.

Yesterday was a solemn fasting in all the Reformed Churches to divert the further judgments of God from us. Special prayers were made for Aix.

I hear that Vendsme is come hither to see his lady who lieth in childbed.

2 pp. v, 126.

ANDRE PAULL to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Aug. 26. Heidelberg.—Old Neubourg's death was caused by the ill behaviour of his son. On the 12th he was at table when news reached him that, against the advice of Bavaria and Cologne and in despite of the States the son had decided to assert his rights and to put himself in possession of Juliers by arms. This shock to the good old man was immediately followed by an apoplexy from which he died without saying another word. The two younger sons wrote to my master to tell him and ask his advice for maintaining peace in their country where the estates were in fear for their religion. Is it not remarkable that this prince, who was so hot against our religion, should have seen before his death, the danger to his own? Wolfgang William has yielded Düsseldorf and district to Spinola and retired to Kaiserworth. This is a cunning device to fill the States with envy and hatred the more to stir the princes and states of the empire against them.

Our Papists and evil neighbours rejoice at Spinola's success and especially at the inaction of the States. Brandenburg is enjoying himself at Wolfenbuttel at the marriage of his eldest daughter to the duke of Brunswick. Bellin, his Councillor, arrived here yesterday to treat with his Highness whom we expect back to-morrow. *Christian of Anhalt* has been here for a day and after consulting our Council left for Württemberg. The chief object of his journey is to induce the towns and the Union, now assembled at Ulm, to take a worthy resolution.

The emperor is very occupied about his new comedians, whom the empress brought from Italy. From the first the archduke Leopold also took great delight in these comedies, but in the end he was told that it was the emperor's will he should abstain from them. Some say it is out of umbrage, others that it is to prevent this young and innocent priest from learning what is unseemly from these players.

Basle is arming because of a revolt of some subjects of the archdukes their neighbours which Maximilian is about to punish. Dathenes will be back from the baths in a week or ten days.

$1\frac{2}{3}$ pp. French, the words in italics deciphered. XXXIV, 74.

SIR RAPHE WINWOOD to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Aug. 26. Woodstock.—At length we have heard from Sir Henry Wotton and understand that after many overtures they are fallen upon one which is most likely to take effect—that the citadel of Juliers shall be demantled, and then in the town for garrison shall be placed a company of French, English and Dutch for the princes of the Union, and one for the States General, each of 100 heads, the pr. of Orange to have command. To this H.M. assents on condition that the archduke presently dismisses his army and the p. of Neuburg license his forces, and that Düsseldorf, as before, be open and free for the marquis of Brandenburg, which now Neuburg appropriates. You are to signify so much to the archduke, and tell him that H.M. doubts not but that upon the razing of Juliers he will licence his army, for his ambr. Boisshot has often told H.M. that his master had no other end of levying and assembling his forces but to enforce the States to withdraw their soldiers from Juliers. But if the archduke make difficulty to dismiss his forces, then it is to be believed that he doth not intend clearly to proceed, but *aliquid latet quod non patet*, and either Spinola will fall upon the States or upon the princes of the Union, both which H.M. is bound, both by the treaty and by reason of state, to protect and maintain. Herein you shall receive the archduke's answer and advertise it with the first.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. XLVII, 94.

JOHN MORE to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Aug. 27. Woodstock.—I am but freshly come to Court. Packer and I have resolved to put on your business. The progress continues till Michaelmas Day when we shall come to Hampton Court. We do not yet believe the war with our Allies *quia nolumus*.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. XXXII, 58a.

A[NTHONY] WITHER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Sept. 6. Antwerp.—The tapestry named in yours of 5th is not to be had here ready-made, and will take 6 months to make. My lord must send whether he will have them of imagery great or small or forest work, and whether the history be divine or humane

I have seen two excellent chambers of gold leather, one black and gold, the other gold on gold with small red stripes, which will best fit your furniture and your stools, although if I were to buy for myself I would buy the black if I had not red stools. Black is all in fashion with such as are curious, but the other will hold as long fair, as my friends inform me. They are both of one price about 22½*l.* flem, the chamber or at least 22. Monday being holiday, I could not send them away before Tuesday, and will not buy them till then. If you answer not before Tuesday noon, I will buy the gold upon gold and send you 8 p[ieces]. If you only require 5 or 6 he shall take the rest back again.

I met the painter here, whom I began to chide for unkind dealing. He fell into passion and did deeply swear that he had refused 55*g.* for those two pictures, and offered to give them me. I considering again what Carlo van Asshe told us, accorded to give him 55*g.* for them, that he should make them up perfect and deliver them to you. I have paid him most of the money; the rest he is to have at his next coming here. These with your gold leather will set your house in a fair equipage. I should have been glad to hear Jacques de Bee's answer, and whether the catalogue of the forbidden books were to be had, although it might cost a guilder two or three the copying it out. We hear Wesel is yielded on conditions not much unlike Achon. I shall sweat until I hear some noble resolution of the Hollanders and other princes. The ship that went from Dunkirk to Greenland, set out most part by Mr. Straten is home again, and the Hollanders having agreed with us, they have determined that no French, archduke or any other shall fish there but themselves. The new comp. sent a ship with 100 cloths to Middl. which are arrested by the " Baylew " of that town, and so your king's letters must be procured to free them and insinuate the new company's business with the towns. I am grown in league here with some curious news-gathers. A little news sometimes will get from them any secret you may desire, and sometimes some good pays.

1 *p.* *Holograph. Seals.* *Misc. vi, 88.*

FRANCOIS D'AERSSEN to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Sept. 7. The Hague.—Yours of 31 Aug. reached me yesterday. You were only too right in your opinion that Spinola by his exploits has succeeded in injuring our reputation as well as the security of the princes of the Union and the Possessioners. I know that many blame the lethargy of this republic for having seen its enemies armed after the taking of Juliers without sending their army to the frontier and securing the conquest. But this republic had its plans and was disposed to generous resolutions to secure itself and its neighbours against all attack. Yet it was stayed by the strong persuasion of M. Wotton, who used the name and authority of his king to prevent our armament, to the point of insisting that Spinola would do nothing and that has put our neighbours in the misery in which they find themselves and has

thrown us back greatly. However I hope that our enemies will not get so great an advantage that we shall not have time and power to repair this loss, due solely to candour and sincerity in trusting the promises of an amb. of such a king, who is now concerned to right us if he authorised his ambassador to go so far. His Excellency will be at the rendezvous to-day and if he arrives in time to save Wesel I see little harm. But I fear the enemy will be ahead of us. Yet the Germans are arming and have fixed the 14th as their day. The course taken does not seem to promise that the truce will be preserved, for though Spinola covers himself with the emperor's name, we see that they are the arms and designs of Spain whose aggrandisement on our confines we cannot afford to suffer. But I fear we are too weak to stop them alone, and that they will easily tire if the other interested parties do not co-operate. France does not seem to me either willing or able, by its minority, and even more by its partiality. The king of Gt. Britain might act surely and beneficially, but I fear he has no inclination. You know with what eagerness he composed our war to plant peace everywhere and when our war gave him solidity at his accession by giving serious occupation to the king of Spain. So I have little hope and beg you to open us expedients for it, for with this king of the party I consider our condition much stronger and religion opens him the way to the first royalty of Europe which may also upset all the intrigues which the king of Spain is conducting in the court of France. But by delaying too long necessity will force him to come to it at greater disadvantage, since while we are thinking of the particular the Spaniard negotiates the general. We are awaiting news of Wesel which will give law to all our designs. The other places which you have marked for me are secured.

2 pp. French. i, 82.

H. BILDERBECK to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Sept. 8. Cologne.—There is no good news in our parts, only bad ; *plus satis*. Wesel surrendered to Spinola after 3 or 4 days' siege, and they are to admit 1,000 Spaniards or Italians. Exercise of the reformed religion is allowed, and the school. The magistracy will keep the keys. What dishonour for the right side ; what a triumph for the Papists ! I am surprised that the States General did not help the town and I cannot understand why they did not give better order. The prince of Brandenburg was ill advised to put off his levies so long, which are now insufficient against the violence of the marquis. I can write no more, from the extremity of my sorrow at seeing the ruin of all these provinces.

1 p. French. Seal. Signed : Pistorius. ix, 75.

HENRI DE LA TOUR, DUKE OF BOUILLON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Sept. 8.—I have yours of the 28th with the packets. I am just back from seeing M. le prince and Nevers. I find an interview

with Villeroy proposed. If it takes place he will have the assurance of return to Court provided they previously set up a council in all principal affairs in which the prince and we others shall have a place. I will let you know what happens. I am waiting to hear from you of the progress of this army of the Rhine and of the actions of the States. My wife is at Paris where she has seen your ambassador, who expressed his usual friendliness to me. I will direct my stay and my going to the Court with all the considerations which I owe to it. They were expecting M. David Moree at Heidelberg. I should be glad if he came this way.

1 p. French. Holograph. xi, 16.

GIOVANNI FRANCESCO BIONDI to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Sept. 9. The Hague.—I send the enclosed to be forwarded to France. The gentleman to whom I write deserves this favour of you. Yesterday news came from Bislich of a meeting there to discuss how to spare the country the injury inflicted by the troops of both sides. Spinola, the count of Bergh, Don Fernando Giron and M. Marchet (for prince Maurice) took part. Each side waited for the other to begin. At last a proposal was made for the armies to withdraw. Among other things the Spaniards said they had come to show the world that Spinola proceeded with complete sincerity. That he passed by Julich with such a powerful army without touching it was proof of his good intentions. Marchet replied that he was not there to decry their army, but he thought if Spinola did not attack Julich it was because he was doubtful of the issue, with Prince Maurice at hand. After some discussion a truce was suggested. Marchet agreed and proposed one for 3 months, the Spaniards wanted 4 years, and each to keep the places he held. Marchet, seeing that this was in order to get possession and fortify them, laughed at the demand, and the conference broke up. Late yesterday evening word came from P. Maurice that the conference was resumed. He has sent some articles to the States with the time for the truce in blank, but I have not been able to find out the particulars.

There was a rumour that P. Maurice had been murdered in the camp, but thank God it is false. Neuburg is beginning to fear that the Spaniards, under colour of protecting him, will take possession of the places and not give them back ; so he is all for the settlement. If these offices are deceitful the deceit is not mediocre.

2½ pp. Italian. Misc. vi, 95.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [SOMERSET].

1614, Aug. 30. Brussels.—Being employed with these princes for his Maty.'s service, where I have continued for . . five years without any assistance from his Maty. for my extraordinary disbursements, I have so much the more cause to feel the want of my ordinary entertainments, which in the end of Sept. will be behind and unpaid for nine months. I need not represent unto your l. honourable consideration the dearness of living in these

countries, nor the want of trade among those merchants of whom I was wont to have assistance. The one is sufficiently known to the noblemen and gentlemen of our country which have travelled this way ; the other cannot be concealed from your lp. who sitteth at the helm of our government, and hath continually notice of those things which are contained in my dispatches. The want of his Maty.'s allowance hath forced me to take up money at interest and by exchange, and to keep a servant in England above 18 weeks to solicit for the payment of my said ordinary entertainment, but nevertheless was forced to recall him without receiving any satisfaction. And my necessities and wants being so much increased, as I cannot without the ruin of my poor credit, forbear my moneys any longer, I do for the last remedy made bold to address my humble request to your lp. with all dutiful prayer and entreaty that your lp. for the reasons above-mentioned, for the furtherance of his Maty.'s service, and the preserving of my poor reputation, will vouchsafe to give present order to the officers of his Maty.'s exchequer for the payment of those moneys which are due unto me for my ordinary entertainments. Your lp. shall therein do what is just and reasonable, oblige me always to serve your lp. and find me careful not to importune your lp. with suits of this nature.

1½ pp. Draft. Min. II, 54.

GEORGE [ABBOT], ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY to
WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Aug. 31. Croydon.—Our term business hath kept me long from writing but I am of those who though they be slow yet they be sure. I do not understand Spinola's proceedings in the dukedom of Cleve, being many ways advertised thereof, but especially by the ambr. for the States and those from the marquis and prince of Brandenburg, who bringing letters from their princes have been divers times with me. I well understand the credulity of Sir H. Wotton and his protestations in the council house at the Hague, upon his life and soul that Spinola would not to Wesel. It may be an instruction to all ambrs. hereafter to relate faithfully what is said to them, but never to engage themselves that those things will be performed, which another man craftily and cautiously doth speak. I do not think Wesel will ever be delivered back again, for whatsoever show is made of love to the duke of Newburg, I will never believe that the army which Spinola commandeth was raised only for his sake. Two things fell out happily, one that Count Maurice with so gallant an army did in some reasonable time attend his forces, the other that the duke of Savoy by his contestation detained the forces of Milan in Italy, whereof 10,000 otherwise had in July last been put into the dukedom of Cleve. I now hear that the princes of the Union take these things to heart, and have resolved to maintain the war handsomely next spring, if the Popish part proceed, and that they have sent a round message to the emperor already. Our king

hath dismissed the Brandenburg ambr. or his agent with terms of hope, if there be a war, but with no resolution till his Maty. perceive what will be the end of the treaty.

I have perused the list of the manuscript books to be sold out of the library of the late duke of Aerscot, and wish to buy four. Three are under the title *Les grandes et anciennes Chroniques d'Angleterre divisées en trois bien gros volumes, dont le premier vient jusques en l'an 1339, le second d 1378 et le 3 d l'an 1388* in folio. Look whether they do not carry the title of Joannes de Tinmouth, for if so, I have them already. The fourth is *Les Annales d'Angleterre commençants en l'an 1401 jusques à l'an 1443—un fort gros volume*, folio.

It is no news to me that at Rome any new saint should be made, and among them Madre Tiresa,* for their religion must be maintained by those things whereof it is made, and that is of lies.

Parliament has sat 14 days in Ireland, but we have no news, the wind being so contrary. The king took the benefit of this time because amidst those garboils in Cleve, the Spaniard hath his hands full, and this pope is so covetous that he will part with no money. We hope his Maty. will affect his desires in Ireland by taking so good an opportunity. You cannot conceive how many there have been brought to church by the statute of 12d. a Sunday, in force there.

On the 6th present I being in my study at Lambeth inditing a letter and my secretary writing it a man rushed in by a back way with a knife. He acknowledged that he came to tear my rochett, which we wear abroad, but not in our studies. Finding another with me, and I being on him before he was on me, he seemed abashed, but gave me very ill language with a countenance as wicked as the devil's. My servants soon pinioned him and had him down into the stocks, the man then taking on him to be distracted which I believe not. He said he was a Catholic and detested our religion as he did the devil, whereby I guessed he was sent in by some Jesuated persons who knew the house, for he avoided the great chamber where were at least half a score persons. I examined him before I sent him to prison. He related to me his country, a name, which is Worsley, and all the spending of his life from his youth as accurately as a man could. At his lodgings were found three things of importance—a curious picture of the Jesuits' blind obedience to their superiors, the picture being found in the book called *Parsons his resolution*, and that at the eighth chapter "On the day of our death and departure," wherein the author doth prepare a man to die if he should be taken away on the sudden. By these we guess that he suspected he might be slain in his attempt on me. The third thing was a treatise in his own hand, intending that by command of the Church he was to execute some great matter for the Catholic cause, and that he was barred from the sacrament till this were done. He there sheweth

* Teresa de Ahumada. She was beatified in this year by Pope Paul V, but not canonised until 1622.

that some of his confederacy dissuaded him from affecting it, but giveth reasons wherefore he may not desist. The king, reading the treatise, conceiveth it to be some purpose against him and his, which may the rather be collected because Worsley said in hearing of three persons after his apprehension that some friends of his had insinuated unto him matters of a higher nature than my ld. of Canterbury. And the treatise is such after Ravaillac's manner, as the k. well noted, that there is no villainy so high but that the matter of that writing may very well bear. And his life for these 16 years hath been amongst persons extremely Jesuited, whereupon what may follow I cannot guess. Two be in hold to whom he made known his purpose of coming to set on me, and they both are desperately Popish. They deny his charge.

I have perused the catalogue of the late duke of Arscott but find nothing I much desire, for I have a library at Lambeth not much inferior to that of any private man in Europe, for which the see is beholding to my last predecessor, and I continually increase it. But if that manuscript of Cardinal Wolsie's treaty at Calais be to be had, buy it for me.

The great treasures taken from the King of Pegu I esteem a toy to mock an ape, as we say. This is to draw the vulgar to admire Spain's greatness.

It is not without true ground that you are amazed at our security here, but we know not how to help it. We are in extreme want of money, the true strengths of our kingdom daily decay, the minds of our people are distracted at home, the adversary insulteth over us and scorneth us abroad, and practises secret machinations against us, and we lie asleep as Jonas did in that storm which was ready to drown him and the ship. If a man speak he is not believed, and if credit be given him this day, it is quite forgotten to-morrow, nor is a foot stirred to redress what is amiss. We are enchanted by the syren-like songs of Spain, and God, to whom we have been so unthankful, meaning, as I fear, in some grievous sort to punish us, doth suffer us to be dementated and not to be ourselves. God be blessed, the wisdom and valour of our nation is incomparable, if it might be applied to that for which we are fit.

I have long since seen that we are gulled in those proceedings lately in the Low Countries. They have pretended Juliers and are fallen on Aquisgrane, and if they gain not Mulhem and Wesel, I shall marvel. Their purpose is to try what our master will do, for either he must assist them, whereon they will break into an open war against him, for which they know he is not provided, or must not assist them, and then in the parts they undermine the whole side of religion, and those of our profession are daily disengaged, and the adverse part growth insolent daring, for assure yourself the k. of Spain is far more richly moneyed than his neighbour princes of Europe conceive.

I have seen the copy of the archdukes' letters to Prince Maurice and the States, wherein they profess that they will keep the truce *tres punctuellement*, but this is the jargon the Spaniards offered to

play Q. Elizabeth in the year '88, when they continued the treaty till the Spanish navy was put to the seas to invade England.

I have also seen the copy of the letter of the marques of Brandenburg, foreseeing the Spaniards' intention against Aquisgrane and Wesel, and imploring his Maty.'s aid, assuring him that without speedy resolution of the Protestant princes to stop Spinola, Aquisgrane could not hold out four days. But when these advertisements are received, his Maty. was in hunting progress, 100 miles from London, and the advices took small impression. And to mend the matter, at the very time that from you and otherwise notice came that Aquisgrane was taken, Sir H. Wotton, whom the king of purpose employed in those parts, had not so much as returned one line of what he had done, or was like to perform in all his negociation, and what he hath done since I cannot tell. Thus you see, not only the agents for the king of Spain, but his Maty.'s own ministers help to settle things in as ill a state as possibly they may.

His Maj. is much offended at the loss of Aquisgrane, supposing that they would presently remove for Wesel, and wished the States to defend that town if assaulted, promising to enter a war rather than to suffer his allies to be swallowed up. What will be the issue I cannot divine. I am only sure that our preparations for war are weak and whatsoever we say, we do nothing.

There is no expectation of a new parliament, his Maj.. being so triced in the last by persons of whom he had no right to expect it. God is just and will open that in time which for a while lyeth secret ; besides there want not some who studiously keep off parliaments. It is more commodious for them to want than have them. I see no great hope that much money is like to be given. The very foundations of the earth are out of course.

I do not yet see any great fear of Ireland although there are many attempts to excite a rebellion ; but those who have rebelled have paid so dear for it that you shall hear of a hundred talks before any blow be stricken.

I do not wonder that the Jesuits receive money out of England, for we let anything go which will advance our enemies. Have you never had any inkling of 50,000*l.* at least "in stock" which the Jesuits have in England, which I have hunted after these three years ? Give me notice of any probable circumstance that may tend this way.

I have received Fitz Simon's lewd book. From the beginning he stuffs his paper with the complaints of discontented Puritans which we blame as much as he. Afterwards he cites many parts of Luther's sayings, leaving out the rest, and perverteth his words. Whatsoever is written against Luther he accepteth for truth. He is most "frontless" in reporting particulars [*gives instances*].

My opinion of Dr. Weston's *Juris Pontificii sanctuarium* you shall have later. Touching Dr. Wright's book he sheweth himself to be the man that he was wont to be, taking objections out of a book answered long since by Dr. Buckley and Dr. Barlow. Sir Thomas Roe is a proper gentleman, and goeth among the number of the

wits, so that when they choose him for a disputer against Wright, and can make no greater triumph of it than in this pamphlet they do, it goeth very hard with them.

You are not to wonder that our Jesuits increase beyond the seas, since while they are there, they are so well maintained from hence, and when they come hither and are taken, they are so remissly dealt withal, as rather inviteth them to us than any way deterreth them from us.

Your complaint of mens' behaviour at Dover and such like places is true, and Jones and Waller are such men as you conceive. I have moved H.M. that the officers there might be reformed, but nothing is done yet. I have also moved for a good Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. That place is a great key of the kingdom, and ill carriage there may bring hazard to H.M.'s person and the realm. We are senseless and not roused till the house be ready to fall. You do the office of a worthy minister to a great king. Continue in it still notwithstanding your many discouragements. You complain that by creeks near the Cinque Ports wool, leather, corn and such prohibited commodities are conveyed out of the realm, which we have laboured in vain to redress. The Lord Warden must remedy such things, for towards the end of his predecessor's time things grew very bad. There needed a visitation of them that visit.

In the upshot of your last letter you rightly observe the vigilancy of the Popish part on all sides, and how they are armed and ready to surprise us and our friends. I would these things were not true, or that it were in me to remedy them. The increase of our sins, and especially of our unthankfulness and security will draw upon us fearful wrath from heaven unless we repent. I wish that some fit opportunity were yielded for me to see you.

12 pp. i, 16.

ANTO[NY] WITHER to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Sept. 9. Tuesday noon [N.S.]. Antwerp.—I am in hand to buy your gold leather. Let Germaine enquire at Father Stannihurst's concerning a maidservant Moyken now with us who says she was 5 years with him. If opportunity offer, procure me a portrait of the Lady Elizabeth, Princess Palatine. I am much courted to get it.

These letters from Spain say the carrack was not arrived at Lisbon, but was at Angola in May; also that the negociants of Francisco Sarra in Spain are in hand with a party of three millions, two to be paid here and one at Milan to begin upon the arrival of the fleet. The king's navy from the Groyne are departed towards Mamorra in Barbary, 60 great ships and 30 small. In your next to Thomas Albery tell him I dare not write to him myself about the business, nor are there many of Antwerp who trade to London in the manufactures of these lands, for those of this land trade most in Italian commodities, and those that trade most in these country's commodities are men fled from hence for

religion which may not be touched, and again some others who dwell at Amsterdam. Only two men I can name on which he shall be sure to do rightly : Daniel Diegobrodt and Michael Verhagen. Themselves or their servants are always at London. The former hath commonly much goods and many debts. He should make means first to Sir Noel Caron, and he or his secretary have a list of all the Netherlanders that are of the archduke's flock, and so he shall not do amiss ; but the good affection that the former two carry unto our state deserve as much as this cometh to. I send you here the picture of his mind that is one of my own tribe and name. I lend it to you till I come again to Brussels, but this much I can assure you—it got him out of prison.

I am in pain till I hear of some brave resolution of the state and Protestant Princes for relieving Wesel and redeeming the rest out of Spanish bondage, which is worse than the Turkish, for they suffer freedom of conscience. Rotterdam letters assure us that Spinola came before it on Thursday last.

1 p. *Holograph. Seals.* Misc. vi, 92.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON to WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1614, Aug. 31 [o.s.]. Flushing.—Your servant passed by me on Sunday last towards you, to get me in the church, his diligence being such to bring himself to you as he would give me no leisure then to write. I told him what had been (the evening before) spoken unto me, but willing him to warn you not to give too much credit unto it till I might be able to confirm it by letter. It seemeth it was but a fable. What must be hereafter God knoweth, but you shall be sure to have nothing from me by my letters that shall go lamely, for I love you and your reputation too well to abuse you with idle tales. What I now hear these enclosed papers will show you. By that from my ld. amb. you may see in what terms these people are in their business. I must tell you that generally they cry out and charge our master with great partiality. Yet I know that their own irresolution (now that they are put into it) is and will be their bane if any befall them. But these be their old tricks they usually play with us. There lieth (I fear me) some other mystery hidden in this cunning handling of this business. God reveal it, I beseech him, before it come too much to harm us. It may not be denied but that we are too slow to understand the good things that might help us and them better, but yet in this action it is more properly their own than ours ; it belongeth unto them to speak first their own language. In their ill speeding in the persecution thereof necessity will enforce their neighbours to give their help, and therefore in my poor judgment they might have carried their businesses far better than they have done, but we shall now ere long see how they will bestir themselves to amend that which they themselves have almost marred.

[Postscript.]—Sir Robert Yaxly desireth to be commended to you and would gladly learn whether the little box he sent unto

you with his letter to be conveyed by your means to Mr. Carey at Sedan be safely come unto the gentleman's hands. I pray you write thereof by your next letter unto me.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. *Holograph.* XL, 43.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL to SIR H. WOTTON.

1614, Aug. 31, o.s. Brussels.—This is the tenth day that I have importunately solicited for the archd.'s answer to the overture made by M. de Preaux and myself touching the sequestration of Juliers, according to the orders contained in your last letters, and it was this afternoon about 4 of the clock before it could be obtained. Had I not been joined with the Fr. amb. I would sooner have acquitted myself of this duty of returning the archduke's pleasure about Juliers (though I am sure it is all to no purpose), for I was determined to go to the Court, and there solicit the prince personally for a dispatch. But being once subjected to the higher powers, I was forced to undergo those directions, and to sail by another man's compass. The next day after the arrival of Mr. Secretary's man in this town, the Fr. amb. and myself, about 10 of the clock in the forenoon (Monsr. Peckius, who should have met us, being absent at Enghien) repaireed to the Spanish ambr. who was accompanied with the archduke's confessor, a Dominican friar, and one of his council of state, and to them M. de Preaux delivered the good endeavours which had been done in the United Provinces towards the States General by your lp. and Monsr. de Maurier, for the contenting of these princes and the accommodation of the differences between Brandebourg and Neubourg. He justified the proceedings of the said States, that in taking of Juliers into their custody they had no other design than by that means to facilitate an accord between the two Possident Princes. He acknowledged that your lp. was ready to depart towards them, when the news arrived of M. de Refuge's denomination to be sent extraordinary amb. towards the said States, excusing the lateness of his coming upon the absence of the queen regent in Brittany and the multitude of domestic affairs which she had then *sur les bras*, affirming that that was the only occasion which stayed the journey intended by your lp. and M. de Maurier towards Cleves and Düsseldorf. And he concluded with the expedient which was comprehended in the Act of the before-named States, dated the 27th of August, for the sequestration of Juliers with the hands of the said ambrs., hoping that it would not only give satisfaction to the princes, but also be a means to preserve the quiet of Christendom and to content all those interested in the business. Afterwards he prayed them in both our names to make a favourable report of our negotiation to the archd. or else to procure us leave that we might go to Gante and there both treat with the prince and receive their pleasure from their own mouths, or else that they would by writing procure us those answers with all possible diligence. The Span. ambr. and the confessor desired to have our propositions in writing but it was answered that the

public ministers of foreign princes, after they had delivered the letters of credence and were acknowledged for such, were not bound to observe those formalities, and so after we had again with all earnestness recommended unto their care the sudden dispatch of this business we retired to our lodgings. They promised that night to write their letters, and the next morning to send them to the Court by an express messenger. On Saturday last the archduke's confessor was addressed to the Spanish amb., but the confessor being at the same time sent for to Gante, he requested us to have patience until Monday. And that day being also spent in expectation, and the confessor not yet returned, I pressed them so much as this afternoon, at the hour above-mentioned, we three met at the French ambr.'s lodging, where the Spanish amb. answered in the archd.'s name that his Altesse, having considered our proposals, was content, when the promise made by the States for the sequestering of Juliers should be effected, to the content of the princes interested then he would perform the offers which had been formerly made by himself. It was demanded of him what those offers were, and whether the archd. upon the sequestering of Juliers would surrender those towns the marquis had taken. He answered that we must needs know what presentations had been made by the archd. but for the rest he had no commission to say anything. We told him that those answers were very general, and rather like to break than to further the treaty of reconciliation between the princes and the accommodation of the affairs of Juliers. And in those terms we brake off, despairing now by the prosperity of the Spanish army of any benefit which might redound to the Christian world by your lp.'s holy endeavours.

Spinola's intention is certainly this winter to lodge his army in the duchies of Juliers and Cleves, to thrust the p. of Brandebourg out of his possessions, and to install the Palatine of Neubourg in his crown. I have assumed the liberty to set down these particulars for the discharge of my duty, and could add some others concerning the proceedings of our army, but that I am sure they are much better known at the Hague than in this town. If Spinola's affairs do in this manner go forward without controlment in Juliers and Cleves, it is said by men of judgment that he will also set upon Embden, and that Stode itself shall not be free from the fury of his conquering sword. The rumour is very frequent in this town that Count Embden is this night arrived to bring the archd. news of the rendering of Wesel.

[*Postscript*] : I purposed to have dispatched this bearer my servant towards your lp. this evening, but the attending of the Fr. ambr.'s letters hath made him lose his passage by water, and he must now take his fortune by land.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ pp. Draft. Min. II, 56.

Trumbull's Letter Book contains drafts of his despatches to the king and Winwood of the following dates for the first eight months of the year 1614 : Jan. 13, 27 ; Feb. 16 ; March 3, 14 ; April 7 ; May 4 ; June 14, 30 ; July 19 ; Aug. 10, 17, 31. The actual despatches are preserved at the Public Record Office. *S.P.* Flanders, Vol. XI. The draft for the despatch of Aug. 18 is dated the 17th.

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